ADMINISTRATION REPORT,
N.-W. P. & OUDH.

1896-97.

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REPORT

ON THE

Administration of the N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH 1897.

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REPORT
ON THE
ADMINISTRATION OF THE N.-W. P. AND OUDH,
FOR
1896-97.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

ADMINISTRATION.

THE office of Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Chief Commissioner of Oudh was held throughout the year by the Hon'ble Sir Antony Patrick MacDonnell, G.C.S.I.

THE YEAR.

Harvest of 1895-96.

The monsoon of 1895 which over the entire provinces gave an average rainfall nearly 14 inches below the average of the five preceding years had a detrimental effect on the autumn crops, more especially those which are harvested in the month of November. The outturn was, however, slightly better than that of the two preceding years in which the rainfall had been in excess. The winter rains of 1895-96 were also scanty, the result being that the spring crops on unirrigated landswere generally inferior, especially in Bundelkhand and the submontane districts. There was also a large decrease in the cropped area, chiefly in wheat, barley and linseed. The yield however, of some crops, *e.g.*, sugarcane, opium, peas and arhar, was on the whole good. The general inferiority of the autumn and spring harvests, following as it did on the poor outturn of the two preceding years, exhausted to a large extent the resources of the population; and it became necessary not only, to allow suspensions of revenue and to grant liberal advances, but also to undertake relief works on a large scale in the Bundelkhand districts, and to a smaller degree in parts of the Allahabad, Hardoi, Pilibhít, Garhwál and Almora districts.

No hailstorm of any great severity occurred in the provinces, and relief in the shape of remissions and suspensions of revenue on account of injury to crops by hail had to be given in only three districts.

The year 1896.

The monsoon began in June at the usual time. In July a break set in, and little or no rain was received during the second and third weeks of that month. General rain, however, fell in the beginning of August, but the fall was not of long duration. The advance of a cyclonic storm from the Bombay side in the middle of the month brought much needed rain to the west of the provinces; but it lasted for only a few days. In the third week of August a storm came up from Bengal but the current was not strong and only gave moderate rain to some of the eastern districts, and in the last week some rain fell in the western parts of the provinces. The monsoon may be said to have ended with the last fall in August, as, with the exception of a few showers in the Gorakhpur and Benares Divisions, the two succeeding months were rainless. Many districts had

received less than half their normal amount. In September dry west winds blew over a large part of the provinces, and in addition to withering the standing crops did serious damage to the prospects of the spring crops by absorbing the natural moisture of the soil. A timely but not heavy fall of rain in November enabled a slightly larger area to be sown than would otherwise have been the case. The winter rains were favourable and the remainder of the year may be said to have been normal. These later conditions however could only remedy to a very slight degree the calamitous deficiency of the monsoon and the year under report witnessed the commencement and early progress of one of the severest famines that have ever visited these provinces.

Famine and Scarcity in the provinces.

At the close of 1895-96, relief operations were in progress in British Bundelkhand, (comprising the four districts of Jhánsi, Jalaun, Bánda and Hamírpur) and, to a more limited extent, in parts of the Allahabad, Hardoi, Pilibhít, Garhwál and Almora districts. In Bundelkhand the outturn of the spring harvest was a very poor one : being only 47 per cent. of the normal in Jalaun, and 38 per cent. in Bánda. By April 1896, it was evident that the *mahua* crop, on which the population depend largely for sustenance during the summer, had also failed : prices of the staple food grains rose steadily, and the numbers on relief works increased by the end of the month to about 200,000. In the third week of May they amounted to 263,961 the highest figure recorded during the year. In addition to the relief afforded by Public Works, by the establishment of poorhouses, by village gratuitous relief and by the distribution of assistance to respectable but indigent people, much help was also given by granting advances of money, under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, and by suspensions and remissions of revenue. When the rains broke in the middle of June relief was contracted with the view of inducing the people in receipt of relief to return to their ordinary avocations as soon as possible. Especially Task work was strictly exacted from those who were desirous of remaining on the works and only a subsistence wage was allowed. These measures had the desired effect. By the third week of June, the number employed had fallen to 52,619 : by the middle of July all relief works under the control of the Public Works Department had been closed except in Bánda, where a few quarry works were still open ; and all village works had been closed except in Jhánsi, where some were still unfinished. The relief administered after that time consisted almost entirely of that given at poorhouses and of the gratuitous relief administered through the agency of village officials to respectable persons debarred by national custom from appearing in public. At the end of August, the total number in receipt of any form of relief in Bundelkhand had fallen to 5,904. From 1st February to 31st August 1896, the total number relieved (in units of one day) throughout the districts of Bundelkhand in the relief operations was approximately 18½ millions, and the total cost of relief operations amounted to Rs. 10,75,149. In the other districts of the Provinces in which relief was also administered, the number relieved (similarly calculated) was nearly one million and the expenditure Rs. 1,05,004. The cost of relief was 11·6 pies, or something less than one penny sterling per head per day.

At the end of August, the prospects of the autumn crop of 1896 were generally favourable. An abrupt termination however of the monsoon in the 3rd week of that month totally altered the agricultural aspect. September brought with it the hot west winds usually prevalent in May; October was equally dry and rainless, and the natural moisture of the soil, insufficiently replenished by the scanty rainfall, quickly disappeared.

The consequences were quick to make themselves manifest. The standing crops dried up or were given as fodder to the cattle and the total loss of food grain from the failure of the autumn crops has been computed at over $3\frac{1}{4}$ millions of tons of a value of not less than $16\frac{1}{2}$ crores of rupees or about 11 millions sterling at the current rate of exchange. At the same time the hot, hard ground was unfavourable to the sowings for the spring harvest, and these had to be sadly restricted. Prices rose rapidly, and the day labourer whom the ordinary tenant could no longer afford to employ and who soon exhausted the scanty stores he had saved from his grain wages during the short autumn harvest was face to face with starvation. The signs of impending famine on every side were unmistakeable. The public works which were still open began to attract more labourers and the poorhouses more inmates. Private charity contracted and beggars became numerous in the towns and bázárs. With the rise in prices came an increase in petty crime, but instances of open defianee of the law were isolated and promptly repressed. A further disquieting and significant circumstance was the enhanced rate of mortality reported from many of those districts where distress had prevailed through the summer raising an inference that scanty or unsuitable nutriment had rendered a portion of the population unusually susceptible to disease or had weakened their power of resistance.

In the month of October there was a considerable expansion of the relief measures which had been maintained in skeleton in Bundelkhand during the rains. In various other parts of the Provinces relief measures were also begun: but generally speaking October was spent in preparations to meet the impending calamity. The stimulation of the cultivators to extend their means of irrigation became one of the principal objects of the Government. Special advances of money free of interest were distributed for the construction of *kutcha* or temporary wells and other such works, likely to produce an immediate result. In these measures the people received valuable help from the Opium Department. At the same time attention was given to the increase of the area under cultivation and for the purchase of seed large funds were put at the disposal of the Collectors. A supply of quickgrowing vegetable seeds was also distributed with a view to replenishing the depleted food stocks, until the spring harvest. Suspensions of land revenue up to 105 lakhs of rupees were sanctioned: and many landlords thus relieved from the immediate pressure of the revenue demand, came forward to help their tenants.

In spite, however, of all these measures the area sown at this time did not rise above 58 per cent. of the normal area under spring crops. In November famine continued to spread over the whole province with

the exception of the canal-watered districts of the Meerut Division and the hill districts of Kumaun. Poorhouses were opened and test works started, while in Bundelkhand relief works under the Famine Code were n full swing. Between the 14th and 21st of the month, the poorhouse population rose from 7,200 to 19,000. In the fourth week of the month an unexpected fall of rain extended the period of sowing which had all but passed away, and though the result of these later sowings were poor, the rain benefitted the seed that had already germinated and by giving fresh moisture to the parched ground brightened the prospects of the coming harvest. By the end of November the daily numbers on relief of all sorts had risen to 168,939 in 31 districts. As December drew to its close, the conditions existing in the previous month became intensified and developed. Gratuitous relief was carried to the homes of the needy. In the larger cities subscriptions were raised and local relief committees formed with a view to aiding those whom pride and national prejudice prevented from competing with those of lower birth for their subsistence. These committees were encouraged by Government help and valuable assistance was given by local missions. The opening of 1897 saw 496,879 persons in receipt of relief. The area of officially recognized distress now included 12 districts. Besides these were 24 other districts in which scarcity was being felt, but which still remained under observation.

From this date the people poured upon the relief works in fresh crowds daily; they filled the poorhouses, and they swelled the lists of those gratuitously relieved at their own homes. January opened with 410,238 people on relief works, while 86,646 were in receipt of gratuitous relief. Week by week the numbers rose by 100,000 or 150,000. By the end of January the total on relief works had reached over a million. During February, the recruitment went on at the rate of over 14,000 daily and when the accounts were made up on the 27th February, the total number on relief works was found to be 1,381,337; while 315,385 persons were in receipt of gratuitous relief in poorhouses or at their homes. That day was the flood mark of the famine.

Meanwhile fresh districts had been brought on to the list of those officially recognized as distressed. In the distressed tracts, every individual was brought under observation, and the village and city lists were expanded to include all deserving cases. Poorhouse accommodation was increased where necessary, and the internal economy of these institutions placed on a uniform and orderly footing. Civil officers absent on leave were recalled to duty, and the superior staff was recruited by twenty military officers who were employed both on the control of large relief works and in the civil relief administration. Large additions were made to the subordinate district staff and that under the control of the Public Works Department, and the medical staff was increased by the deputation of six European officers, and a large staff of Assistant Surgeons, Hospital Assistants, compounders and vaccinators for the charge of the medical arrangements on relief works and in poorhouses. In short in every department preparations were made to provide for the efficient management of relief operations which it was now clear would be protracted through the hot weather and rains.

The month of March saw the spring harvest begin to reach maturity and it became imperative to devise some system which would induce the able-bodied to return to field work, while it provided subsistence for those who were unable either to do or to procure work. For this purpose a system of relief intermediate between that prescribed by the Famine Code and the contract system of ordinary times was introduced into those districts where distress was less acute; thus diminishing the large and unwieldy horde of dependants which had hitherto been permitted to crowd on to a famine relief work. This system was after a short while modified in the light of actual experience, and in its modified form became a most valuable measure for the efficient distribution of relief. Between the 27th February and the 20th March over half a million of persons had left the works: and the exodus continued uninterruptedly throughout the month. On the last Saturday of the latter month, the numbers on relief were :—

On works	...	...	...	782,591
In poorhouses	...	...	...	30,974
Village relief	...	...	...	252,982
		Total	...	1,066,547

To the end of March 1897, the period to which this report refers, the expenditure on famine relief of all kinds amounted approximately to ninety-nine lakhs of rupees spent after the 1st April 1896, besides about one lakh and three-quarters spent before that date in 1896, and the number of persons relieved, reduced to units for one day, to 138,787,563. This expenditure is exclusive of the large sums advanced under the Land Improvement and Agricultural Loans Acts.

Public health.

The year was, generally speaking, an unhealthy one, except in Oudh and the eastern districts. Cholera and small-pox were more prevalent than usual, and malarial fever was specially rife in the Meerut Division and the Bundelkhand districts.

Cattle disease.

Although there was a diminution in the general mortality from cattle disease as compared with previous years, rinderpest was very rife in the eastern portion of the provinces.

Prices.

Deficient harvests and the failure of the winter rains in 1895 brought prices to the famine level. The usual importations of grain from the Panjáb were suspended owing to poor harvests in that province; but the great rise in prices during the latter half of 1896 is attributed partly to the depletion of stocks but principally to the holding up of stocks by the cultivators in anticipation of the failure of the ensuing spring harvest.

Trade.

There was a marked falling off in the trade with the foreign countries of Thibet and Nepál, the total imports and exports being of the value of Rs. 87,00,095 as compared with Rs. 1,00,93,546 in the previous year. As regards the trade with Thibet, the returns showed an increase in imports, the growth of the demand for wool being particularly noticeable, but a large decrease in exports due chiefly to the decline in the exports of grain owing to the abnormally high prices ruling on account of scarcity. The value of the import trade with Nepál diminished from Rs. 59,76,144 to Rs. 44,81,161, the fall being almost entirely due to

the prohibition of the export of grain from Nepál when scarcity began to declare itself. The value of the exports showed a slight rise from Rs. 31,86,826 to Rs. 31,93,002.

Rail-borne and Road Traffic.

The total value of the rail-borne traffic in 1896-97 exceeded that of the preceding year by 652 lakhs of rupees. This large excess is said to be due partly to the rise in the prices of the more important articles of trade, and partly to "Treasure" (aggregating 366¾ lakhs of rupees in value) having been registered for the first time during the year under review.

There was a further decline in the volume of the export trade, chiefly in wheat and other grains, in consequence of the prevailing scarcity, and to a lesser extent in sugar, cotton and hides. On the other hand the imports rose very considerably, especially under the head of other grains.

As regards road traffic statistics were collected at the registration posts established in 1894 in the Rohilkhand Division and in the districts of Meerut and Naini Tal. The posts have now been moved to the Meerut Division, where statistics will be collected partly in connection with the projected railway lines, and partly with a view to ascertaining the trade and resources of this part of the province.

LEGISLATION AND THE LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY.

Legislative Council.

The Legislative Council met twice during the year.

Legislation.

Of the four measures dealt with, two passed into law, *viz.*—

(1) A Bill to amend the North-Western Provinces and Oudh General Clauses Act, 1887.

(2) The North-Western Provinces and Oudh Honorary Munsiff's Bill, and the two remaining were—

(3) The Bill to provide for the inspection of Steam Boilers and Prime Movers attached thereto, and

(4) The North-Western Provinces and Oudh Famine Loans Recovery Bill.

The former is still under consideration, and the latter was after the close of the year, passed into law and is now Act I of 1897.

NATIVE STATES AND POLITICAL.

Nawab of Rampur.

The most important event in the history of the year (1st October 1895 to 30th September 1896) was the investiture, on 1st June 1896, of His Highness the Nawáb with full powers, and the abolition of the Council which, with His Highness as President had carried on the administration of the State for two years. Mr. Muhammad Ishak Khan, an officer of the Statutory Civil Service, was appointed Minister of State. The annual report of the State, which is separately published, contains a full account of the administration, and shows that during the year the administration was on the whole conducted satisfactorily. The income of the year was Rs. 29,82,177 and the expenditure

Rs. 27,02,124. The balance on 30th September 1896 was Rs. 10,26,692 and 1,332 gold mohurs.

Raja of Tehri.

The annual report on the administration of the Tehri State is also separately published. His Highness the Rája has acquired a practical grasp of his duties as administrator, and some improvement has been effected during the past five years. The income in the year under review was Rs. 3,04,605 and the expenditure Rs. 2,81,716. The finances of the State continue satisfactory, there being a credit balance of over 7½ lakhs.

FINANCE.

The year 1896-97 was the last of the term of five years, during which the financial arrangements of the Government would in ordinary circumstances have been regulated by the contract of 1892. The exceptional character of the year however necessitated a departure from the terms in accordance with which in ordinary seasons the administration of provincial finance is regulated. Under those terms the Local Government is obliged to maintain a reserve of not less than 20 lakhs of rupees, which may be drawn upon in the case of such emergencies as famine; but during the previous years the provincial balances had been gradually reduced, and at the commencement of the year under report they were slightly below the prescribed minimum. When the estimates of 1896-97 were prepared severe famine was imminent in one part of the Province, and a provision of seven lakhs of rupees was made for expenditure on relief until the setting-in of the rains; while at the same time a large allowance had to be made for short collections of Land Revenue. The estimated Provincial receipts amounted to 338 lakhs of rupees and the expenditure to 347 lakhs inclusive of seven lakhs provided for famine expenditure. The balances would, it was anticipated, be reduced to eight lakhs of rupees.

The calculations on which the estimates were made were entirely upset by the failure of the rains of 1896 and the widespread and intense famine which followed. Provincial resources were altogether unequal to meeting any portion of the relief measures and the whole of the expenditure under the head "famine relief" was transferred to the Imperial share of the accounts. There was, however, a large increase over the estimates in Provincial expenditure due directly or indirectly to the famine. Charges for strengthening the ordinary staff to cope with the increased work were debited to the ordinary service heads, and not under Famine Relief; while the expenditure in the Jail Department far exceeded the estimates owing not only to a large increase in the prison population but to the very high prices of food grains. At the same time receipts, except in the Irrigation Department, fell off to a serious extent, and not only was the whole of the Provincial balance swept away, but it was necessary to place the annual deduction made from the Provincial share of land revenue and transferred to the Imperial account at 16 lakhs instead of 25—the figure fixed under the contract. With this alteration in the terms of the contract, and after the removal of all expenditure on Famine Relief, the receipts amounted to 331 lakhs of rupees and the expenditure to 347¾.

The unfortunate character of the seasons created an unusual demand for water from the canals, and the receipts in the Irrigation Department were in excess of the estimates by thirteen lakhs of rupees. All the other great heads of revenue, however,—Land Revenue, Stamps, Excise, Provincial Rates, and Forests—fell off; the largest decreases being in Land Revenue and Excise. Even in less important heads, such as Jail and Civil works, there was a decrease of over a lakh as compared with the estimates.

On the expenditure side the Jail Department spent nearly five lakhs over the provision made in the estimates, the increase being chiefly for rations and dietary charges. An increase of over a lakh of rupees was also necessary in the subvention annually made to Local Funds, owing, not to any increase in Local expenditure, but to a falling off in the receipts.

The receipts of Incorporated Local Funds (exclusive of the provincial contribution of 24½ lakhs) were estimated at 86 lakhs of rupees, but owing mainly to a decrease of eight lakhs in the income from provincial rates, fell to Rs. 77,95,000. The expenditure was estimated at Rs. 1,12,68,000; the actual expenditure, owing chiefly to retrenchments in the expenditure on Local works, amounted to Rs. 1,07,30,000.

The balance at credit of the Local Funds at the close of the year stood at Rs. 5,54,000 as against an estimate of Rs. 7,66,000.

The following table gives the general financial results of the year :—

	Provincial.	Local.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Opening balance ...	16,47,393	9,04,852	25,52,245
Receipts ...	3,31,31,177	1,03,98,111	4,35,29,288
Total ...	3,47,78,570	1,13,02,963	4,60,81,533
Expenditure ...	3,47,78,570	1,07,48,374	4,55,26,944
Closing balance ...	...	5,54,589	5,54,589

PUBLIC WORKS.

(1) *Buildings and Roads.*

Administrative changes.

The only administrative changes during the year were the formation from the 1st of February of an additional Circle for Famine Relief Works, the abolition of the Naini Tal special subdivision on the 1st October 1896 and the formation from that date of a new division at Naini Tal called the Ayárpata Division. The new Government House, the new Diocesan Boys' School at Naini Tal, and the Temporary Government House at Sherwood were placed in charge of this Division.

Total outlay.

Including outlay on contribution works, the total expenditure incurred in the Buildings and Roads Branch during the year 1896-97 was Rs. 1,22,56,271, or Rs. 76,36,843 more than the expenditure during the year 1895-96.

The total of the establishment charges for the year 1896-97 was Rs. 12,46,484. This amount, which includes a sum of Rs. 41,632 on account of charges for the Thomason Civil Engineering College and the Roorkee Workshops, is less by Rs. 8,438 than the corresponding total for the year 1895-96.

Distributed by service heads, the expenditure was as under :— **Detail of outlay.**

	Rs.
Imperial	79,87,754
Provincial	25,63,773
Local	16,16,793
Contributions	87,951
Total ...	1,22,56,271

Classified by sub-heads, the expenditure was as under :—

	Original Works.	Repairs.
	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial	72,06,035	1,09,197
Provincial	7,82,410	11,05,862
Local	3,68,905	8,36,888
Total ...	83,57,350	20,51,947

The following figures give the total actual expenditure for the four years 1893-94 to 1896-97 :—

Service heads.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial ... Military	30,680	16,509	20,285	21,903
Imperial ... Civil	1,69,223	1,44,588	1,49,981	1,79,626
Famine relief (Public Works expenditure)	...	...	...	77,86,225
Provincial	27,62,943	27,44,118	25,97,482	25,63,773
Local (incorporated)	19,37,435	17,90,238	17,06,389	16,16,793
Contribution	2,10,627	1,70,685	1,45,291	87,951
Total ...	51,10,908	48,66,138	46,19,428	1,22,56,271

The unusually large outlay during the year under review is due to famine relief operations, for which an Imperial grant was placed at the disposal of this Department.

The operations during the year are summarized as follows :— **Principal operations.**

In the 1st Circle the principal operations have been connected with the famine. They consisted generally in the raising of unmetalled roads in the Agra and Rohilkhand Divisions. In addition to the works actually executed, the staff of the Public Works Department has been

very fully employed in the preparation of projects for relief works in all three divisions, and it may fairly be claimed for that establishment, both in the higher and in the lower ranks, that it has accepted the extra strain, and performed the extra duties imposed upon it, with loyalty and success.

The continued drought has naturally affected the condition of metalled communications very seriously everywhere. This will entail increased expenditure, and necessitate careful and economical management for the next two or three years. Especially is this the case with the road from Saháranpur to Rájpur, where stone metal is employed and where artificial water-supply is generally unobtainable ; and where it is no exaggeration to say that it is impossible to consolidate metal properly, or to maintain the surface in good order, where the normal rainfall is deficient.

The following are some of the works of engineering importance that have been undertaken during the year ; a description of these will be found in the report :—

(i) The bridge over the Kali nadi at Chatri, in the Aligarh district, which has been completed.

(ii) Protective works at the Kandhour bridge on the Saháranpur and Dehra road. These, it is expected, will finally dispose of the troubles with which this bridge has been assailed for many successive years. A preliminary survey and a rough estimate, amounting to Rs. 3,35,000, have been prepared for a cart road from Rajpur to Mussoorie. Under the present financial conditions it is not considered practicable to proceed further with the project at present.

In the 2nd Circle the following are some of the works of interest or importance undertaken during the year ; a description thereof will be found in the report :—

(iii) Construction of a building for a bacteriological laboratory at Mukhtesar.

(iv) Construction of a new Government House at Naini Tal.

(v) Construction of a new Diocesan Boys' School at Naini Tal.

(vi) New Kachahri buildings at Naini Tal.

(vii) Construction of a sessions circuit house with out-houses at Unao.

Besides the above, famine relief works were also undertaken on an extensive scale.

The relief operations in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh have formed the subject of a separate report and need not therefore be further mentioned here.

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(2) Canals.

Capital outlay.

The total direct and indirect capital outlay on these works during the year amounts to Rs. 16,42,879 or Rs. 3,28,562 more than in the previous year. The total capital outlay on Irrigation Works in these Provinces to the end of the year now amounts to Rs. 8,65,58,031.

New works

Capital.—The following are the most important of the new works which were under construction during the year:—The construction of the Fatehpur branch and of the Ghatampur distributary extension; constructing dividing groynes above the Narora weir and raising and strengthening of banks of main canal, Lower Ganges Canal; remodelling Muzaffarnagar drain, constructing the Harsauli and Raidhana drains, fixing new gates in the Myapur regulator, improving the Nim and Nagan Nadis, and remodelling the Nuh distributary, Ganges Canal; the Western depression cut and the Kudarban drain, Agra Canal; the extension of the Naogaon dam, and the Lumb and Sanauli drains, Eastern Jumna Canal; remodelling of the right and left Oganpur distributary, Rohilkhand Canals, and of the Nehtor Canal, Bijnor Canals.

Agricultural works.

Under this head Rs. 87,445 were spent from Provincial revenues on the construction and improvement of drains in canal-irrigated tracts.

Workin expenses.

The total charges against revenue amounted to Rs. 28,17,168. The excess of Rs 4,00,465 over the amount for the previous year is due to the extra cost of collecting the increased revenue and to several works having to be undertaken which had been postponed during 1895-96 owing to want of funds.

Mileage of channels.

Three hundred and fifty-nine miles of new channel were opened during the year. The total mileage of all channels completed to the end of the year now amounts to 11,600 miles.

Area irrigated.

The total area irrigated during the year from canals under the control of this department is 30,23,884 acres. This is over 31 per cent. in excess of the highest area irrigated in any previous year. The excess is due to drought and to improvements carried out in connection with the distribution of supply.

Revenue assessed.

The assessments of the year amounted to Rs. 1,06,56,722 and are over 26 lakhs in excess of the previous year which in itself was nearly 5 lakhs in excess of the previous record.

Gross revenue realized.

The gross revenue realized was Rs. 90,54,952 or nearly 40 lakhs in excess of the previous year.

Net revenue.

The total net revenue earned by canals of all classes amounts to Rs. 62,37,784 or 7·21 per cent. of the capital outlay. Taking the four canals classed as productive the net revenue is 7·69 per cent. on the capital outlay against 3·45 in the previous year.

LAND REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Outstanding arrears.

Rupees 1,07,440 were outstanding at the close of the year. More than two-thirds of this amount were due from the distressed districts of the Allahabad Division, and a large portion has been written off. Of the revenue on the roll 95 per cent. was collected. In Oudh it was decided, in view of the agricultural situation, to suspend the collection of the enhanced demand which fell due on 1st October, 1896, but at the same time to give effect to the reductions resulting from the revision of the current demand. The figures showing the actual amount which has been remitted entirely, and that which has been held over for future collection, will appear in the report for the ensuing year.

Current revenue.

It was to be expected that in a year of drought extensive resort would be had to artificial irrigation in those tracts of the country which are supplied with canals. The results are apparent in an increase of over 26 lakhs in the demand for occupier's rate and over 1½ lakhs in that of owner's rate. Ninety-nine per cent. of the demand was collected, the larger part of the recoverable balance being in Saháranpur, where unnecessary leniency was shown.

Revenue Money Orders.

The progress made in the system of remitting revenue by means of money orders was continued. In the first year (1890-91) of the experiment the figures were 125,200 orders issued of the value of Rs. 26,75,553 In the year under review they were 170,806 and Rs. 36,54,412.

Rent litigation, North-Western Provinces.

The statistics of the year again show for the North-Western Provinces an increase in the number of suits instituted and a decrease in the number of applications. The causes which led to these results were similar to those noticed in last year's report. Taking suits and applications together there was a decrease of 7·3 per cent. on the figures of the previous year. There was a large decrease in the number of applications for the ejectment of tenants-at-will. Of these 27 per cent. were contested, or 1 per cent. less than in the previous year, slightly more than half with success. The question of ejectment of tenants-at-will in the North-Western Provinces has become urgent: and must be considered at no distant time with a view to the removal of the abuses which now prevail. Indifferent seasons operated to reduce the number of applications to enhance the rent of occupancy tenants, and at the same time to increase the number of applications to eject this class of tenants for non-payment of rent. The steady rise in the area affected by the latter from 55,559 acres in 1894-95 to 61,561 acres in the year under review, is noticeable. The number of resignations of occupancy holdings was conspicuous, and exceeded the figures of the previous year by 12,317, tenants not being able to afford to remain under a liability for the rent of inferior fields.

Rent litigation, Oudh.

In Oudh rent litigation was practically stationary, the increase of 1,442 in the number of suits instituted being accounted for by exceptional circumstances in the Sultánpur district only. As regards ejectment proceedings, eviction actually took place from 7,974 holdings, about one-third of which area was relet to new tenants. The average rise in the rent of lands relet from which statutory tenants were ejected was 13 per cent., or more than double the percentage allowed by law in individual cases. Owing to the unfavourable seasons illegal enhancement of rents was comparatively rare.

Coercive processes.

The variations in the extent to which writs of demand are employed in successive years and in similarly situated districts show a want of system in the use of this process. Steps will be taken by the Board of Revenue to ensure greater consistency in future. With regard to processes other than writs of demand, the figures showed that in the North-Western Provinces the difficulties by which landlords were confronted had been recognized by a decrease in the pressure applied; while in Oudh, where arrears were rarer, greater efforts had been made to attain the usual stand-

ard of collection. It may, however, be said that, on the whole, the revenue demand was not collected with undue severity, and that in those districts in which the character of the seasons was most unfavourable, and the resources of the people most severely tried, coercive processes were more sparingly resorted to than usual.

Advances under the Land Improvement Loans and Agriculturists Loans Acts.

The amount advanced under the Land Improvement Loans Act (Rs. 1,46,295) was nearly double that in the preceding year, the increase being most marked in those parts of the provinces where, owing to drought, the demand for loans was exceptionally great. On the other hand there was a falling off by Rs. 40,000 in advances under the Agriculturist's Loans Act. This is due to the decrease of Rs. 1,55,460 in Oudh, for which no explanation has been given. In the North-Western Provinces the advances under this Act showed a net increase of Rs. 1,15,846, most of the money having been distributed in the distressed tracts of the Allahabad Division for purchase of seed and cattle.

Settlement operations.

Good progress was made in settlement work. In Oudh settlement operations were drawing to a close in five districts and arrangements were made to start them in Bahraich. In the North-Western Provinces the Sháhjahánpur district and the Lalitpur subdivision of the Jhánsi district were brought under settlement: and it was decided that a complete settlement record should be prepared in the Meerut district which has been under cadastral survey for the last two years.

State properties.

There were 393 State properties in the provinces, or one more than in the previous year, paying a land revenue demand of Rs. 1,36,112. The total rental demand of these properties, including arrears, was Rs. 7,81,005, of which Rs. 7,06,149, or 90·4 per cent., was collected.

Adverse seasons were to a great extent accountable for the outstanding balances. After defraying charges on account of revenue and rates and cost of management and improvements, the net profit to Government from these estates was Rs. 1,89,302.

Court of Wards.

The operations of the Court of Wards were largely extended during the year, the number of estates under the Court's management having been 168 as compared with 149 in the preceding year. The beneficial character of this extension is evidenced by the increase from 43 to 57 in the number of estates owned by proprietors of position who were in immediate prospect of ruin when management was assumed. Among the estates that came under the Court the most important were the Sardhana estate (Meerut), which is very heavily involved; the Katesar estate (Sítapur), for which it has been necessary to raise a loan of 3½ lakhs to pay off its liabilities; and the Oel estate (Kheri) and the Singha Chanda estate (Gonda), with debts amounting to 19 and 16 lakhs respectively. The total rental demand, current and arrear, in all estates was Rs. 68,74,304, out of which Rs. 53,27,496, or 77 per cent were collected. The cost of management fell, as last year, at 9 per cent of the income.

The expenditure on improvements was smaller than in the previous year except in a few estates, but in a year of reduced receipts and special famine charges this was to be expected. Moreover many of the properties

are so heavily encumbered as to leave hardly any surplus for improvements. Further progress has been made in sanitary measures, and vaccination is being developed on a system which should yield good results. The surplus funds of the more prosperous estates were invested to the extent of Rs. 60,200 in Government securities, and Rs. 20,93,009 in the purchase of lands and houses and in loans to other estates.

Working of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture.

Satisfactory progress was made in carrying out survey operations and revision of land records by the permanent agency of the Land Records Department. The Deputy Surveyor-General, who inspected the work done, found it to be "but little below professional standard." The Department has been strengthened by two additional trained officers of the Survey Department for supervision and control of the patwáris employed on cadastral work: and the Government has under consideration certain suggestions which have been submitted for organizing a Provincial Survey Department. An advance has been made in the educational qualifications of patwáris in the North-Western Provinces: there was an increase in the number of men who had passed through the patwáris' schools, and a decrease in the number who were exempted or still had to pass the examination. The percentage of patwáris resident within their circle has risen from 69·98 to 71·35 in the North-Western Provinces.

Filing and testing of village papers.

There was a still further improvement in the punctuality with which the annual papers were filed. The results of testing by superior officers were on the whole good, and with the increased attention that is being given should still further improve. The rules for maintenance of the pargana books have been modified with a view of securing that information available in these books should be made practically useful in the district administration.

Cawnpore Experimental Farm.

The scanty rainfall was unfavourable to experimental agriculture. The principal inquiries of the year in the farm were directed to ascertaining the values of different manures applied to various crops, the effects of deep and shallow ploughing, the possibility of introducing certain foreign staples, such as American cotton and Canadian oats, and the outturn of different varieties of sugarcane. Experiments made with juár (*Sorghum vulgare*) and guár (*Cyamopsis psarloides*) showed that abundant green fodder could be easily produced for cattle, even in the hottest part of the year, with the aid of artificial irrigation.

Reclamation of Usar land.

The experiments in the reclamation of *usar* were continued at Juhi in the Cawnpore district, and at Gursikran in the Aligarh district. At Juhi, where the operations are more particularly confined to fuel and fodder, the dryness of the season prevented the success of the various sowings made, and young trees which had survived from previous years were only kept alive by constant waterings and attention. At Gursikran the experiments are more directed to the conversion of barren land into soil fit for crops and fodder, though fuel-producing trees are also being sown. A successful attempt was made to grow fodder crops in the hot weather months. The seed was sown in April and yielded two crops—in July and in October—showing that with irrigation such crops can be grown

in poor soils. The value of hay grown on *usar* is beginning to be recognized. The effect of oil-cake feeding on cattle manure was also examined. At Cherat, which has been transferred to Mr. Keventer with the Government Dairy Farm, the management is not now in the hands of the Agricultural Department. Mr. Keventer, however, continues to manure part of the area and to grow crops and fodder, and the reclaimed land is not likely to deteriorate.

Saharanpur, Mussoorie and Lucknow Gardens.

The gardens suffered greatly from drought, causing a good deal of premature germination after the early close of the rains and consequent loss of stock, and a light outturn from all the staple trees. The expenditure on the several gardens amounted to Rs. 41,761, and the receipts to Rs. 41,119 including the value of seeds and plants supplied to soldiers' gardens and of drugs to the Medical Department.

Arboriculture.

The total length of roads under avenues at the close of the year 1895-96 is now returned as 8,334 instead of 8,596 miles, some of the District Boards having revised their figures. More yet remains to be done in this respect, and the returns of those districts in particular which show the whole or nearly the whole of their first class roads as provided with avenues need to be carefully verified. Working plans have been issued to most districts and these should have the effect of systematizing the working in future. Principles have also been laid down for the supervision of roadside arboriculture and for regulating the planting of trees by private individuals. The amount expended in planting trees and maintenance was Rs. 67,725 and differed little from the expenditure of the previous year. The receipts, however, fell from Rs. 59,234 to Rs. 51,996. This was due to the year being an unfavourable one for arboriculture; and the drought, which in many cases prevented the successful planting of trees and in others rendered inoperative the effects of the previous year's labour, is responsible for a reduced income from roadside fruit and grass.

Civil Veterinary Department.

There was a falling off in the number of Imperial horse and donkey stallions at stud work as compared with the previous year, which is attributed to the fact that in some localities provincial stallions were found to be taking the place of Imperial ones. On the other hand there was an improvement in the average number of coverings per stallion and in the number of mares branded: and the produce is said to be of a higher quality.

As regards the operations of the Provincial Department, financial exigencies rendered it impossible to devote any money to the purchase of new stallions. There were, however, 54 stallions at work during the year, or six more than in 1895-96; but the number of coverings fell from 2,465 to 2,460. The results of the operations of the preceding year go to show that the average number of successful coverings was about 21 per cent. per stallion employed. There were besides 19 stallions issued by the Civil Veterinary Department on payment by the Court of Wards and private persons. The question of imposing covering fees, with the alternative of branding the mares served by provincial stallions will be made the subject of inquiry by the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Depart-

ment, during his cold weather tour. The prejudice against mule-breeding appears to be slowly dying out, but the difficulty of securing animals suitable for ordnance work has still to be solved.

Very little progress has been made in the treatment of cattle disease. This is partly due to the limited veterinary staff entertained in the provinces. With the return of financial prosperity it may be hoped that funds will be available for increasing the establishment, which at present comprises only 18 veterinary assistants for 48 districts.

During the year under review rinderpest occurred in 34 districts, and foot and mouth disease was more prevalent than in the preceding year. Outbreaks of *surra* also occurred on the dák lines to Mussoorie and Naini Tal, causing a heavy mortality among the ponies. There were only two cases of glanders, one on the dák line to Mussoorie, and the other in the Muttra Cantonment. Orders were issued after the close of the year for a general extension of the Glanders and Farcy Act (XX of 1879) to these provinces.

Emigration.

There was a decrease in the number of emigrants registered for the Colonies, the figure being 13,430 as compared with 14,221 in the previous year. The principal recruiting localities were Fyzabad, Basti, Allahabad, Gorakhpur, Cawnpore and Gházipur. A classification of the number of persons registered during the year showed that 60 per cent. belonged to the North-Western Provinces and 30 per cent. to Oudh. Inland emigration was confined to a single district, Gházipur, and the number recruited was 83 as compared with 252 in the previous year. This falling off may be said to be due entirely to the large number of persons who found their way to the labour districts without putting themselves under contract. In all 1,307 persons were reported to have enlisted as free emigrants against 690 in the preceding year.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

Excise.

The statistics relating to excise are prepared for the year ending on the 30th September 1896. In the previous excise year unfavourable seasons had shown their effect in a considerable diminution of the revenue under this head; and in the year under report conditions were still more adverse. The year was one of scarcity and high prices, and a failure of the mahua *(bassia latifolia)* crop, from which a very large proportion of country liquor is made, increased the cost of production of spirits at a time when the demand had greatly fallen off.

The yield of the excise, under all heads was 6½ per cent. below that of 1894-95, being Rs. 52,86,411 as compared with Rs. 56,48,608; and the receipts have not been so low since 1891-92.

Country Liquor.

The decrease was chiefly in the excise on country spirits, and was mainly due to the marked decrease for the reasons already given in the consumption of liquor. The receipts from license fees were not affected to the same extent, as the yearly fees for shops were settled at the beginning of the year, when the agricultural outlook, if not favourable, had at least not become markedly serious. The receipts from hemp drugs

Hemp drugs.

have risen steadily from Rs. 7,57,958 in 1893-94 to Rs. 7,99,342 in the year under report. There has hitherto been no direct taxation on these drugs in these provinces; and the excise has been administered by farming the right of sale at certain shops licensed in each district. The receipts have therefore depended on the amount obtained from the farmers. Since the 1st October 1896, a tax has been imposed on all *gánjá* and *charas* imported into the Provinces and arrangements have been made for controlling and registering the traffic in these drugs.

Opium.

The receipts from opium fell by nearly a lakh, from Rs. 7,68,736 to Rs. 6,77,884. The decrease was partly owing to lower fees for license to sell, partly to smaller consumption and partly to an enhancement in the price charged by the Opium Department to the Provincial administration for opium supplied to it.

Stamps.

There was a considerable falling off in the stamp revenue, the receipts from this source which in the preceding year amounted to seventy-three lakhs of rupees, being slightly below seventy-one lakhs. There was a large decrease in the sale of stamps for bills of exchange, which is attributed to the stoppage of traffic with Bombay owing to the plague, and to the general dullness of trade caused by the famine. The receipts from other commercial stamps were much the same as in the previous year: and the decline in the revenue was chiefly in the income from court-fee stamps, which was less by over a lakh and three quarters than in 1895-96, though somewhat higher than in 1894-95. In the revenue from this source there has been a decline in the majority of districts, which is attributed as a rule to decline in litigation connected with the scarcity; but it is somewhat remarkable that four of the districts in the Allahabad Division where scarcity was most acute were amongst the districts in which the revenue from court-fees increased.

Income Tax.

The yield of the income tax was slightly over 24 lakhs of rupees, practically the same as in the preceding year. There was an increase of Rs. 12,000 in the tax on profits of Companies, and of Rs. 6,000 in the tax on interest on securities. On the other hand the collections under Part IV of the Income Tax Act (tax on other sources of income) showed a decline of Rs. 25,000. The decrease is accounted for by the removal from the lists of numbers of the lower classes of assessees, the tax on the incomes of the comparatively well-to-do classes (those with an income of Rs. 2,000 or over) yielding a slightly higher sum than in the previous year. The incidence of the tax per thousand of the population was Rs. 44, exactly the same as in 1895-96. One person in every 663 of the population was assessed as compared with one in 648 in the previous year, while the average amount paid by each assessee rose from Rs. 28 to Rs. 29.

FOREST.

Area.

THE area of reserved forests which was 3,766 square miles in 1895-96 increased to 3,822, the difference being mainly due to rectification of areas in the Central Circle and to the inclusion in the School Circle of the Chir Forest leased from the Raja of Tehri-Garhwál. That of unclassed forests remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 43 square miles while that of protected forests was 94 square miles against 93·19 in the

previous year, the reduction being due to the exclusion in the present year of 9,225 square miles, which are under the management of the District officers of the Kumaun Division.

Settlements. The work of settlement was practically completed in the Central Circle in the case of large and important areas and arrangements were made for taking in hand the settlement of extensive tracts in the Tarái and Bhábar. Revisions of previous settlements in the same circle made progress, and fresh settlements were ordered in the Jhánsi and Lalitpur forests, and the village lands of Chandi in the Chandi reserve in which incomplete settlements had been effected and notified under section 34 of the Forest Act. In Oudh the only existing settlements were connected with exchanges of land consequent on the re-alignment of boundaries.

In the School Circle certain boundary revisions were completed in the Jaunsar Division.

Surveys. Of the total area (3,958 square miles) of all classes of forests in the three circles 3,882 square miles had been surveyed leaving only 76 square miles unsurveyed.

Working plans. Working plans were in force in all except 619 square miles of the total area of the forests in the three Circles. Orders were issued for the preparation of a working plan for the Bundelkhand forests covering an area of 308 square miles, and in the Oudh Circle arrangements were made for commencing field work on the Gonda plan. In the School Circle a plan for the Tehri-Garhwál leased forests was taken in hand.

Offences. The number of cases of breaches of the forest law increased from 125 in 1895-96 to 134 in the year under review, and the number of persons concerned increased from 257 to 297; while the number of cases compounded decreased from 637 to 481.

The percentage of convictions of cases taken into court declined from 81 to 72.

Conservancy. The results of fire conservancy operations were more successful than in the previous year, only 91 square miles of forest having been burnt as compared with 326 square miles in 1895-96.

In the Oudh Circle there were 38,381 acres of failures. Over one-half of the area burnt was situated in the Pilibhít Division and the fires are said to have been due to incendiarism.

Grazing. The areas open to grazing remained practically the same as in the previous year. The numbers of cattle using the forests were—buffaloes, 100,878; bullocks and cows, 483,660; sheep and goats, 158,716; and other animals 20,998; against 100,981 buffaloes, 448,201 bullocks and cows, 154,132 sheep and goats, and 26,635 other animals grazed in 1895-96. The value of the grazing, at full rates for each animal, would be Rs. 1,60,652; but the revenue actually collected amounted to Rs. 79,289, the balance, Rs. 81,363, representing the value of the grazing to owners entitled to use the forests free or at privileged rates.

Outturn. Timber to the amount of 4,113,000 cubic feet, fuel to the amount of 6,585,000 cubic feet, and minor produce to the value of Rs. 3,30,274, were removed from the forests during the year.

The corresponding figures for the previous year were—timber 3,050,000 cubic feet, firewood 8,487,000 cubic feet, and minor produce Rs. 4,02,418.

Financial results.

The total receipts of the year amounted to Rs. 13,86,409, and the expenditure to Rs. 8,74,053, leaving a surplus of Rs. 5,12,356. The figures for the previous year were—receipts Rs. 14,66,862 and expenditure Rs. 9,31,868. There was thus a falling off in the gross receipts of Rs. 80,453 in the year under review. On the other hand, the expenditure was less by Rs. 57,815 than in the previous year.

Of the expenditure incurred during the year Rs. 4,74,159 represents the cost of conservancy and works and Rs. 3,99,894 the cost of establishment.

EDUCATION.

Quinquennial Report.

A quinquennial report was submitted in 1896, showing the progress made in education during the past years as well as the principal statistics of the year under report. The main feature of the quinquennium is the growth of educational institutions under private management, modelled for the most part on the older Government institutions, but affording opportunities for cheaper education. As regards primary education, the most marked feature is the great impulse given to primary vernacular education by an increased grant of Rs. 75,000 for this object, and the steps taken to foster and encourage the growth of indigenous native schools established by private enterprise and aided by small grants from the State.

Higher education.

The raising of the fees in Government colleges and the institution of new aided colleges has had the effect of reducing the average enrolment of Government colleges. In 1892 the average enrolment at State Colleges was 508, and of Aided and Unaided Colleges 794. In 1896 the average enrolment at State Colleges was 383 and at other institutions 1,019. This movement in favour of making higher education self-supporting and less dependent on the State is one in every way to be welcomed. The university examinations of 1896-97 were marked by a continued falling off in the number of candidates who offered themselves for the M.A. examination. In the B.A examination the number of candidates who competed for a literary degree rose largely, while the number of those who appeared in the Science Course fell from 64 to 31. The results of the examination disclosed a large number of failures in English and Philosophy, which was due in a measure to the raising of the standard required in both these subjects. The examination has thus become a more thorough test of a practical knowledge of the English language ; and this fact, when realised, may be expected to have a beneficial effect on the method of instruction pursued in the colleges.

Secondary education.

As in the case of Higher Education, the most noticeable development in Secondary Education was the increase in the number of Unaided Anglo-Vernacular Schools, which rose from 16 in 1892 to 28 in 1896, as compared with State or State Aided Schools. The increase was due to the enhancement of fees in State Schools, which now stand at Rs. 15 as compared with Rs. 12 in 1892. It is satisfactory to note that this enhancement of fees has not had the effect anticipated of reducing the attendance at State Schools. Though the numbers fell off slightly at first

they soon rose, and the marked superiority maintained by State Schools in the examinations shows that the quality of the students has been in no way affected. There was the same tendency noted in other years, to neglect any orm of education which did not include English as a principal branch of study; thus clearly indicating that education is sought largely as a passport to Government employment. This tendency is shown not only by the preference for those sections in which English is taught, but also by the large decline in the number of Middle Vernacular Schools, which have fallen from 333 in1892 to 289 in 1896, partly by the closing of some of the schools and partly by their conversion into Anglo-Vernacular Schools.

Primary vernacular education.

The strong impulse given to primary education by the increased grant for encouraging private enterprise in establishing schools for Education of this kind has already borne fruit, and the results must be considered very encouraging. At the end of 1895 the number of Aided Schools had dwindled down to 61. The measures taken in 1896 for their encouragement brought their number up to 1,498, and while the number of scholars attending these schools was in 1895 returned as 3,149, the enrolment in 1896 was 39,932, or an increase of 36,773. It is hoped that these returns will be largely augmented when the effects of the famine cease to be felt. One of the most pressing needs for the development of Vernacular schools is the want of duly qualified teachers. Not only is there a lack in the number forthcoming, but the qualifications of many of the existing teachers leave much to be desired. The establishment of more normal schools to remedy this state of things was again contemplated, but postponed from financial considerations.

Female education.

Although, compared with other parts of India, female education in these Provinces is backward, the returns of the last five years show that some progress has been made. There was a decline in the number of schools; but the number of scholars attending them rose from 9,729 in 1892 to 10,562 in 1896. Progress has chiefly been made in the establishment of Anglo-Vernacular Schools, eight of which were added to the list, and the results of the examination showed that there was a distinct advance in the quality of instruction imparted. A new scheme was tentatively introduced of permitting girls of a certain age to attend boys' schools, at the option of local authorities. The idea necessarily encountered some opposition at first, but it is reported to be working satisfactorily where in force.

European Schools.

The number of Aided Schools for Europeans and Eurasians has increased by five; and three new unaided institutions have been established, the total attendance amounting to 2,264 as compared with 1,529 in 1892. During the year the new Code for Aided Schools came into force. The principal points in which the new Code differs from the old, is that ordinary grants are no longer awarded on the results of the examination of the scholars, but on the average attendance in the different sections of the school. A more liberal provision has also been made for poorly endowed schools designed for free day-scholars and free boarders.

MEDICAL AND SANITARY.

Vital statistics.

The most marked features of the year as affecting the health of the people were the scarcity and distress which prevailed in Bundelkhand up to the commencement of the rains, and after the failure of the 1896 monsoon in nearly all districts unprotected by canal irrigation. In spite of the acute distress so occasioned, the death-rate exceeded only slightly that of the exceptional healthy year of 1895 and fell considerably below that of 1894, which was an unhealthy year. The death-rate of 1896 was 33·32 per mille as compared with 29·13 in 1895 and 42·51 in 1894. Compared with the quinquennial period 1891—1895, the death-rate of 1896 was slightly higher than the average, 32·20. The births recorded were 1,660,389 in 1896, as against 1,637,235 in 1895, which represents a birth-rate of 35·40 per mille in 1896 as compared with 34·90 in the previous year; the ratio of infant mortality rose from 199·9 in 1895 to 233·6 in 1896; but the death-rate of 1896, though higher in 1895, was less than the mean of the two preceding years and less than the decennial average for 1881—90, 238·4. There was a marked difference between the urban death-rate, 39·4 and rural death-rate, 32·59, which is in some measure explained by the influx of famine-stricken persons into the city poor-houses. The meteorological conditions of the year were a deficient rainfall and abnormally high temperatures, and the year was—apart from the famine—a fairly healthy one, the dryness of the season being beneficial in districts which usually suffer from effects of excessive moisture.

Disease.

The death-rate from cholera was 1·47 as compared with 1·10 in 1895. The total number of deaths being 69,147 against 51,562 in the previous year. The mortality from this cause, though not excessive, was considerably above the average, and in some districts the incidence of the disease was particularly severe. The most serious outbreaks were in Jhánsi and Bánda and in a lesser degree in Rohilkhand. It is, however, satisfactory to note that the principal fairs passed off without the appearance of this disease. There was also a considerable rise in number of deaths from small-pox; the ratios being ·04 and ·91 per mille for the years 1895 and 1896, respectively. The death-rate from fever was 25·71 as compared with 23·31 in 1895; the disease was general in all districts, and did not fall with particular severity in any part of the Provinces.

Sanitary measures.

A scheme for sale of quinine in pice packets was introduced into certain malarious districts. Some progress was made in the development of the scheme which is, however, still in an incipient stage. The Sanitary Board was reconstituted and converted from a consultative into an Executive Board, its constitution was altered and its powers were largely increased. It is intended to place a sum of money at the disposal of the Board to be expended in assisting sanitary works which appear to be of particular importance. The Village Sanitation Act—that which had been tentatively introduced into eight districts—was extended to the whole province.

Vaccination.

The results of the year showed steady progress, although the work of the department was hampered by the prevailing scarcity which necessitated the employment of many vaccinators on relief works, while it affected prejudicially the health of the children, who would otherwise have been fit

subjects for vaccination. The number of vaccinators employed rose from 888 in 1895 to 896 in 1896, and the total number of persons vaccinated increased from 1,497,889 to 1,527,308. The percentage of successful operations also showed a slight improvement. In spite of this increase in the number of operations there was a decrease of Rs. 3,316 in the total expenditure.

Lunatic Asylums.

At the four lunatic asylums in these Provinces the year opened with a total lunatic population of 1,045. There were 277 admissions during the year, 132 patients were discharged cured, and 35 transferred to friends, and 59 died; leaving 1,096 in the asylums at the close of the year. The death-rate fell from 79 per mille in 1895 to 54·5 in 1896. There were 173 criminal lunatics confined in the asylums at the commencement of the year, admissions (41) exactly balanced the discharges (34) and deaths (7), leaving the same number in the asylums at the close of the year. The total expenditure rose from Rs. 73,319 in 1895 to Rs. 80,745 in 1896, the increase being mainly due to rise in the price of grain foods. The net cost per head varied from Rs. 64-15-2 at Benares to Rs. 41-9-6 at Bareilly where the large profits of the dairy farm attached to the asylum Rs. 4,619 helped to reduce the cost of the institution.

Dispensaries.

The number of hospitals and dispensaries increased from 342 to 350. The number of outdoor patients decreased from 3,955,681 to 3,892,918. The chief causes of this decrease were the remarkable healthiness of the year and the influx of people to famine relief works and poorhouses where they received medical treatment; the total number so treated was reported as 83,814. It is noticeable, that the number of outdoor patients (women and children) treated during the year in female dispensaries increased by 19,847. The total number of indoor patients increased from 61,514 to 62,441 and in this case too the number of persons treated in the female dispensaries was larger than in 1895. The accommodation for indoor patients was generally sufficient, though in a few hospitals and dispensaries accommodation was reported to be insufficient. The number of operations, major and minor, performed rose by 13,717, from 192,582 in 1895 to 206,299 in 1896. In female hospitals and dispensaries the operations, performed increased from 13,110 to 14,179. The total income during the year under report amounted to Rs. 7,21,628 and the expenditure to Rs. 6,91,418. There was an increase in the expenditure of Rs. 13,998 due to high price of grain and opening of new institutions.

Agra Medical School.

There were 198 students at the Agra Medical School including 141 civil students, 31 military, and the remainder either Rájputána or private students. Forty-one passed out at the close of the year, 43 new students were admitted; thus bringing the numbers up to the specified limit of 200. In the final examination although the highest marks were obtained by a civil student, the results obtained by civil students on the whole compared unfavourably with Military and Rájputána candidates. The number of female students increased from 51 to 54 and all but one obtained qualifying marks in the examination. They were favourably reported upon as intelligent and hard-working, and their educational qualifications

were superior to those of former pupils. The school buildings were improved by the completion of the chemical laboratory and the examination hall. A new pharmacy class was opened for instruction in preparing pharmaceutical preparations used in the college. The appointment of another Assistant Surgeon to give instruction in hygiene and sanitation was under consideration.

LOCAL-SELF GOVERNMENT.

Legislation.

No legislation was undertaken during the year in regard to District Boards.

District Boards.

In 44 of the districts in these Provinces the administration of the services which have been made over to local control is conducted by District Boards, constituted under the first part of Act XIV of 1883. During the year under report these consisted of 1,249 elected and 282 nominated members. The Chairman is in all cases the District Magistrate, though the Boards have the power, subject to the approval of Government, of electing as Chairman any one of their members.

District Committees.

In four districts to which the general provisions of the Act are unsuited the administration is in the hands of Committees whose members are appointed by the Government.

Income and expenditure.

The income of the Boards and Committees consists chiefly of the proceeds of rates or cesses on lands. They also secure certain receipts from the educational and medical institutions under their control, and from Public Works, and arboriculture, as well as any subscriptions that may be collected for the benefit of the services administered. The total receipts of the Boards from Local Rates in the year under report amounted to Rs. 18,90,528, and from all sources other than by direct grant from Government to Rs. 25,42,349.

The charges amounted to Rs. 36,71,790, the difference between income and expenditure being met by contributions from Provincial revenues. It has hitherto been the practice to give each Board such a grant as would exactly balance its accounts. The arrangements which have been for some years under discussion for placing Local Finance on a more independent footing were introduced at the close of the year under report, though, owing to financial exigencies, it was only possible to give partial effect to them at first. Of the total expenditure of the Boards 17½ lakhs were on Public Works, 13 lakhs on Education, and over 5 lakhs on Medical institutions.

Education.

Special measures were taken by the Boards, assisted by funds allotted by Government for the purpose, to encourage primary education. Many new schools were opened, and indigenous institutions were sought out and encouraged by grants-in-aid. As a result of these measures there was, notwithstanding the famine, an increase in the attendance at schools. In only six districts, five of which were amongst those in which the distress was most acute, was there a falling off.

Medical.

The attendance at dispensaries was less than in the previous year, as the season was comparatively healthy. From several districts also reports have been received that the falling off was in part due to rumours

prevalent as to the nature of the precautions being taken against the spread of the plague.

Public Works. The funds at the disposal of the Boards for Public Works were whenever possible, employed on works likely to benefit the labouring population in a year of scarcity, and many works were carried out which served the purpose of famine test relief works. Works of this description which were undertaken on a considerable scale in many of the districts usually consisted in the raising, metalling or otherwise improving district and village roads.

Sanitation. In the course of famine relief operations, works for the improvement of the sanitary condition of villages were not neglected; but apart from this, funds for the promotion of village sanitation were not available.

General remarks. The results of the year's working were, on the whole, satisfactory. Several of the District Boards were noticeable for the large number of members who took an active interest in matters of local administration. Prominent among these were the District Boards of Dehra Dún, Meerut, Bareilly, Jaunpur, Azamgarh, Cawnpore and Jhánsi. The attendance of members at the Boards' meetings was, however, generally poor, and the difficulty of obtaining *quorums* was complained of in the case of several Boards. In all but a few districts all members of the Local Boards are at present members of the District Board as well. In future the Local Boards will be strengthened by the appointment of the sub-divisional officer as one of their members, under whose guidance they will be able to undertake a larger share in active administrative work than is possible at present. At the same time the Local Boards will for the future send representatives only to the District Boards. The control will rest with the District Board, but the carrying out of the policy determined on by that Board will devolve on the members of the Local Boards; and as their authority is increased, it is hoped that a more genuine interest in the work of local administration will gradually be developed.

MUNICIPAL.

The number of municipalities in these Provinces was increased from 103 to 104 by the extension of Act XV of 1873 to the town of Haldwáni, formerly administered under Act XX of 1856. The population of the municipalities was 3,249,402, and ranged from 5,306 in Shahdera in the Meerut district to 267,910 in Lucknow. The oldest municipalities are the hill stations of Naini Tal and Mussoorie, where municipal government was introduced in 1850.

Legislation. No legislation affecting municipal administration was undertaken by the local Legislative Council during the year. Proposals have, however, been made for the passing of a supplementary Act to amend the law under which the municipalities of these provinces are administered, as experience has shown that these Acts are defective in many important respects.

Constitution of Boards. In 61 municipalities seats were contested. In several municipalities great interest in the elections was shown, judging by the propor-

tion of votes recorded to the number of electors on the register. The District Magistrates in the following six municipalities are *ex officio* Chairmen of the Board :—

Agra.	Benares.
Allahabad.	Lucknow.
Bareilly.	Moradabad.

Attendance of members.

The attendance of members was generally good, except in a few small towns where there was not much business to be transacted. The regularity of attendance of individual members was noticeable, and also the assistance rendered by them in the work of inspection and supervision, which makes a considerable demand on the time of the more active representatives.

Income and expenditure.

The gross income of the municipalities, including the opening balance of Rs. 22,12,937, amounted to Rs. 63,65,846 as compared with Rs. 76,13,392 in 1895-96.

The expenditure amounted to Rs. 56,85,022. This sum includes over 12 lakhs expended on water-supply and drainage, and over 11 lakhs paid in interest and repayment of loans. The prevailing distress seriously affected the income of many of the Boards, and the year closed with a balance in hand of Rs. 6,80,824 only. In several cases the Boards failed to maintain a sufficient working balance, and it was necessary to issue directions that the balance should not be allowed to fall below a prescribed minimum amount.

Octroi and refunds.

Octroi, the principal source of income of municipalities in these provinces, was in force in 81 out of 103 towns, but was withdrawn wholly from Pilkhua in the Meerut district, and almost entirely from Cawnpore. In 27 towns it is the only form of taxation, and the 23 municipalities in which it is not in force are, with the exception of Dehra and Mussoorie, unimportant places in which a very low rate of taxation is found sufficient. The gross yield of the tax was Rs. 28,52,826 as compared with Rs. 34,20,656 in 1895-96. The net income realized after deducting refunds amounted to Rs. 23,11,282, or 73·2 per cent. of the total realizations from municipal rates and taxes. The decrease in income was especially marked in the receipts from articles of food and drink, the imports of which were affected in a marked degree by high prices. There was also a large decline in the octroi on cloth, which may be attributed partly to the effects of the scarcity and partly to the prevalence of the bubonic plague in Bombay, which had a considerable influence in retarding trade.

Sanitation.

The sanitation of municipal towns received unusual attention during the year under report. The risk of importation of the bubonic plague from Bombay had to be guarded against; and special measures were everywhere taken for the improvement of the sanitation and the better regulation of the conservancy of the towns.

Water-Works.

An account of the water-works in the large cities is given in the body of the report. The demand for filtered water is rapidly developing, more especially in Allahabad and Agra. In the latter city the consumption rose from an average of 1,305,158 gallons per day to an average of 1,530,115 in the year under report; and in Allahabad the average daily supply was 1,600,288 gallons compared with 1,370,990 in the previous year. The

water-works for the Meerut Municipality, which were opened during the year, were carried out both rapidly and economically, the expenditure being Rs. 60,000 less than the estimate of eight lakhs made by the Sanitary Engineer.

Education. The expenditure on education was Rs. 1,34,239, or slightly more than in the previous year. The number of schools increased from 318 with 30,076 pupils, to 381 with 32,138 pupils. Owing to the straitened income of many municipalities during the year, and the difficulty of meeting necessary expenditure in other directions, full effect was not given to orders which the Government had issued for the encouragement of primary vernacular education : but some progress has been made.

Vaccination. The number of successful vaccinations increased from 115,657 to 118,943, and the total number of persons vaccinated from 135,465 to 140,503. The Vaccination Act is in force in all the municipalities of the provinces.

Vital statistics. The birth-rate was almost the same as last year, being 38·56 per mille of population as against 38·55 in 1895-96. The death-rate increased from 37·25 to 37·69.

General results. The year has been one of exceptional difficulty in municipal administration. The resources of the Boards have been severely taxed, not only by a falling off in income, which in many cases reached serious proportions, but by the necessity of incurring exceptional charges for the relief of urban distress during the famine, and for carrying out the preventive measures against the plague. The balances of many towns have been reduced to an inadequate level, and a few Municipal Boards, notably those of Agra and Naini Tal, have been unable fully to meet their liabilities. The financial position of Lucknow, the largest of all the cities, also gives some ground for anxiety. On the whole the Boards have stood the stress of exceptionally difficult seasons creditably, and the Lieutenant-Governor has had occasion to recognise the willing and valuable assistance which has in many cases been rendered in furthering the carrying out of the instructions which it has been necessary to issue to protect the towns against the possible contagion of the plague. A want of attention to municipal finance is frequently, however, a weak point in the administration, and has in several cases attracted special notice during the past year.

POLICE.

Statistics of crime. THE number of cognizable cases reported was 233,478 as compared with 223,353 in 1895. Cases investigated rose from 117,810 to 118,122 ; while the number of cases decided by the courts decreased by 3,391. As compared with the previous year, the percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided remained unaltered ; but there was a decline in the percentage of police cases ending in conviction to police cases investigated. The most marked increase in crime occurred in the number of burglaries reported : there was also an increase under head of cattle-theft, ordinary theft, and receiving stolen property. On the other hand, the number of sanitary offences reported fell off considerably. The increase in the number of crimes reported was primarily due to the

character of the year, which was marked by high prices and distress and in a lesser degree to the continued pressure brought to secure full and accurate recording of reports. The effect of the prevailing scarcity and high prices on heinous crime shows itself chiefly in an increase in the number of dakáities. It is significant as it occurred chiefly in the eastern districts where this offence had hitherto been rare and which suffered more from famine than the western parts of the provinces. The increasing proportion of cases in which fire-arms were used by the dakáits was very noticeable. There was also a recrudescence of the offence of river dakáiti which has been practically unknown for several years. In dealing with this offence the police achieved considerable success not only in their detective capacity in securing the conviction of offenders but also in the preventive work of breaking up gangs of armed men assembled for purposes of committing dakáities. In spite of the increase in number of offences of this nature, the year was singularly free from the presence of organised gangs of dakáits, many of these gangs having been hunted down in previous years by the police. As might naturally be expected from the character of the year, the number of robberies increased, although the police showed increased vigour in dealing with this offence. On the other hand the number of professional poisonings declined.

Heinous offences.

There were a larger number of thefts of cattle reported in 1896 than in 1895 and the police were more successful in arresting offenders. Though cattle poisoning was more rife than in the previous year, the small number of cases reported of cattle flaying would seem to indicate that this brutal offence is dying out. Considerable progress was made in the voluntary registration of cattle, which is recognised as having a most salutary effect both in rendering it difficult for the thief to dispose of the stolen cattle, and in assisting in detection of offenders. In many cases, where the crime was successfully traced, the detection was attributed to the system of registration.

Cattle-theft.

The total strength of the Provincial, Municipal, and Railway Police was 4,977 officers and 2,075 men, showing a total of 25,699, a slight increase over the figure of the previous year. The total strength of the Armed Police was 1,021 officers and 5,920 men. The numbers of the Mounted Police were 412 officers and men. Considerable progress was made during the year in giving effect to the reforms recommended by the Police Committee, chiefly in the direction of regrading the investigating staff: a sum of Rs. 52,000 was devoted to this purpose. The total expenditure of the year amounted to Rs. 54,81,854 showing an increase of 2½ lakhs on that of the preceding year, due in a great measure to introduction of reforms sanctioned from time to time by Government. There was a satisfactory decrease in the number of dismissals, and a similar decrease in the number of punishments awarded; 494 officers and 501 men having been fined, suspended, or degraded, compared with 700 officers and 715 men in 1895. Four cases of torture by the police were brought to light and the offenders severely punished on conviction. Fair progress continued to be made in the elimination of the criminal and menial classes from both the town and rural police, a decrease of 39 and 600 men having been shown, respectively. The anthropometric system was further developed,

The Police force.

Discipline and efficiency.

and considerable success in its working was achieved during the year. The total number of cases traced through its agency was 76, the principal success being met with in identifying members of the criminal tribes. A special trained staff was appointed for this work with a central bureau at Allahabad.

INFANTICIDE.

Infanticide.

The Act for the repression of Infanticide was in force in 560 villages in 20 districts with a total population of 77,799: 60 villages were exempted during the year under report. At the commencement of the year the population on the result of births, deaths, removals of families and transfers under six, stood at 6,518 boys and 4,719 girls, and at the end of the year the numbers were 6,372 boys and 4,862 girls; there was therefore an appreciable increase in the proportion of girls to boys. The returns showed that except in a few districts which were still considered open to suspicion, the disproportion between the sexes, which had been strongly marked when the Act was brought into force, was disappearing, and there was every indication that the crime was gradually dying out.

CRIMINAL TRIBES.

Criminal Tribes.

The criminal tribes proclaimed under Act XXVII of 1871 were the Sanauriahs, Barwárs and Sansiahs.

The number of Sanauriahs on the registers fell from 77 to 71, of whom 34 were absent without passes at the end of the year. The registers of Barwárs at the beginning of the year, included 4,067 names and the total population at the close of the year, after allowing for births, deaths, &c., during the year was 3,971. The number of absconders largely increased, *viz.*, from 301 in 1895 to 413 in 1896: the cause of this was the unfavourable nature of the year, which, added to the known disinclination of the Barwárs to an agricultural life, induced an unusually large number to abscond. The police were signally successful in the number of arrests of absconders made. The Sánsiahs numbered 1,101 on the registers, of whom 614 were settled with zamíndárs in different districts and 487 were transferred from Sultánpur and Fatehgarh to the Kheri colony. It transpired that many of these so transferred were not true Sánsiahs. There were a large number of absconders chiefly from the colony, which reduced the total number present at the end of the year to 237; but many of those whose names are still retained on the registers had absconded in past years. The Sánsiahs in the Kheri colony, from which all but Sánsiahs proper have now been eliminated, adapted themselves with some show of readiness to their new life, and the latest accounts are more hopeful. Of the other criminal tribes who are not proclaimed but kept under surveillance, the Doms of Gorakhpur suffered from the bad agricultural season, and an unusually large number left their holdings. Much more success was met with in dealing with the Haburahs of Moradabad, who by liberal grants and careful management, were induced to remain in their settlement.

Eunuchs.

The total number of names on the district registers at the beginning of the year was 594: at the end of the year the number had fallen

to 558. Forty-two names were struck off the registers: of these 30 were expunged owing to death, the remainder on account of removals or extreme old age. Six names were added during the year, three of whom came from other parts of India and signified their intention of permanently residing in these Provinces. There were no cases of emasculation during the year: no prosecutions were instituted under the Act, and no minors found in possession of eunuchs.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Offences and convictions.

There were 145,029 offences reported in the North-Western Provinces as compared with 157,347 in the previous year, while the number of cases returned as true was 116,287 as compared with 125,091. There was a corresponding decrease in Oudh in the number of offences reported, which fell from 15,273 in 1895 to 12,793 in 1896, the number of cases returned as true being 11,088 as compared with 13,846 in the previous year. Of the 166,615 persons brought to trial in the North-Western Provinces 94,451 were convicted and 68,409 acquitted or discharged. In Oudh 61,634 persons were brought to trial 30,486 convicted and 29,111 acquitted or discharged. The most noticeable feature in the statistics of the year was the decrease in the volume of crime in spite of prevailing scarcity and distress. There was, however, a marked increase in the number of serious offences reported under the head of robbery and dakáiti; the increase on 1895 being 226 in the North-Western Provinces and 53 in Oudh. There was an increase of 406 in the number of thefts reported in the North-Western Provinces and a small decrease of 51 in Oudh. On the other hand there was a considerable decrease in both Provinces int he number of offences against public tranquillity, in trials for causing hurt, criminal force, and assault. Honorary Magistrates in both Provinces continued to render material assistance in disposal of work, having tried 23,293 cases in the North-Western Provinces and 8,818 in Oudh. Stipendiary Magistrates disposed of 79,555 cases in the North-Western Provinces and 27,822 in Oudh, against 85,385 and 31,664 in 1895. The percentage of convictions in Magistrates' Courts of the North-Western Provinces rose from 55·3 per cent. in 1895, to 57·7 in 1896, and fell slightly in Oudh, from 51 per cent. to 50. The work in the Courts of Sessions of both provinces was much heavier than in 1895. In the North-Western Provinces there were 2,705 cases for disposal, which showed an increase of 275 over the figures of 1895, while in Oudh the figures rose from 654 in 1895 to 764 in 1896. The percentage of convictions was higher in the North-Western Provinces, where 66 per cent. of the persons brought to trial were convicted, than in Oudh where 60 per cent. were convicted. Ten thousand and sixty-four appeals were preferred in the Courts of Sessions of the North-Western Provinces, 76·2 per cent. of sentences were upheld as against 74·3 in 1895: in Oudh 3,854 appeals were preferred and in 74·4 per cent. of the cases the sentences were upheld against 76·8 in 1895. In the High Court of the North-Western Provinces, there were 1,522 appeals for hearing, of which 1,411 were disposed of, appellants being wholly unsuccessful in 81 per cent. of the cases. There were 606 appeals in the Court of the Judicial Com-

Crime.

Work of Courts.

missioner of Oudh, of which 527 were disposed of, 78 per cent. of sentences being affirmed. In both Provinces Magistrates showed less reluctance to pass sentences of whipping, the number of such sentences increased by 3,709 in the North-Western Provinces and by 714 in Oudh.

Punishments.

JAILS.

Jail population.

The figures of the year 1896 were largely affected by an abnormal rise in the jail population during the last months of 1895. Although the admissions in 1896 were 108,986 as compared with 108,157 in 1895, an increase which was almost counterbalanced by a rise of 600 in the discharges, yet the daily average was 32,983 as compared with 32,490, and the year closed with 35,603 prisoners against 32,195 in the preceding year. Considering the character of the year and the distress prevalent owing to scarcity and high prices, the increase was less than might have been reasonably expected, the daily average of 1896 was far below that of 1878 (38,528), when economic conditions of a similar nature prevailed. As a result of an inquiry instituted into cases where there was reason to believe that the crime had been committed under pressure of want, a certain number of prisoners were released by order of Government. The large increase in the jail population put a severe strain on the accommodation available and it was found necessary to keep open the Chunár Fort as a temporary prison to relieve overcrowding in the jails. Even with the relief so afforded, the average daily strength exceeded the accommodation available, though without affecting prejudicially the health of the inmates, and the health statistics of those jails where the overcrowding occurred compared favourably with those of other jails. Punishments for prison offences rose from 10,681 in 1895 to 17,570, the increases occurring almost entirely under the head of minor offences, such as warnings, which rose from 2,874 to 5,971. This was in a large measure the consequence of the maintenance of a more accurate record of petty punishments inflicted, a point on which Government has strongly insisted. There was a further increase in the number of prisoners released under working of the good conduct rules; 10,320 against 8,677 in 1895 being so released. These rules have now been in force some years and an impression can be formed how far they have fulfilled the object with which they were introduced and it is satisfactory to note that there is a general consensus of opinion that their introduction has resulted in a diminished number of serious offences committed against jail discipline: this is borne out by the figures of the past few years, which show a steady reduction in the proportion of major to total punishments. An increase of Rs. 2,23,944 was incurred in guarding and maintaining prisoners, and there was a rise in the average cost per head from 39·4 to 45·6. Apart from the small rise in the population, the increases occurred almost entirely under head of dietary charges, being due to the greatly enhanced price of grain foods, although a very considerable sum was saved to Government by the storing of grain in the previous years. In spite of the impetus given to jail manufactures by the order of Government that departments should where possible purchase articles of jail manufacture, the cash earnings of the year declined largely. It was explained that during a portion of the

Accommodation.

Discipline.

Expenditure.

year prisoners were largely employed in making baskets for use on famine relief works. Government were not, however, prepared to accept this as a full explanation of the falling off in cash profits, which was not considered satisfactory. The death-rate rose from 27·45 per cent. to 28·33. Mortality was higher among the male prisoners, but declined greatly among female prisoners. There was no marked epidemic during the year, and the health of the prisoners was on the whole good; but for the admission of persons enfeebled by privation the mortality would have been normal. In order to assist medical officers in deciding upon the health of prisoners upon their admission to jail, a table showing the comparative heights and weights of prisoners was prepared during the year: this will be tested with records maintained in district jails with a view to the adoption of a permanent scale for the guidance of Superintendents. **Health.**

The Bareilly Reformatory.

There were 293 inmates of the Reformatory at the commencement and 208 at the close of the year. Owing to want of accommodation the institution was closed during the greater part of 1896, and there were only 10 admissions. The question of providing increased accommodation was under consideration, but postponed from financial reasons. The health of the inmates was very satisfactory, as was shown by the absence of mortality, and the number of admissions into hospital, which declined from 319 to 159. This is largely the result of a course of training in gymnastics given to the boys, and the addition of field labour as a second industry. The Reformatory has been handicapped in previous years by the difficulty in obtaining suitable men as Deputy Superintendents able to maintain order and discipline: in 1896 a suitable Deputy Superintendent was appointed, which resulted in a great improvement in discipline maintained. The history of the boys after leaving the institution was discouraging, many having again lapsed into a life of crime, while very few were pursuing the trade they had been taught in the Reformatory. The question was considered how far the industrial training given to the inmates enabled them to earn an honest livelihood on their discharge. The difficulty experienced lay chiefly in the intimate association in native ideas of profession with caste which prevented the discharged inmates from following the trade they had learned in the Reformatory, while it was found impossible in so small an institution as the Reformatory to teach each member of the various castes the handicrafts their caste pursues. Though the cost of maintenance necessarily rose owing to the high price of grain, expenditure continued low, and the institution maintained its character of economy as compared with the latest statistics available with regard to similar institutions in other Provinces.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

Institutions of suits in the North-Western Provinces rose from 92,095 in 1895 to 92,665 in 1896, the total for disposal was, however, less than in the previous year, amounting to 104,423 as compared with 106,205. Disposals fell from 96,344 to 94,990 leaving 9,433 suits pending **Original suits.**

as compared with 9,860 at the close of 1895. The average duration in contested suits fell from 79 to 71 days and in Small Cause Courts from 37 to 32 days. In uncontested cases the duration was reduced from 35 to 30 days. In Oudh institutions fell from 57,580 in 1895 to 55,512 in 1896. Disposals however rose from 57,120 to 60,649 while the file of pending cases was reduced from 11,452 to 7,428. The average duration in the Oudh Courts though showing an improvement on the previous year was again the subject of comment; in Munsifs' Courts, the average of uncontested was 71 against 66 in the previous year and in contested 112 against 158, in Sub-Judges' Courts the average of uncontested cases was 83 days against 142 in 1895 and that of contested cases 174 against 210. This high average was in a measure due to the gradual disposal of long standing arrears. In Small Cause Courts the average in contested cases fell from 57 to 52 and in uncontested cases rose from 32 to 34. The most marked feature in administration of Civil Justice in Oudh was the large number of suits decided by Small Cause Courts owing to the extension of these powers to all Munsifs' Courts. The result of the year gave assurance that these powers had been satisfactorily exercised. In Kumaun there were 5,668 suits for disposal as compared with 6,073 in 1895. The number disposed of was slightly less, *viz.*, 5,200 against 5,541, the cases pending at the end of the year fell from 532 to 468. The decrease in institutions is attributable to the scarcity which prevailed in Garhwál and Almora. The average duration of all courts in the division fell from 60 to 55 days, the improvement being most marked in Garhwál where the average fell from 82 to 65. The total number of appeals for disposal before courts in the North-Western Provinces other than the High Court was 13,414 against 14,064 in 1895, disposals fell from 9,927 to 9,185 leaving the pending file at 4,229. The result of appeals was rather better than in 1895 : 62·2 being upheld against 61·1 in 1895. The average duration fell from 83 to 72 days.

Appeals.

In Oudh there were 3,691 appeals for disposal in courts subordinate to the Judicial Commissioner as compared with 4,375 in 1895. Disposals however fell from 3,106 to 2,431, chiefly owing to the large increase in criminal work and rent appeals in District Judges' Courts and the pending file decreased from 1,269 to 1260. The percentage of decrees upheld in appeal was somewhat better than in the previous year being 59 per cent. as compared with 55 in 1895. The average duration in Courts of Subordinate Judges was 116 against 128·13 in 1895 and in Courts of District Judges 388 against 324. Appeals in Kumaun fell from 502 in 1895 to 452 : of these 416 were disposed of leaving 36 pending at the end of the year. The average duration of appeals was 43 days as contrasted with 48 days in 1895. The results of appeals also showed an improvement upon those of the preceding year, 18 per cent. only of decrees appealed against being modified and reversed as compared with 19 in 1895.

Execution of decrees.

The total number of applications for execution of decrees before the courts in the North-Western Provinces rose from 91,488 to 97,255. Of these 85,101 were disposed of leaving 12,154 pending as compared with 13,533 in 1895. The percentage of proceedings wholly or in part fructuous rose from 42·9 per cent. to 44·4 : realizations showed a large increase of

Rs. 19,95,483 due in part to inclusion in the returns of sales of immoveable property by Collectors. In Oudh the applications for executions rose from 51,886 in 1895 to 54,210. Of these 46,764 were disposed of, proceedings being wholly or partly successful in 38 per cent. of applications. In Kumaun applications rose from 2,692 in 1895 to 2,784 in 1896, 2,339 of these applications were disposed of; 43 per cent of the proceedings proved wholly infructuous.

Appeals before the High Court and Judicial Commissioner.

In the High Court of the North-Western Provinces the number of first appeals for hearing was 744 as contrasted with 728 in 1895. Of these 238 were disposed of, leaving 506 pending at the close of the year. The institution of second appeals increased from 2,395 in 1895 to 2,905 in 1896; the disposals, 1,351 were largely in excess of those of the previous year, 516, and the pending file was reduced to 1,554. Of contested first appeals in 61·2 per cent. the decrees appealed against were confirmed as against 63·1 in 1895. In second appeals the percentage was 68·2 as against 70 in 1895. The average duration of first appeals was 535, of second appeals 494. In the Court of the Judicial Commissioner there were 313 first appeals for hearing: disposals numbered 63 against 87 leaving 250 pending at the end of the year, second appeals increased from 1,409 in 1895 to 1,562 in 1896, disposals fell from 340 to 311, leaving 1,251 pending at close of the year. The percentages of contested first appeals in which the decrees appealed against were confirmed were 50 in 1896 and 65 in 1895. In case of second appeals the percentages were 72 and 69 respectively. The average duration of first appeals was 752 and second appeals 519. The necessity for strengthening the Bench to enable the Court to work off long standing arrears was recognised and represented to the Government of India.

REGISTRATION.

Number of offices.

The number of Registration offices in the Provinces at the close of the year was 291, two new offices were opened during the year, one at Chandausi and the other at Lansdowne. Steady progress was made in the direction of substituting Departmental for *exofficio* Sub-Registrars by the reduction of 3 *exofficio* Sub-Registrars, their place being taken by Departmental Sub-Registrars, the whole number of whom stood at 213 as compared with 210 in 1895. The total number of documents registered rose from 230,628 in 1895 to 248,973 in 1896, while the total receipts increased from Rs. 4,40,042 to Rs. 4,61,598. The increase was most marked under the head of sales of immoveable property, 55,313 documents relating to which were registered as compared with 48,058 in the preceding year. The larger number of sales was probably due to the difficulties under which the agricultural classes were labouring. There was also an increase under head of mortgages from 58,235 to 61,357 due probably to the desire of lenders to hold a more tangible security for their money than is afforded by standing prospective crops in a succession of precarious easons. There was a falling off in the number of documents affecting moveable property which was chiefly due to decline in registrations in the Bareilly district owing to the poor outturn in the sugar crop. There was, however, an increase in the number of documents relating to sales of

moveable property, a direct result of the prevailing scarcity. The total expenditure was Rs. 2,42,616 as compared, with Rs. 2,30,008 in 1895.

Prosecutions. The number of prosecutions during the year was nine, chiefly on grounds of false personation in Sub-Registrars' offices. In one case a Sub-Registrar was convicted of fraudulently registering a document. The results of the prosecutions were satisfactory. In five cases the accused were convicted, in one discharged; two cases were pending at the close of the year, and one offender absconded.

STATE LITIGATION.

The State was a plaintiff in 29 suits of which it won 14 and lost 2. It was defendant in 69 cases of which 25 were decided for the State, 13 against and 6 were compounded. In Appellate Courts out of 18 cases the State was successful in 11 and unsuccessful in 7.

In matter of land acquisition the Collector's award was accepted by the Court in 19 cases and modified in 7. The total sum awarded by Collectors amounted to Rs. 19,092 which was enhanced to Rs. 28,999. The total percentage of cases won was 69·4 as compared with 78·4 in 1895. Of Rs. 16,615 due under decrees Rs. 6,744 was realised; the percentage of recovery being 40 per cent. against 14 in 1895.

The Court of Wards was party to 147 original suits, of which 86 were decided in the Court's favour, 19 were lost and the remainder compromised or withdrawn. In Appellate Courts out of 35 cases 24 were decided in favour of the Court of Wards, 2 only were unsuccessfully contested, 9 were compromised or withdrawn. Out of a total demand of Rs. 2,60,468 only Rs. 37,491 was recovered or 14 per cent. as compared with 9 in 1895.

VOLUNTEERS.

Strength. The number of corps remained the same as in the previous year; but the total number of active members increased from 3,942 to 4,188, while the number of reservists fell from 662 to 542.

Efficiency. The percentage of efficients to the total strength fell in the case of the Infantry from 76·75 to 67·28. In the Cavalry the percentage rose from 78·10 to 82·56. In the Reserve force it was 81·42.

Finance. At the close of the year the funds of the several corps were in a satisfactory condition: the total balance at credit amounted to Rs. 15,486-13-7.

GOVERNMENT PRESS AND BOOK DEPÔT.

The printing work of the Government is almost entirely carried out in the Government Press at Allahabad, a small branch from which works at Naini Tal in the hot weather. Arrangements have been made to transfer as much of the form work as possible to the Naini Central Prison near Allahabad where it is undertaken by convicts working under the supervision of Press employés. The receipts of the Press amounted to Rs. 72,532 as compared with Rs. 65,547 in the previous year, and the expenditure, exclusive of charges for stationery to Rs. 3,05,050 as against Rs. 3,46,004. These charges amounted to Rs. 1,70,194 and were nearly a

lakh less than in the previous year. The decrease in the charges generally was owing partly to smaller supplies of raw material and stores being required, and partly also to some reduction in the amount of printing done.

The maintenance of the Book Depôt cost Rs. 4,086, and the realizations amounted to Rs. 14,154.

During the year the Press was inspected by the Superintendent, Central Press, Simla.

PART I.

CHAPTER I.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Sketch of the Meteorology.

THE following is a summary of the leading features of the weather during the year.

The early months of the year were remarkably free from severe storms, and were, consequently, much drier and warmer than usual. March was almost entirely rainless. The pressure distribution during March and April was very abnormal, and more nearly resembled the distribution characteristic of the end of May. Hot west winds began to blow about the middle of March, and continued with little interruption till the end of April. About the middle of April some extremely low humidities were reported, and at the close of the month some very unusually high temperatures occurred. During the early part of May, these extreme conditions were considerably moderated by a damp easterly current which appeared about the 1st, and continued to blow more or less steadily till the 15th. After that date, however, strongly marked hot weather conditions were re-established, and the pressure distribution became approximately normal. The easterly wind appeared again in the beginning of June, accompanied by slightly disturbed weather; some scattered showers were received. A rapid barometric rise, however, occurred about the 8th of the month, and gradients for strong west winds reappeared. Hot weather conditions prevailed generally during the next fortnight, till they disappeared with the advance of the monsoon.

About the 20th of June, the first advance of the monsoon current into Bengal was reported and, shortly after, disturbed weather was general over the reporting area. Pressure conditions in North India were, however, unfavourable to a general advance of the current, and the first cyclonic storm of the season, which passed inland from the head of the Bay about the 23rd of June, was diverted across the Central Provinces—too far to the south to give much rain to these Provinces. The second storm followed a slightly more northerly course and as it passed over the country gave moderate rain to Bundelkhand and the adjacent parts of the North-Western Provinces. Immediately after the passage of this disturbance, a burst of monsoon winds passed up the Gangetic plain and gave moderate rain to almost all districts. The rainfall on the hills was heavy, and on the plains, also, some heavy local falls were reported.

The rainfall during June was approximately normal. At the end of the first week of July, pressure conditions again became unfavourable, and little or no rain was received during the second and third weeks of the month. A slight advance of the current occurred about the 20th, and some showers were received. Shortly after this date, however, the current seemed to draw off, and feed into the storms, which passed in rapid succession over the head of the Peninsula, during the period from the 24th July to the 23rd August. About the 5th August, in the interval between two of these storms, a sharp rush of moist winds passed over these Provinces and general rain fell for a few days. But by the 9th the current had ceased, and during the following seven days, little or no rain was received. About the 17th, an unusual exten-

sion of the Bombay current brought welcome rain to the districts on the west of these Provinces. The strength of the wind soon fell off, however, and after two or three days the rain ceased. On the 22nd August, a storm advanced through Bengal in a more northerly direction than usual and gave promise of rain to a large part of the Gangetic plain; but, checked by the abnormal high pressures which still prevailed over North India, it filled up in Behar on the 23rd. It gave moderate rain to the eastern districts of Oudh and the North-Western Provinces. The last storm of the monsoon period passed over the head of the Peninsula about the end of August, and gave moderate and fairly general rain to the western parts of the reporting area. This fall may be said to have marked the end of the monsoon as far as these Provinces were concerned. For, after this date, no more rain fell in North India during the ordinary monsoon period, if we except a few showers in the Gorakhpur and Benares divisions. Early in September pressure rose over Northern India and fell slightly in the Peninsula. With this change, dry west winds reappeared, and, during a considerable part of the month, blew strongly over a large part of the country. Under these dry hot winds the scanty moisture rapidly disappeared, and in many parts the crops were completely burnt up.

Taking the season as a whole the defect from normal of the rainfall calculated on the average of all divisions was only about 30 per cent.; and it is probable that, had the total fall of the season been well distributed and timely, the loss to the country would have been trifling. Many districts, however, received much less than half their normal amounts, and too early in the season to sustain the crops in the burning weather of September. The early withdrawal of the monsoon, and the abnormal drought at the end of the season, were therefore important factors of the situation. Had the rain of June occurred in September, the country might have been saved; had, even, the drought of September been less severe, there can be little doubt that many districts, where the crops were practically ruined, would have had a fair outturn.

October was rainless in four of the nine revenue divisions. During the month two disturbances of the cold weather type gave a little rain to the northern districts, but the amounts were in general very small. November, on the other hand, was a remarkably favourable month. In the Agra and Lucknow divisions about twenty times the normal amounts of rain were received, while the mean fall for the Provinces was quite nine times the normal. This timely rain was invaluable and being followed by Christmas rains, nearly twice as heavy as usual, did much to mitigate the extreme severity of the famine.

TEMPERATURE.

The mean temperature was excessive in every month of the year, except June and December; the greatest mean excesses were reported in February, May, and November. The mean excess of the Province was slightly over 1° in January; it increased considerably in February, which was a very hot month for the time of the year; it fell off somewhat in March, but rose again in April, and in May was very marked. During the last week of April and in May some very high temperatures occurred: the following table gives the most notable:—

Station.	Maximum temperature.	Date.	Station.	Maximum temperature.	Date.	Station.	Maximum temperature.	Date.
Allahabad ...	112·1	28th April	Sirsa ..	114·6	5th and 7th May.	Nowgong ...	115·1	30th May.
Cawnpore ...	112·0	Ditto	Mainpuri ...	114·7	17th May ...	Jhánsi ...	115·7	Ditto.
Jhánsi ...	113·2	20th April	Allahabad ...	115·2	27th May ...	Delhi ...	114·0	Ditto.
Sutna ...	112·6	Ditto	Benares ...	114·3	Ditto ...	Sutna ...	116·1	31st May.
Nowgong ...								

The month of May was as exceptionally hot at the hill stations as on the plains. Ránikhet was 5° hotter than usual, and on the plains the greatest excess was 5.—1° at Sutna and Jhánsi. Excesses ranging from about 4° to 5° were shown during the month at Mussoorie, Dehra Dún, Lucknow, Nowgong, Sambhar, Ajmere, and Sirsa.

The general rain of June produced a great fall in temperature and the mean for the month over the area was about 1° lower than usual. The temperature rose again in July and continued unusually high during the remainder of the summer—a consequence of the scanty rainfall. During some days in October, the highest temperatures recorded in the whole of India were reported from stations in these Provinces. During this period the day temperatures were particularly high (in some cases 13° above normal), but as the nights were comparatively cool the excess in the mean temperature was not so marked. The rainfall of November was not sufficient to permanently reduce the temperature, which continued remarkably high for the time of the year. The temperature during December was about normal.

PRESSURE.

The mean pressure of the year was in large excess at the hill stations of these Provinces, in slight excess at the Rájputána stations, about normal at Benares, Jhánsi, Bareilly, and Meerut, and in slight to moderate defect at the other stations. The monthly mean values were relatively higher at the hill stations than at the stations on the plains, during a great part of the year. The "vertical pressure anomalies" were therefore almost continuously positive, a feature of the pressure distribution, which was probably directly related to the unusually dry and settled weather which prevailed throughout the year.

During the first four months of the year pressure was lower than usual on the plains, and especially so in April. A general rise was reported in May, but the mean pressure still continued below normal at most plains stations. The changes during June were generally downwards, but the mean for the month was in excess to the north and east of a line passing up the Gangetic plain from Gorakhpur to Meerut. The vertical pressure anomalies decreased somewhat during this month, but they still continued positive. The changes in July were irregular; in general upwards at the western stations, and downwards over the remainder of the area. A rise was generally reported in August, the mean for the month being excessive north-west of a line passing from Bareilly to Nowgong. In September, pressure was in excess over the whole country, if we except a narrow strip extending along the foot of the hills from Ludhiána to Bengal. The excess was greatest over the head of the Peninsula, from which it fell off north and south. In October pressure generally increased, and was in considerable excess at a large number of stations. In November there was a marked fall, plains stations showing a slight defect, hill stations a moderate excess. In December readings were generally higher than usual.

RAINFALL.

The more important features of the rainfall of the year have been already given in the summary. The following is a more detailed account.

The first four months of the year were practically rainless throughout, in all except the submontane districts and on the hills. Even in these areas the amounts received were only about 33 per cent. of normal. In May the rainfall was more general but still light, less than half the usual amount, on the average of the province, having been obtained. In June the rainfall was practically normal in the plains, and nearly twice as heavy as usual on the hills. July was much drier than usual, the average defect over the province being over 30 per cent. August was nearly normal in some districts but in others—notably those of the Allahabad and Agra divisions—the falls were under 40 per cent. of the ordinary amounts. September and October were practically rainless. The following table shows the percentages of the normal falls received

in each division during each of the two months, with the season's percentages, and the percentage falls during November and December :—

	Kumaun.	Meerut.	Agra.	Rohil-khand.	Allah-abad.	Benares.	Gorakh-pur.	Luck-now.	Fyzabad.
Fall in September as a percentage of normal.	13	3	4	7	7	7	9	4	6
Same for period, June to September.	82	81	49	79	59	72	61	63	74
Fall in October as a percentage of normal.	12·5	2	3	4	0	0	0	2	0
Same for period, June to October.	80	77	47	77	57	67	57	61	71
Percentage fall in November.	246	900	2,050	1,020	666	350	375	2,000	950
Percentage fall in November and December.	204	238	270	240	216	224	263	262	310

PART II.

CHAPTER I.

PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

1.—Physical Features of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

2.—Chief Staples of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

3.—Historical Summary.

4.—Form of Administration.

5.—Character of Land Tenure—System of Survey and Settlement.

6.—Civil Divisions of British Territory.

[For the above standard sections, see pages 5—48 of Report for the year ending 31st March 1893.]

7.—Changes in the Administration.

[See General Summary.]

8.—Relations with Tributary States and Frontier Affairs.

In last year's report it was stated that a special establishment had been entertained for a period of one year for the collection of certain trade dues levied by the Thibetans, under the settlement engagements, from British traders residing on the frontier between the Almora district and Thibet, subject to report as to the working of this arrangement at the end of that period. The continuance of this establishment for a second year was sanctioned in September 1896. It was, meanwhile, ordered that a European Deputy Collector on the district staff should be deputed once a year to visit these outlying tracts for the purpose of ascertaining how matters were progressing. Mr. Larkin was the officer selected, and he submitted a report of the result of the enquiries made by him in the autumn of 1896, into the subject of these dues which were levied by the Thibetans from British subjects. Mr. Larkin's report did not contain sufficient information to enable the Government to pass final orders on it: and it was directed that a second visit should be made to the frontier in April 1897. This visit was undertaken by Mr. Gracey, Deputy Commissioner of Almora, and his report on the condition of affairs in the locality was received after the year had closed.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

I.—Survey and Settlement.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

As explained in last year's report, survey operations under the recent scheme are not essentially connected with settlement, and are not dealt with in the chapter of this report relating to land records. The present chapter deals with the progress made in the assessment of the revenue demand and in revision of records in those districts only in which it was undertaken in accordance with the custom usual in former years as a part of settlement operations.

It will be convenient to deal first with those districts in which settlements were undertaken under the system formerly in vogue. In all districts, in which a complete settlement record has been prepared, settlement operations are now drawing to a close.

Budaun.—In this district the revision of maps and field record work had ended before the beginning of the year 1895-96, and the attestation of the new records has now been completed. The attestation work done during the year was the whole of pargana Usehat and in 1,241 mahâls in parganas Ujhani, Budaun, and Salimpur. The fairing of records in parganas Islamnágar and Satási has been completed. In Bisauli, Sahaswan, and Kot it was practically complete at the end of the year, and in Ujhani it has been half done. A beginning has also been made in the Budaun pargana. The work of fairing remains to be taken in hand in parganas Usehat and Salimpur. The area inspected for purposes of assessment was 874 square miles; 496 square miles of this were inspected by the Settlement Officer and the remainder by the Assistant Settlement Officer. Parganas Bisauli, Satási, Sahaswan, Kot, the remaining portion of Islamnágar, and 53·7 square miles of Ujhani were assessed during the year. Reports for the Rajpura, Islámnagar, and Satási parganas have been submitted, and the sanction of Government has been given to the proposals in regard to pargana Rajpura. Subsidiary work connected with the records and the fixation of rents has been well kept up to date. The case work was heavy, but the arrears left over small. The Settlement Officer and Assistant Settlement Officer have so far been able themselves to decide all enhancement applications not settled by a compromise, and it is hoped that, heavy as the work has become, it will in future be possible to maintain this procedure. The cost of the work during the year was Rs. 79,746 or Rs. 40-1-6 per square mile, and the total cost from the commencement of the operations has been Rs. 2,63,009 or Rs. 132-3-8 per square mile.

Bijnor.—In Bijnor, as explained in last year's report, the preparation of a complete revision of maps and settlement record was originally undertaken. The record for five parganas was completed under these orders. In the remaining parganas it was determined that a record on the new system should be prepared—the patwáris' annual records being prepared with more than ordinary care after a full revision of maps—and that formal attestation should be undertaken for *khewats* only. From these amended instructions the forest villages which had to be completely resurveyed were excepted. The field operations for the year consisted of the revision and bringing up to date of the maps and annual records of parganas Seohara, Afzalgarh, and Barhapura: 757 villages comprising 929 mahâls were brought up to date. The attestation work commenced in Nehtor, Najíbabad, and Dhampur last year, was completed during the year. The 95 villages in parganas Afzalgarh, Najíbabad, and Barhapura, comprising an area of 169 square miles, which remained to be done last year, were cadastrally surveyed during the year under report, under the supervision of Mr. Scott,

Superintendent, Land Records Surveys. The cost of the work was Rs. 5,049 or Rs. 30 per square mile. The cost was enhanced by the delays and difficulties of obtaining labour in jungle tracts and in working through heavy jungle tracts to isolated patches of cultivation. The fairing out of the records of parganas Najíbabad, Dhampur, Seohara, Afzalgarh, and Barhapura has been carried out in accordance with the orders of Government. Including the pargana of Mandawar, three other parganas were inspected by the Settlement Officer and Assistant Settlement Officer. The work has now been brought up to date, and the programme laid down by the Board has been worked up to. The area inspected was 425 square miles. The total cost of the settlement operations up to date has been Rs. 1,41,553, or Rs. 99-2-0 per square mile.

Garhwál.—Settlement operations were closed during the year by Notification No. $\frac{3010}{I-556A'}$, dated the 18th August 1896, and the only expenditure that will now have to be met is the cost of printing and despatching the cadastral maps. Assessments were during the year declared in parganas Badhan, Chandpur, Dewalgarh, Nagpur, Painkhanda, Ganga Salan, Malla Salan, Talla Salan, and Dasauli. The total enhancement in these is Rs. 42,100 or Rs. 50·28 per cent. on the former demand. The total expenditure incurred in survey and settlement up to the 30th September 1896 was Rs. 5,28,084. Of this Rs. 60,841 or Rs. 35-4-11 per square mile under operation was spent on the traverse; Rs. 2,61,625 or Rs. 275-1-6 per square mile on the cadastral survey, and Rs. 2,05,618 or Rs. 207-8-5 per square mile on settlement.

Of the Oudh districts, Unao, Partábgarh, Rae Bareli, and Sultánpur only have completely revised their maps and records.

In *Unao* the only part of the settlement work left uncompleted at the beginning of the year 1895-96 was the final report. This has now been completed and printed, and is being reviewed by the Settlement Commissioner. Settlement operations were closed under Notification No. $\frac{3080}{I-709A'}$ dated the 4th December 1895, in the last pargana of this district. There are still, however, 36 appeals pending in the Deputy Commissioner's Court in connection with the settlement, and, to make it possible for the Deputy Commissioner to hear them, the Board have asked Government to invest him with the powers of a Settlement Officer under section 51 of the Oudh Revenue Act.

Partábgarh.—The work during the year in this district was almost confined to the operations necessary after the third revision of assessment in pargana Patti, and after the declaration of assessments in the other parganas. There was a good deal of work during the year in connection with the determination of under-proprietors' rent under section 40 of the Oudh Rent Act, and the distribution of assessments. The total expenditure on account of settlement operations in the district amounted to Rs. 2,71,132: this gives a rate of Rs. 187-14-4 per square mile. The final report of the settlement has been completed and printed; but, as the revenue assessed on sub-settled and leased villages has recently been revised, settlement operations cannot be considered to be finally ended.

Rae Bareli.—The work in connection with the fairing of records that remained to be done last year was finished during the year. The records of six parganas were made over to the District Officer during the year, and the records of pargana Simrauta and of tahsíl Salon after the close of the year. Records for other parganas await the entry of the new *jamas*. Inspection reports of parganas Bachhrawan, Kumhrawan, Hardoi, Rokha, Parshadipur, and Salon have been submitted during the year, and the revised jamas in parganas Rae Bareli, Dalmau, Simrauta, Rokha, Parshadipur, and Salon were declared during the year. The only work remaining in Rae Bareli is connected with the distribution of jamas and the fixation of under-proprietary rents. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 32,880, and the total cost of settlement operations Rs. 2,29,573 or Rs. 131-4-2 per square mile.

Sultánpur.—Is the last of the districts in which the maps and records have been entirely revised during the currency of settlement operations. The remaining

parganas Baraunsa and Miranpur were assessed during the year. The rents of under-proprietors and occupancy tenants were fixed in parganas Gaura Jamun and both the Isaulis. The whole of the work in connection with the five parganas, for which the sanction of Government to the proposals has been given, has been finished completely. The charges during the year amounted to Rs. 79,800. The total cost of settlement in this district amounts to Rs. 2,42,063, or Rs. 141-4-11 per square mile. The intricacy of the tenures and records is responsible for a large part of this charge. The enhancement proposed over the whole district, exclusive of revenue on *muafi* properties, amounts to Rs. 2,88,698.

In the remaining Oudh districts under settlement, the work of revising maps and records was either not undertaken at settlement or stopped in 1894 after brief progress had been made with it.

Lucknow.—In Lucknow the work of settlement was from the first confined to assessment. The sanction of Government to the assessments of the entire district was received during the year. The work connected with the declaration of *jama*, execution of agreements by zamíndárs, disposal of objections to assessments, distribution of revenue, and the determination of rents under section 40 of Act XVII of 1876 was taken up, and was nearly finished by the end of the year. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 26,385. The total cost has been Rs. 76,528, or Rs. 79-2-3 per square mile.

Hardoi.—The second half of the Bilgram tahsíl and the whole of the Shahabad tahsíl, 727 square miles, were inspected and assessed during the year. This completes the regular settlement of the district, with the exception of a few scattered villages. Government sanction to the assessments of tahsíls Sandíla and Hardoi and the first half of tahsíl Bilgram has been given and, except in two or three villages, the assessments have been declared. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 50,431, and the total cost of the operations up to the 30th September 1896 was Rs. 1,98,535 or Rs. 85-7-5 per square mile.

Sitapur.—The Settlement Officer inspected the whole of tahsíl Sitapur, 569 square miles, and reinspected parganas Sitapur, Kundri South, and Sadarpur, 289 square miles, and parts of the Misrikh tahsíl and parganas Tambaur and Kundri North. The Assistant Settlement Officer, Mr. Last, inspected and assessed the parganas of Biswan, Tambaur, and Kundri North (576 square miles). The tahsíls of Sitapur and Biswan, 1,145 square miles, have also been assessed, and eight parganas have been reassessed. Reports have been submitted for 11 parganas comprising 1,319 square miles, and revised reports for five parganas. The assessments of parganas Manwan, Bari, Mahmudabad, Hargaon, and Ramkot have been sanctioned, and give an enhancement of Rs. 1,01,725, or Rs. 33 per cent. on the old jama. The cost of the settlement operations up to date has been Rs. 72,343, or Rs. 32-1-4 per square mile.

Bara Banki.—The assessments of the remaining five parganas were made and reported during the year. This completes the assessments of the whole district. The area inspected and assessed during the year was 588 square miles. The jamas of parganas Fatehpur, Ramnagar, Muhammadpur, Bado Sarai and of Daryabad, Surajpur, Mawai, and Basorhi were sanctioned during the year. The total expenditure up to date amounts to Rs. 1,70,208: this gives a rate of Rs. 97-13-2 per square mile. The compilation of the final report, preparation of mauza and pargana registers, copies of assessment notes for the Board's Office, completion of the *phantbandi* papers for the parganas for which *jamas* have not been sanctioned, still remain to be done. The determination of the under-proprietary and sub-settlement rents have also to be done.

Fyzabad.—The assessment reports of four parganas—Tánda, Surhurpur, Birhar, and Majhaura—were submitted during the year. In addition to this the remaining six parganas, comprising 1,103 square miles, were inspected and assessed and reports have been submitted. The special statement called for by Government with reference to these ten parganas were also prepared and submitted. The total

cost of the settlement operations in the district during the year has been Rs. 41,159 or Rs. 23-13-7 per square mile.

Whilst settlement operations are drawing to a close in the majority of districts in which they were being carried on during the past year, arrangements were made to start settlement work in various other districts. In Meerut work was actually commenced during the year reported on. The district had been under cadastral survey for the past two years, and it was originally intended that no revision of records should be undertaken by the Settlement Department, the annual papers prepared by the Survey being accepted for settlement purposes. The fact that there had never been in the Meerut district any authoritative determination of the *sír* area led to orders being issued by Government for the attestation by the Settlement Department of all entries regarding *sír* and *khudkásht*, and subsequent representations by the local officers have led to the extension to the entire area of the provisions of the settlement rules regarding revision of records. A complete record will now be prepared in Meerut by the Settlement Officer. Sháhjahánpur, Lalitpur, and the Oudh district of Bahraich have also come under settlement at the close of the year reported on. For Sháhjahánpur, a special inquiry, made with a view to determining whether the revenue could be summarily readjusted by the Collector, resulted in its being considered necessary to appoint a special Settlement Officer. For Lálitpur a special Settlement Officer and an Assistant Settlement Officer have also been appointed. So far, the proposal that no settlement record should be prepared has held good for both these districts; but the subject has recently attracted the attention of the Senior Member whilst on tour in these districts and in Bijnor, and a report on the subject has been submitted for the orders of Government. There is reason to doubt whether the plan of resurveying districts, without at the same time submitting the record prepared with reference to the new maps to the test of attestation, is likely to be successful in the North-Western Provinces districts, however well suited it may be to Oudh, where the *sír* area is limited and where occupancy rights exist only to a trifling extent and rarely accrue to new tenants. Settlement operations, including the preparation of a complete record, have also recently been started in the Gursarai estate in the Jhánsi district under Mr. Fremantle, who has been placed on special duty with a view to making inquiry into the assessments of the Bundelkhand districts.

Abstract statements of the work done during the year and the cost of settlement operations are appended :—

Abstract Statement of Settlement Work.

District.		Preparation of revision of maps and records.				Survey and assessment work. Area in acres.					Case work during 1895-96.			Expenditure.
		Map.	Khasra.	Jamabandi.	Khewat.	Surveyed.	Inspected.	Assessed.	For which assessments have been reported to the Board.	For which assessments have been sanctioned.	Original cases.	Appeals— To Settlement Officer.	Appeals— To Commissioner.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
														Rs.
Bijnor	Total required	5,745	3 516	5,840	9,459	...	914,264	899,853	899,853	899,853	5,202	30	25	49,801
	Done during the year ...	2,343	1,325	1,995	3,650	...	271,694	286,116	290,771	61,862	3,466	30	20	
	Remaining	652	493	610	964	...	418,764	418,764	609,082	837,991	1,736	...	5	
Budaun	Total required	5,904	3,936	8,792	13,188	...	1,272,906	1,272,906	1,272,906	1,272,906	9,734	483	91	79,746
	Done during the year ...	1,405	1,053	2,617	4,018	...	559,119	449,319	191,797	105,077	8,231	294	84	
	Remaining	2,110	1,538	3,859	6,018	...	...	524,721	954,230	1,167,829	1,503	189	7	
Garhwál	Total required	8,786	9,582	8,786	8,786	609,682	609,682	609,682	609,682	609,682	11	1	326	* 38,045
	Done during the year ...	10	3,982	3,980	3,286	1,124	31,224	31,224	31,224	469,201	11	1	323	
	Remaining	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	3	
Lalitpur	Total required	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,191
	Done during the year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Remaining	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Lucknow	Total required	1,930	...	...	...	...	618,838	618,838	618,838	618,838	2,055	147	372	26,385
	Done during the year ...	1,930	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	618,838	2,038	108	110	
	Remaining	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	39	262	
Unao	Total required	4,920	3,280	5,596	8,394	...	1,056,502	1,056,502	1,056,502	1,056,502	871	103	279	14,385
	Done during the year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	871	67	211	
	Remaining	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	68	
Rae Bareli ...	Total required	5,301	3,534	4,896	7,344	...	1,119,635	1,119,635	1,119,635	1,119 635	1,646	35	102	32,880
	Done during the year ...	...	564	851	1,518	...	...	6,118	866,729	746,145	1,563	35	58	
	Remaining	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120,584	83	...	44	
Sitapur	Total required	...	...	...	...	...	1,443,200	1,443,200	1,443,200	1,443,200	...	...	...	30,509
	Done during the year ...	...	...	...	...	...	732,800	871,040	711,680	261,120	...	...	...	
	Remaining	...	...	...	...	...	...	81,920	731,520	1,182,080	...	...	...	
Hardoi	Total required	1,248	832	972	1,458	...	1,355,099	1,355,099	1,355,099	1,355,099	2,691	2	22	50,431
	Done during the year ...	...	...	...	...	...	465,118	465,118	998,081	889,981	2,143	2	3	
	Remaining	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	465,118	548	...	19	
Fyzabad	Total required	5,482	2,634	7,254	10,881	...	1,104,522	1,104,522	1,104,522	1,104,522	146	...	...	41,159
	Done during the year ...	...	...	...	...	...	706,224	706,224	398,298	398,298	146	...	...	
	Remaining	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	706,224	706,224	...	...	...	
Sultánpur ...	Total required	7,578	5,052	7,274	10,911	...	1,096,403	1,096,403	1,096,403	1 096,403	9,437	157	224	79,800
	Done during the year ...	4,774	2,423	2,863	4,836	...	325,114	325,114	325,114	...	8,760	157	46	
	Remaining	...	2,302	3,085	4,744	...	...	...	...	643,429	677	...	178	
Partábgarh ...	Total required	6,642	4,428	5,710	8,565	...	923,542	923,542	923,542	923,542	5,133	362	645	26,188
	Done during the year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,130	242	521	
	Remaining	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	120	124	
Bara Banki ...	Total required	4,447	2,394	3,434	5,151	...	†1,081,056	1,113,726	1,113,726	1,113,726	1,920	204	203	33,847
	Done during the year ...	...	...	...	...	...	376,067	376,067	800,484	531,680	1,911	197	117	
	Remaining	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	107,263	376,067	9	7	86	
Bahraich	Total required	2,436	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	479	9	...	4,370
	Done during the year ...	812	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	346	6	...	
	Remaining	1,624	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133	3	...	

The figures against Bijnor are for eleven parganas, against Garhwál for nine parganas cadastrally surveyed, and against Bahraich for four parganas.

* Includes Rs. 1,434 on account of cadastral survey.

† Exclusive of the area of the permanently settled pargana Bhitauli.

Statement showing the cost of operations per square mile in the districts under settlement.

District.	Total area.	Area to which settlement operations have extended	Balance of total area.	Total expenditure.	Cost per square mile on area in column 3.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Square miles.	Square miles.	Square miles.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Bijnor ...	1,870	1,428	442	*1,41,553 0 8	99 2 0	* Includes Rs. 9,896-7-9 on account of survey operations made by the professional agency.
Budaun ...	1,989	1,989	...	2,63,008 11 9	132 3 8	§ Includes an area of 38 square miles not cadastrally surveyed.
Garhwál ...	5,629	§990·81	4,638·19	†2,05,617 14 7	207 8 5	† Besides this the following expenditure was incurred on traverse and cadastral surveys :—
Lucknow ...	967	967	...	76,528 3 4	79 2 3	
Unao ...	1,651	1,651	...	3,53,524 9 0	214 2 0	
Rae Bareli ...	1,749	1,749	...	2,29,573 5 11	131 4 2	
Sitapur ...	2,255	2,255	...	72,342 11 4	32 1 4	
Hardoi ...	2,323	‡2,323	...	1,98,535 3 8	85 7 5	‡ Includes the area of the alluvial portions of parganas Bilgrám, Sándi, and Barwan.
Fyzabad ...	1,726	1,726	...	1,39,108 15 4	80 9 6	
Sultánpur ...	1 713	1,713	...	2,42,063 2 3	141 4 11	
Partábgarh ...	1,443	1,443	...	2,71,132 5 4	187 14 4	
Bara Banki...	1,740	1,740	...	1,70,208 6 8	97 13 2	
Bahraich ...	2,359	1,394	965	4,370 6 4	3 2 2	
Lalitpur ...	1,947	1,309	638	3,190 13 6	2 7 0	

	Rs. a. p.	Rate per square mile. Rs. a. p.
Traverse ...	60,841 6 11	35 4 11
Cadastral (including preparation of records) ...	2,61,624 8 5	275 1 6

Mapping.

Village field maps.

The Survey Office, Calcutta, continues to reproduce the village field maps of districts cadastrally surveyed. During the year under report, sheets of the Garhwál district only were in hand. Of 91,000 such sheets representing 4,452 villages, 4,598 were reproduced up to the close of June 1897, 3,632 being photozincographed and 966 zincographed. The balance, 4,502 sheets, will, it is expected, be printed in the current year.

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(2) and (3).—State Properties and Waste Lands.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

At the commencement of the year there were 392 State properties in the Provinces with a land revenue demand of Rs. 1,34,514. During the year 18 estates, with a revenue of Rs. 1,669, were acquired; while 17, with a revenue of Rs. 71, were removed from the accounts. There were thus 393 estates, paying a revenue of Rs. 1,36,112, in the possession of Government at the close of the year. The most important of these are the special State properties of the Kumaun and Garhwál Bhábars and the Tarái in the Kumaun division and the Dúdhi estate in the south of Mirzapur. The only other districts which contain properties with a rental demand of over Rs. 10,000 are Allahabad (where Government owns two large escheated estates), Bánda, Jhánsi, and Lucknow. The total current rental amounted to Rs. 7,44,751 against Rs. 7,53,002 in the preceding year. The decline is mainly due

to the falling off to the extent of Rs. 9,000 in the rent-roll of the Kumaun-Bhábar estate owing to numerous relinquishments of holdings in preceding years. This matter has been fully dealt with in the report of this estate submitted separately to Government. Including arrears, the total demand was Rs. 7,81,005, of which Rs. 7,06,149, or 90·4 per cent. were collected—a satisfactory result in a year such as that under report. Of the balance (Rs. 74,856) Rs. 33,655 are doubtful and Rs. 2,962 irrecoverable, the Bánda district alone being responsible for Rs 31,370 classed under the former head. After payment of land revenue and rates, the income was Rs. 5,38,781, of which Rs. 3,49,479 were spent on charges of establishment, contingencies, and improvements, leaving a net profit for Government of Rs. 1,89,302.

In the Bánda district only 28 per cent. of the demand could be collected. The Commissioner of Allahabad has asked the Collector to have the balances carefully tested on the spot and to submit a further report regarding them; but a considerable portion will probably have to be removed from the accounts as irrecoverable, as, in consequence of successive bad harvests and the existing distress, there is but a small chance of their being collected. The management of the large Holagarh and Khargapur estates in the Allahabad district was on the whole satisfactory. In Holagarh nearly 91 per cent. of the demand was collected, while in Khargapur, where the tenantry were less able to withstand the effects of successive bad seasons, the percentage of the collections to the demand was 78. The outstanding balances were also large in Jhánsi (Rs. 6,357), Mirzapur (Rs. 2,049), Naini Tal (Rs. 4,414), Garhwál (Rs. 3,246), Lucknow (Rs. 2,203), Sitapur (Rs. 2,347), Hardoi (Rs. 2,059), and Kheri (Rs. 1,554). Adverse seasons are more or less accountable for these arrears everywhere, the silting up of fields by sand from the Gumti being an additional reason for short collections in Lucknow. The poor results in Sitapur are due to the failure of grantees for life of certain villages to pay up the Government demand. Since the close of the year, it was ascertained that in some cases these villages were held in proprietary tenure, and had been erroneously shown as State properties. The arrears in Naini Tal and Garhwal are comparatively insignificant, being only 1 and 11 per cent., respectively, of the demand; in Garhwál the collections include rents for 1894-95, which remained over for payment in the year under report. The apparently low collections in Cawnpore are accounted for by the estates having been under management only for a few months of the year.

The expenditure was as follows:—

	Rs.
Establishment	80,256
Contingencies	70,986
Improvements	1,98,237
Total ...	3,49,479

The bulk of this amount was as usual spent in the Tarái and Kumaun-Bhábar estates in the Naini Tal district. Excluding these estates the cost of establishment was only 7 per cent. of the receipts. The expenditure on improvements shows an increase of Rs. 25,483 over the figures of the preceding year, most of which is in the Kumaun estates. Full details of the works carried out during the year on these and on the Dúdhi estate are given in the separate reports submitted to Government. In Bánda the amount spent on improvements (Rs. 2,867) was more than double that of the preceding year, and Mr. Ferard has given considerable attention to this matter. In addition Rs. 3,091 were spent during the year on famine relief works, chiefly tanks, in or near distressed villages belonging to Government. In the Allahabad estates Rs. 4,174 were disbursed, partly in the construction of masonry wells and partly to meet the balance of the cost of the Ramgarh *jhíl* drain referred to in previous reports. Owing to drought little progress was made in the reclamation of *úsar* land. The planting of waste plots with *babúl* trees was, however, taken up. The tenants also were encouraged to improve their holdings. They built 13 masonry wells at

their own expense, the estate supplying the wood; and planted a number of fruit trees on land given by the estates. In the Oudh State properties more might have been done in the way of improvements.

The appendix also gives details of the advances made to tenants. The outstanding balances in the Tarái estate have been somewhat reduced. They are heavy in Bánda, where, however, only Rs. 3,008 were advanced against Rs. 9,168 in the preceding year, and in Mirzapur, where Rs. 10,000 had to be distributed to the Dúdhi tenantry. The Board consider that more liberal advances might have been made with advantage in Allahabad and Jhánsi and in many of the Oudh districts.

The total demand, including outstandings, for the price of confiscated, escheated, and waste lands was Rs. 51,985; but this, as mentioned in the previous year's report, includes a sum which is payable in instalments of Rs. 5,000 per annum. The demand actually recoverable within the year was Rs. 16,985, of which Rs. 16,654 were collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 331, which is in course of recovery.

4.—Court of Wards.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

The operations of the Court of Wards were largely extended during the year. There were 168 estates under management at its close, or 19 more than at its commencement. The beneficial character of this extension is evidenced by the increase from 43 to 57 in the number of estates taken over under clause (*g*), most of which are owned by proprietors of position in immediate prospect of ruin. The fact that one-eighth of the area of Oudh is now in charge of the Court of Wards is significant. Eleven estates were released, and a perusal of the circumstances of each as detailed in the Court's report shows that the management of the Court has been successful. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to notice the satisfactory position of the Daurala, Tiloi, Behti Chiragpur, Rehwa, Dahyawan, Mailaraiganj, and Bhaiya Jang Bahadur Singh's estates at the time of their release. The charge of thirty estates was assumed by the Court during the year; five of them not till shortly before the year closed. Sixteen of these are in the North-Western Provinces and fourteen in Oudh. The most important of these were the Sardhana estate (Meerut), which, owing to its indebtedness, will require the most careful management; the Katesar estate (Sitapur), for which it has been necessary to raise a loan of 3½ lakhs to pay off its liabilities; the Oel estate (Kheri) and the Singha Charda estate (Gonda), with debts amounting to 19 and 16 lakhs respectively. Two estates were taken under management which have since had to be released—the Bhareh estate in Etáwah, which was found to be so deeply indebted as to render any attempt to save it unprofitable, and the Sissendi estate in Lucknow, which was taken over on the proprietor being declared to be insane, but released when that order was set aside on appeal.

The total area under the Court's management was over 2½ million acres, or nearly half a million acres in excess of that in the previous year, of which about 1¾ millions were cultivated. The gross rental demand approximated 60½ lakhs of rupees, and the revenue payable to Government, including cesses and rates, amounted to a little less than 25¼ lakhs. The moderation of the land revenue payable by nearly all the estates recently taken under management is remarkable. Of the Court of Wards property, the Balrámpur and Jang Bahadur Singh's estates form a considerable part, having a cultivated area of 552,450 acres, and a rental demand which is over 17 lakhs of rupees. In nine estates the rental demand showed an increase, the largest being in the Balrámpur estate, Gonda, (Rs. 14,947), and in the Begam Mashuk Mahal estate, Bareilly (Rs. 8,763). In the latter this is due to the purchase of several villages. Among the causes which led to the increase in the Balrámpur estate one is said to be the increased receipt of rent in villages brought under direct management. The Lieutenant-Governor has read in the Special Manager's report the description of the various kinds of leases extant in this estate. He accepts the conclusions of the Board of Revenue that the leases of the first four classes are unobjectionable, and he concurs

in the instructions given by them regarding the commutation of grain into cash rents where possible and the direct management of cash-rented villages. His Honor would be glad to learn in greater detail the reasons which militate, in Mr. Innes' opinion, against the direct management of grain-rented villages. He is aware that the collection of grain rents is a much more difficult business than the collection of cash rents, and opens more doors to fraud and loss, but the difficulties are not insuperable.

The falling off of Rs. 7,678 in Chaube Sadhari Lal's estate (Cawnpore) was due to the sale of villages in order to reduce the debts on the property; that of Rs. 7,040 in the Bara estate (Allahabad) to much land having gone out of cultivation owing to drought and want of irrigation; and that of Rs. 5,991 in the Mallanpur estate (Kheri) to fluctuations under the head of grain rents in consequence of the poor outturn of the spring harvest.

The total rental demand, current and arrear, in all estates amounted to Rs. 68,74,304 of which Rs. 53,27,496, or 77 per cent. were collected, as compared with 87·55 per cent. in the previous year. Taking the collections on the current demand in the order of merit, Agra comes first with 92 per cent., Meerut follows with 91 per cent., them come Gorakhpur with 89 per cent., Fyzabad (excluding Balrámpur estate) with 84 per cent., Rohilkhand with 83 per cent., Lucknow with 77 per cent., Benares and Kumaun with 74 per cent. each, and Allahabad with 56 per cent. The results in the Meerut division would have been better had the Saháranpur estates been more vigorously managed. The good collections in Bareilly are noticed with approval. Bad harvests and inadequate supervision are said to have been the cause of the uneven results observed in the estates of the Moradabad and Shahjahánpur districts. In the Allahabad division the successive bad seasons explain the low percentage of collections; but there appears to have been also some laxity in the management of the Lalitpur estate. The collections in the Benares division were again poor, and the Board have in several particulars noticed the defective management in Mirzapur. Better results should also have been obtained in Naini Tal, and the Government regrets to notice that there has been no improvement during the year in the management of the Unao estates. In the Fyzabad division the assumption during the year of two large estates accounts for the lower percentage of collections in that division. The realizations in the Balrámpur estate were again excellent.

The cost of management, including Rs. 12,292, paid on account of arrears of 1894-95, amounted to Rs. 5,43,393 as compared with Rs. 4,85,605 in the previous year. The average cost of management throughout the provinces was again 9 per cent. of the income. In twelve estates, where the management was continuous throughout the year, the incidence was very high, varying from 16 to 34 per cent.; but this is explained to be chiefly due to short collections, and the generally lower receipts throughout the provinces during the year undoubtedly had the effect of enhancing the average cost. The Board express a doubt whether the general average of cost can be much lowered without unduly weakening the staff and impairing efficiency. But it is observed that in the year ending 30th September 1893 the percentage was only 7 per cent., and if the necessity for reduction is borne in mind, the Lieutenant-Governor sees no reason why the incidence should not in an ordinary year approach a more moderate figure. The special scheme of management was in force in fifteen districts and in the Balrámpur estate. The percentage of cost on the total normal income was highest in Lucknow (10·8) and Cawnpore (10·7); in the other districts it varied from 3·8 to 8·3.

Excluding the Balrámpur estate, the circumstances of which are exceptional, the total expenditure on improvements was Rs. 1,41,173, or 3·2 per cent. as compared with Rs. 1,53,894 or 4·3 per cent. in the previous year. The estates in the North-Western Provinces show an increase of Rs. 11,884, while those in Oudh exhibit a decrease of Rs. 24,605. In the Bareilly and Meerut and Bara Banki districts and in the Anapur estate in Gházipur improvements appear to have received attention.

More might have been done in Unao, Mainpuri, and Mirzapur and in the Bhinga estate in Bahraich. In a year of reduced receipts the expenditure on improvements must necessarily be curtailed, and there are many estates so heavily encumbered that there is hardly any surplus for improvements; but the Board have shown that the amount expended on works of improvement during the past five years averaged 3·8 per cent. of the current rental demand of the estates, and the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that they will not lose sight of the remarks made on this subject in the previous year.

In a note of the work done in the direction of agricultural improvement during the year the Director of Land Records and Agriculture has pointed out that in only 19 districts of the province did agriculture receive any attention. The climatic conditions that prevailed were for the most part unfavourable to agricultural experiments; but these inquiries should be extended in the future Thirteen pony and 11 donkey stallions were maintained in 12 districts. It is noticed with approval that the Balrámpur estate has arranged for the supply of 30 Khairigarh bulls for breeding purposes, and the Lieutenant-Governor concurs in the view expressed by the Director of Land Records and Agriculture regarding the importance of securing animals of suitable breed.

Except in the Balrámpur estate and two estates in Rae Bareli and Partábgarh, no steps had been taken, in view of the unfavourable prospects of the year, to promote education in the Court of Wards estates. Further progress continues to be made in improving sanitation in the villages under the Court of Wards control, and vaccination is being developed on a system which should yield good results.

The following table shows the amount spent in advances to tenants during the past four years:—

Year.	North-Western Provinces.	Oudh.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1892-93	11,104	22,273	33,377
1893-94	12,295	20,549	32,844
1894-95	26,803	48,481	75,284
1895-96	49,626	44,533	94,159

The large advances during the last two years have been rendered necessary by the agricultural distress, and the Lieutenant-Governor recognises the great importance of this form of expenditure, and the valuable help given to the administration by the Court of Wards in its position as a landlord. It is observed with approval that the system of direct aid to tenants by means of *takávi* loans has been extended during the year. In Bareilly the question of transferring to the Court of Wards the debts due by tenants to sugar manufacturers was taken up with satisfactory result. The experiment is an interesting one.

The debts due on all the estates now under the Court's management when management was first assumed amounted to Rs. 1,28,22,263, and the debts since incurred amount to Rs. 83,21,027, making a total of Rs. 2,11,43,320. The debts paid off amount to Rs. 1,37,99,810; but this liquidation has been effected to some extent by borrowing, usually at lower rates of interest than that borne by the original debt. The amount paid off by incurring other debts is not shown separately from that paid off by the sale of property or from revenue. These amounts might be distinguished with advantage.

The surplus funds of the more prosperous estates were invested to the extent of Rs. 60,200 in Government securities, Rs. 2,95,114 in the purchase of land and houses, while Rs. 17,97,895 were advanced in loans to other estates, or Rs. 21,53,209 in all, as

against Rs. 7,08,226 in 1894-95. Of the 18 lakhs of loans, over fifteen lakhs were advanced by the Balrámpur estate. Whether part of this large sum would not have been better utilized in further expenditure on improvements or advances to agriculturists is perhaps open to question. It is observed that under neither head was the budget provision worked up to.

The number of notices of ejectment fell off from 351 to 283, and the area affected from 15,054 to 8,882 acres. Fourteen per cent. of the notices were contested, and only 5·6 per cent. with success. The notices appear to have been issued with discretion. There was a similar fall in the number of applications for enhancement of rent. These results were to be expected in a year of unfavourable agricultural conditions.

The Board have urged that to endeavour to save the whole of an embarrassed estate intact from sale at the cost of a prolonged period of management is to impose a burden on Government which the circumstances under which the debts were contracted do not always justify. The Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner has already intimated that, as a general rule, the management of an estate should not be undertaken unless there is reasonable hope that it will be cleared from debt within a period of twenty years: and His Honor concurs generally in the views expressed by the Board on this point. It might, indeed, in determining whether an estate should be taken under charge of the Court of Wards or not, always be taken into consideration whether, in cases in which there is no reason to expect that the debts on an estate could be cleared off within that term from the profits of the estate, a judicious sale of a portion of the estate might not enable the encumbrances on the estate to be satisfied within such a period as to justify the Court's assuming management. While it is necessary to pay due respect to the natural antipathy of a landowner to the sale of any of his property, there are often estates which comprise recent acquisitions as well as old ancestral lands, and the sacrifice of the former to save the latter would be in every way justifiable and hardly distasteful to the indebted proprietor.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

1.—Legislating authority.

The Legislative Council met twice as follows :—

At Lucknow on 15th July 1896.

At Allahabad on 31st March 1897.

2.—Course of Legislation.

Four Bills were dealt with during the year, *viz.*—

(1) A Bill to amend the North-Western Provinces and Oudh General Clauses Act, 1887.

(2) The North-Western Provinces and Oudh Honorary Munsifs Bill,

(3) A Bill to provide for the inspection of Steam-Boilers and Prime Movers attached thereto ; and

(4) The North-Western Provinces and Oudh Famine Loans Recovery Bill.

The first two passed into law and are respectively Acts I and II of 1896. The third is still under consideration. The fourth was a new Bill introduced during the year, and was after the close of the year passed into law. It is now Act I of 1897.

Act I of 1896 (an Act to amend the North-Western Provinces and Oudh General Clauses Act, 1887) had its origin in a suggestion of the Government of India which, in conveying the assent of the Governor-General to the Act of 1887, pointed out certain objections to the definitions of certain words (*vide* No. 1826, dated Simla, the 28th October). It was a short measure consisting of only five sections. To give effect to the recommendations of the Government of India the definitions of certain words have been omitted, and a few additions and alterations have been made in the definitions of some other words.

Act II of 1896 (The North-Western Provinces and Oudh Honorary Munsifs' Act) provides for the appointment of Honorary Munsifs and for the constitution of Benches of Honorary Munsifs in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. This legislation was the outcome of a scheme which was proposed by Mr. Justice Mahmud and placed before the Local Government some years ago. The Government thereupon deputed the Hon'ble Mr. Evans to visit the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay with a view to enquire into the working of the system of village courts in those Provinces and to report on the feasibility of introducing a similar system into the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

The Hon'ble Mr. Evans presented his report in 1891, and he recommended two independent systems, namely *first*, the appointment of Honorary Munsifs disposing of litigation under the procedure laid down for the Regular courts; and *secondly*, the appointment of Village Munsifs settling petty suits in a special and summary manner.

The latter system was dealt with by the Village Courts Act (III of 1892) and the former by this Act. Its object was to amend the Bengal, North-Western Provinces, and Assam Civil Courts Act, 1887, and the Oudh Civil Courts Act, 1879, with the view of empowering the Local Government to invest any person to be (styled Honorary Munsif) with the powers of a Munsif who would have jurisdiction to try all original suits of a civil nature the value of the subject-matter of which did not exceed two hundred rupees, and to constitute benches of Honorary Munsifs.

3.—Police.

In the year under report there was an increase compared with the preceding year of about 4·5 per cent. in cognizable cases. The increase was chiefly in petty thefts and burglaries, and was due to the unfavourable agricultural conditions and to the high prices which prevailed. The increase raised the incidence of crime per 10,000 of the population (which varied from 93 in Sitapur to 31 in Ballia) from 48 in 1895 to 50 in 1896. The number of investigations undertaken by the police approximated closely to that of 1895, as the police refrained from making investigations in 9,598 more cases, thus reducing the percentage of cases investigated from 53 (in 1895) to 50 in 1896. Of the more serious crimes reported, however, 97 per cent. were investigated as compared with 88 per cent. in 1895 :—

	Number of cases reported to have been committed.	Number of reported cases not investigated.	Number of cases investigated.	Number of cases decided.	Number of cases investigated which ended in conviction.
1895	223,353	102,615	117,810	73,735	63,386
1896	233,478	112,213	118,122	70,344	60,679
Difference ...	+ 10,125	+ 9,598	+ 312	— 3,391	—2,707

The number of cases decided by the courts decreased by 3,391, and although the percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided remained unaltered (87), the percentage of police cases ending in conviction to police cases investigated declined from 54 in 1895 to 51 in 1896. The statistics relating to persons dealt with by the police corresponded closely to those appertaining to cases. The number of persons arrested or appearing before a Magistrate under other process increased by 296, the figures being 105,191 in 1895 and 105,487 in 1896; while the percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested fell from 82 in 1895 to 80 in 1896. Thus, speaking generally, the total volume of work of the police was slightly heavier in 1896 than in the preceding year, and though there was, on the whole, no falling off in its quality under the more important head, they were in some respects less successful in 1896—a result which is doubtless due to the fact that a larger proportion of the offences dealt with in that year were more difficult of detection. There was a considerable increase in crime under the heads of burglary and theft, the reports of which rose by 13,960, while reports of sanitary offences fell off by 5,161, owing, probably, to the police having but little time to spare from more serious work for their detection and prosecution. Excluding sanitary offences and offences under certain special laws, the percentages of cases convicted to cases disposed of and of persons convicted to those whose cases were disposed of amounted to 85·08 and 77·77 respectively as against 83·88 and 76·66 in the preceding year. Apart from improvement in reporting, the character of the year, during a portion of which scarcity, distress, and high prices prevailed, is sufficient in itself to account for the outbreak in crime against property. While the increase occurred chiefly under the heads of thefts and burglaries, a noticeable increase also occurred under the comparatively small, but most important, head of dakáiti: no less than 53 cases of this description occurred in two districts (Mirzapur and Gorakhpur) where for years past the crime is reported to have been practically unknown. It is satisfactory, however, to note that the dakáiti cases reported from these districts were not of the professional type, and that, in spite of the hardships to which the agricultural population were exposed, there was practically no increase in the offence of rioting or in the case of other similar offences against the public tranquillity. Order was well maintained.

Of the professional crimes of dakáiti, robbery, and poisoning the last slightly decreased, while there was an increase of about 200 in the offences recorded under each of the first two heads. The results of the police action in cases of robbery differed

but little from those of the previous year. Four hundred and seventy-nine cases of dakáiti were reported as compared with 288 in 1895, and a great improvement in the work of the police was manifested by a rise in the percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided from 61 in 1895 to 70 in 1896. The provinces were, however, free from organized gangs of dakáits, which was due to a large extent to the success with which the police had hunted down and brought to justice in previous years the various bands of marauders which had frequented several districts of the provinces. Two notorious dakáits, members of a former gang, were arrested during the year and transported for life, while in Etah and Jalaun the police successfully encountered armed gangs assembled for the purpose of committing dakáiti. The districts of Agra, Etáwah, and Jalaun suffered from the incursion of dakáits from Native States. In 80 cases of dakáiti fire-arms were used as compared with 36 in 1895, the districts of Mainpuri and Bareilly being distinguished for the largest number of cases of this worst type of the offence (10 and 12 respectively). The Bareilly, Mainpuri, and Pilibhít districts showed a good return of convictions secured under this class; but the total number of convictions (33·7 per cent.) was less than in the two preceding years, and in 13 districts, where 30 cases of this sort occurred, no convictions at all are recorded, Saháranpur with seven cases and Jhánsi with six being especially noticeable in this respect. The serious character of the offences is evidenced by the fact that the number of murders committed by dakáits rose from 12 in 1895 to 36 in the year under report. Notwithstanding this increase in illicit use of fire-arms, the offences reported under the Arms Act declined by 29, from 591 in 1895 to 562 in 1896. These returns were considered to indicate a want of energy on the part of the police in the search for and discovery of arms illegally possessed.

In the case of serious and minor offences against the person the agreement between the returns of crime for the years 1895 and 1896 was remarkable; a difference of 132 only in the total number of offences reported under those heads in each year formed a marked contrast to the record of offences which relate to property. The net increase of 15,139 in the reports in the latter classes is mostly accounted for by the increase already referred to in the main heads of burglary and theft, an increase which was only to be expected in a year with the characteristics of 1896. The amount of property stolen rose at the same time in value from Rs. 20,54,708 in 1895 to Rs. 24,26,745, and the cases of receiving stolen property reported from 6,033 to 6,543. Of the property stolen, property to the value of Rs. 7,09,903, or 29 per cent., was recovered as against 32 per cent. in 1895. The percentages of convictions obtained in cases of burglary and theft were in each case higher than those for the preceding year, and in the case of cattle-theft also, the reports of which show an increase of 1,152, a greater measure of success was attained in the detection of the crime and the prosecution of the offenders.

The system of voluntary registration of cattle sales was largely developed during the year,—and in many districts it contributed to the detection of the crime. In 1896 cattle sales to the number of 633,338 were registered as compared with 514,066 in 1895. The reported cases of mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming animals rose from 790 in 1895 to 948 in 1896, and it was noticeable that the crime of cattle poisoning spread in the year under report to districts other than those in which it is usually prevalent. The increase in Ballia, Jaunpur, Gorakhpur, and Azamgarh was marked.

As regards non-cognizable crime, 96,535 cases were dealt with during the year (including those instituted by complaint and those taken up by a Magistrate of his own motion) as compared with 105,489 in 1895—a decrease of 8,959, of which 2,948 cases, or 3 per cent., were investigated by the police, the percentage in 1895 being 2·8. The decrease in this head of crime occurred chiefly in cases of hurt, mischief, and municipal offences, and was doubtless due to graver matters absorbing the attention of the community. Of the cases investigated by the police, 1,522 fell under the head of offences against the Excise, Opium, and Railway Acts.

Considerable progress was made during the year in giving effect to the reforms recommended by the Police Committee, the reorganization of the investigating staff, and the separation from it of the clerical establishment being taken in hand; a sum of Rs. 52,000 was devoted for the purpose. The total expenditure on the force, which numbered 35,593 officers and men, amounted to Rs. 54,81,854, making an increase of 2¼ lakhs on that of the preceding year, due in great part to the introduction of reforms sanctioned from time to time by the Government. The charges of the provincial force for the last two years compared as follows under the main heads:—

	1895.	1896.
	Rs.	Rs.
Railway police	1,16,035	1,14,119
Superintendence	1,69,524	1,57,939
District Executive Force	40,55,412	41,63,912
Police Training School	7,351	7,532
Special Police	6,649	6,542

The number of dismissals from all causes declined by 204, and it was noted with satisfaction that there was a decrease in the number of punishments of all descriptions; the number of resignations also declined from 664 in 1895 to 630 in 1896. Four most serious cases of torture by the police were discovered during the year: the offenders were prosecuted, and severe punishments were inflicted.

The provincial and municipal constabulary was constituted as follows:—

Europeans and Eurasians	168
Muhammadans	9,946
Hindus	15,212
Others	51

A substantial improvement in the general education of the force was marked by the increase of 833 in the number of police who could read and write and by the larger number who offered themselves for examination in law and procedure. The anthropometric system was developed, and its employment extended with satisfactory results. It is proposed in future to give greater prominence to the system of identification by impressions of finger tips, in which great advances have been recently made.

The strength of the armed force at the commencement of the year under report was 6,905 officers and men, which was raised to 6,941 during the year by the addition of 31 officers and 5 men, making the constitution of the force 93 Sub-Inspectors, 928 head constables, and 5,920 constables. The escort duty performed by this branch of the force was exceptionally heavy, and it was considered doubtful whether it left a sufficient reserve for use in case of emergency. In the orders of 1894, which sanctioned a revised allocation of the armed police and the distribution of its duties, it was recognised that 2,868 officers and men were required for the duties of fixed and permanent guards, and for employment at outposts and stations and as drill instructors, leaving a reserve of 4,066 for the performance of temporary duties, chiefly as escorts, for the relief of the men on fixed duties, and for the suppression of disturbances. Fortunately the duties under the last head were comparatively light during the past year. The discipline of the force was good, only 1 per cent. being punished as compared with 3·6 per cent. in the civil branch.

The local expenditure on rural police amounted to Rs. 26,77,848 as compared with Rs. 26,21,192 in 1895, a large increase of expenditure having been incurred on the clothing of *chaukidárs* during the year. Little progress was made in substituting payments in cash to *chaukidárs* who were still remunerated by grants of land. There was, however, some improvement in the status and character of the men employed; the number of members of criminal and menial classes employed in the rural police declined by 600, and the punishments diminished by 1,097.

In the margin the divisions have been arranged in order of merit as judged by an application of the prescribed tests, to the work reported; between the first four there is but little difference, and the last four (excluding Kumaun, which has exceptional circumstances) form a separate

(1) Gorakhpur.
(2) Government Railway Police.
(3) Allahabad.
(4) Rohilkhand.
(5) Fyzabad.
(6) Benares.
(7) Lucknow.
(8) Agra
(9) Meerut.
(10) Kumaun.

group on a distinctly lower level, with Fyzabad in an intermediate position between the two :—

As regards the quality of the work, there appears to have been a marked improvement in the Rohilkhand, Gorakhpur, Kumaun, and Railway Police Divisions, and a decline in the Meerut, Agra, and Lucknow Divisions.

The Meerut and Benares Divisions alone showed no increase in the incidence of crime, owing, in the former case, to a reduction in the number of cognizable cases reported in the Saháranpur and Muzaffarnagar districts, and in the latter to a similar decline in the Gházipur and Ballia districts, which counterbalanced the increase in some of the other districts of the division : in the Benares district itself the incidence rose from 12 in 1895 to 16 in 1896.

In Oudh and in the Agra Division there was a rise in the incidence of 1 per 10,000 of the population; in the Rohilkhand, Gorakhpur, and Kumaun Divisions of 2 ; and in the Allahabad Division of 3. In the Lucknow Division, a fall from 23 to 21 in the Lucknow district was more than compensated by a rise from 17 to 22 in Hardoi, a district severely affected by the prevailing scarcity. In the Fyzabad Division, the most noticeable feature was a rise from 13 to 16 in Bahraich. Of the districts of the Rohilkhand Division, Pilibhít, which suffered from scarcity, showed the largest increase in the provinces outside Bundelkhand, the incidence rising from 12 in 1895 to 18 in 1896 ; in Moradabad, on the other hand, there was a falling off from 15 to 13. The heavy increase in crime in the Allahabad Division was due to the rise in Bundelkhand—a consequence of the unfortunate condition of that tract, where the incidence rose from 16 to 24 in Bánda, from 19 to 25 in Hamírpur, from 21 to 30 in Jhánsi, and from 26 to 31 in Jalaun, the figures for the two last being the highest in the provinces. In Fatehpur also there was a rise from 13 to 16, while in Allahabad the incidence fell from 21 to 18.

In August 1896 sanction was conveyed to the distribution of the work of inspection by districts, instead of by branches of duties, between the two Deputy Inspectors-General of the Provinces, the senior Deputy Inspector-General taking Oudh, with the Kumaun, Rohilkhand, and Gorakhpur Divisions, and the second Deputy Inspector-General the Meerut, Agra, Allahabad, and Benares Divisions. The system was thus in force for four months of the year only, so that but little experience of its working and of its effect upon the administration was available for the year under report.

The excellent services rendered by Mr. Berril, Deputy Inspector-General, who retired at the end of the year on the termination of 35 years service were acknowledged by Government.

Criminal Tribes.

The following table exhibits the principal figures of the year 1896 relating to the tribes proclaimed under Act No. XXVII of 1871 :—

District.	Name of tribe.	Number of villages.	Number originally registered.	Number on register at beginning of year.	Number struck off from all causes.	Number added.	Resultant population at end of the year.
Lalitpur ...	Sanauriahs ...	20	154	77	7	1	71
Gonda ...	Barwárs ...	47	4,219	4,067	180	84	3,971
	Sánsiahs—						
Various districts,	(1) Settled with zamíndárs and others.	46	664	620	22	16	614
Kheri ...	(2) Transferred from Sultánpur and Fatehgarh to Kheri colony.	1	596	474	16	29	487
	Total ...	114	5,633	5,238	225	130	5,143

There has been a steady decrease in the number of Sanauriahs since they were brought under the operation of the Act, and the total population on the register at the end of the year was only 71, of whom about the usual number (34) were absent without passes. Of these, the majority appear to be old absconders, whose return is not probable. The area under cultivation by the few remaining families fell from 200 to 132 *bíghas*. Only one Sanauriah is reported to have been convicted of an offence against property.

Of the Barwárs, 413 absconded as compared with 301 in 1895, while, out of a total population of 3,971, 776 were at large and 198 in jail at the end of the year. It is noticeable that since the action of the Darbár has closed Nepál against the Barwár tribe, they have resorted in large numbers to Assam, where no less than 42 were arrested. The police achieved considerable success in the number of arrests made and were largely assisted in their operations by the extension of the anthropometric system. It was found that exemption from the operation of the Act had been too freely granted in previous years and orders were issued that more care should be exercised in the matter in future. The increased absconding and the consequent decrease in the extent of the Barwár cultivation are attributed chiefly to the unsatisfactory character of the season: they would have been more marked but for the liberal advances for the purchase of seed which were made.

The total number of true Sánsiahs and persons regarded as coming within that term registered at the close of the year was 1,101, of whom 487 were transferred from the Sultánpur Settlement and Fatehgarh Reformatory to the colony established in the Kheri district in April 1896, and the remainder (614) belonged to the class which was given agricultural holdings or occupation by various landowners and employers of labour throughout the provinces. Of the total number, 237 were present at the close of the year (135 in the colony and 102 in scattered settlements), leaving 864 to be accounted for. Of these, a few (50) were absent on pass or in jail, and the remainder have absconded, partly during the year from the colony (352) and partly (462) in past years from the settlements in districts. As regards the latter, no arrests were made for the two last years of those who have from time to time absconded: even if captured, they could not be advantageously resettled with any hope of their adopting permanent occupations, and it was therefore not considered expedient that their names should continue to remain on the registers. Orders were also issued that the names of those absentees from the colony who were not Sánsiahs proper should be removed from the registers. The Sánsiahs who remained at the colony, adopted agriculture with some show of readiness, and revised orders were issued for the future management of the settlement with the view of making it a centre for the location of those members of the proclaimed tribe who showed symptoms of a capacity for reform.

The condition of the Dom settlements of Gorakhpur, which are under supervision, exhibited much the same features as those of the proclaimed tribes. The number of absconders increased, while the area under cultivation fell, the reasons ascribed being bad harvests and the conduct of certain zamíndárs who failed to render any assistance to the Doms who were their tenants. The agricultural settlements did not show satisfactory results and the District authorities were inclined to recommend their abandonment; but the Lieutenant-Governor considered the year under report an unfavourable one for arriving at a definite conclusion and deferred his decision until the receipt of further reports. Meanwhile endeavour will be made to induce Doms to settle in towns, and engage in the pursuits for which they show aptitude. The Haburah settlement in the Moradabad district was the only one which successfully emerged through a trying season. The adequate measures taken for providing work for the Haburahs when their crop failed induced them to remain in the settlement. Much of the credit of this satisfactory result was due to the able management of Chaudhri Dhyan Singh, Rai Bahádur, and the acknowledgments of Government were conveyed to him for his efforts.

The Amended Criminal tribes Act (No. II of 1897) came into force in the year under report, the most important provision of which is the increased punishment which may be awarded to members of proclaimed tribes who abscond.

EUNUCHS.

The following table summarizes the principal figures of the year under report, excluding permanent transfers from one district to another within the provinces:—

	Number originally registered.	On the registers at the beginning of the year.	Added during the year.	Struck off during the year.	Total registered at end of the year.
North-Western Provinces ...	1,096	361	2	25	338
Oudh	298	233	4	17	220
Total ...	1,394	594	6	42	558

Of the six additions during the year, two persons came from Nepál and one from Hyderabad, and signified their intention of residing permanently in these provinces. One name was added to the Ballia register under circumstances which were not fully explained; while two eunuchs (who had been improperly exempted on some previous occasion) were registered in Fyzabad, as their conduct afforded reasonable grounds for the adoption of such a course. Forty-two names in all were struck off the registers; of these, 30 were expunged owing to deaths, five persons left these provinces, two names were erased from the Kheri registers on account of removals, and five names are said to have been struck off in the district of Basti owing to the extreme old age of the eunuchs. Basti was the only district in which such action was taken during the year, and the judiciousness of the proceeding was considered open to question. On reference by the Commissioner, Government directed the re-entry of one name which had been struck off for insufficient reasons.

It is satisfactory to note that there were no cases of emasculation during the year; that no prosecutions were instituted under the Act; and that no minors were found in the possession of eunuchs.

The endeavours made by inspecting officers to obtain some respectable means of employment for persons on the registers did not meet with much success. Many of the eunuchs were found to be too old to work; in other cases the habit of begging was so ingrained that it was impossible to induce them to change their mode of life. The returns showed that out of the 558 persons registered at the end of the year, 45 found employment in labour or cultivation, four were employed as servants, three were shopkeepers, one was a tailor, and one a weaver: the remainder gained their livelihood by begging or by what was described as begging and cultivation.

District Superintendents of police will in future report whether they have inspected unregistered eunuchs, as required by standing orders.

4.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

(*a*)—*North-Western Provinces.*

THE returns are for 20 Sessions Divisions as in 1895. The distribution of districts throughout the year was this:—

Sessions Divisions.	*Districts.*
Saháranpur ...	Dehra Dún.
	Saháranpur.
	Muzaffarnagar.
Meerut	Meerut.
Aligarh	Bulandshahr.
	Aligarh.
	Etah.
Agra	Agra.
	Muttra.
Mainpuri ...	Mainpuri.
	Etáwah.
Farukhabad ...	Farukhabad.
Kumaun ...	Naini Tal.
	Almora.
	Garhwál.
Moradabad ...	Bijnor.
	Moradabad.
	Budaun.
Bareilly... ...	Bareilly.
	Pilibhít.
Sháhjahánpur ...	Shahjáhanpur.
Cawnpore ...	Cawnpore.
	Fatehpur.
Jhánsi ...	Jhánsi.
	Jalaun.
Bánda ...	Bánda.
	Hamírpur.
Allahabad ...	Allahabad.
Mirzapur ...	Mirzapur.
Jaunpur ...	Jaunpur.
Benares ...	Benares.
Gházipur ...	Gházipur.
	Ballia.
Azamgarh ...	Azamgarh.
Gorakhpur ...	Gorakhpur.
	Basti.

In the Aligarh and Moradabad Sessions Divisions there are permanent Additional Sessions Judges. The Fatehpur sessions are regularly held by the Judge of Bánda, and the Basti sessions by the Judge of Jaunpur as Joint Sessions Judges of the divisions. The distribution of criminal appeals does not follow the arrangements for sessions. The sessions trials and appeals from Bijnor and Budaun districts ordinarily go before the Additional Sessions Judge of Moradabad, and those from Etah and Bulandshahr before the Additional Sessions Judge of Aligarh. In the month of December the Judge of Mirzapur was deputed to help the Judge of Bánda by relieving him of the criminal sessions at Fatehpur. The particular Subordinate Judges then in Saháranpur and Bánda were appointed Assistant Sessions Judges in the months of June and December respectively.

The provincial figures for four years are as follow:—

	Offences reported.	Cases returned as true.	Cases brought to trial.
1893	157,261	122,240	102,780
1894	154,006	121,993	107,431
1895	157,347	125,091	110,612
1896	145,029	116.287	103,451

There was still no general indication of improvement in the matter of careful examination of complainants before issue of process. Dismissals noticeably rose in some districts but fell off remarkably in others, and the total is, relatively as well as absolutely, less than in 1895.

The variations between 1895 and 1896 in the number of cases brought to trial divided among the different classes of offences are as follow:—

Increase.	*Cases.*	*Decrease.*	*Cases.*
Weights and measures	44	State	1
Affecting life	49	Public tranquillity	172
Rape	9	Public servants	34
Theft	406	Contempts	456
Extortion	9	Public justice	92
Robbery and dacoity	226	Coin	14
Criminal misappropriation	4	Public health	178
Receiving stolen property	196	Religion	13
Criminal trespass	1,572	Miscarriage	22
Property marks, &c.	18	Hurt	1,343
Criminal breach of contracts of service ...	1	Wrongful restraint, &c.	365
		Criminal force and assault	1,088
		Kidnapping	61
		Unnatural offence	21
		Criminal breach of trust	34
		Cheating	37
		Mischief	278
		Marriage	296
		Defamation	35
		Intimidation	86
		Under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, and under special and local laws ...	5,069

The decrease in cases of offences against the public tranquillity was noticeable in seven districts but was nowhere large. The decrease in trials for hurt and for criminal force and assault was very even and general, and is commonly ascribed to hard times, though with one or two exceptions, the districts in which it was greatest are not those in which distress has been severe. The increase in theft was general in all eastern districts including Bánda, Hamírpur, Saháranpur and Allahabad. It was also very high in Moradabad, Bareilly, Pilibhít and Sháhjahánpur. On the other hand there were large decreases in Ghazipur (225), Budaun and Bulandshahr. The scarcity, no doubt, accounted for these results. The increase in robbery and dacoity runs through the districts of Gorakhpur, Basti, Azamgarh and Mirzapur to Bánda and Hamírpur. Moradabad and Sháhjahánpur showed also large increases.

The numbers of persons brought to trial and of those convicted during each of the last four years are as follow:—

	Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Convicted under the Penal Code.
1893	184,001	90,038	49,357
1894	180,162	91,916	48,995
1895	177,734	97,204	53,852
1896	166,615	94,451	56,116

Prosecutions for theft and hurt concerned 54,920 out of the 166,615 persons brought to trial in 1896, the same proportion as in 1895. The percentage of persons convicted to persons tried for each of these offences has been as follow :—

	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Theft	67·4	77·2	72·3	77·4
Hurt	19·0	20·1	20·1	22·9

The following table gives a comparison of the numbers of persons convicted under the Indian Penal Code in 1895 and 1896 by classes of offences :—

	1895.	1896.
(*a*) Chapters VI and VII : the State, the army and navy.		
(*b*) Chapter VIII : public tranquillity	4,082	3,682
(*c*) Chapters IX and X : public servants ...	2,236	1,837
(*d*) Chapter XI : public justice and false evidence ...	1,243	1,162
(*e*) Chapters XII and XIII : coin, stamps, weights and measures	213	220
(*f*) Chapters XIV and XV : public health, &c., and religion	1,876	1,563
(*g*) Chapter XVI : human body	11,172	10,798
(*h*) Chapter XVII : property	32,469	36,423
(*i*) Chapters XVIII to XXII : miscellaneous ...	561	431

The increase of 397 convictions for offences against the public tranquillity which occurred in 1895, was followed by a decrease of 400 in 1896.

The falls of 207 in 1894 and 28 in 1895 were followed by a further fall of 399 in convictions for offences relating to public servants.

Convictions for offences against public justice, which fell by 218 in 1894, and rose by 57 in 1895, fell again by 81 in 1896.

Convictions for offences relating to the public health, which had fallen by 124 in 1895, further fell by 313.

Convictions for offences affecting the human body, which fell by 303 in 1894 and by 159 in 1895, further fell by 374 in 1896.

Convictions for offences against property continued to rise. The increase in in 1896 was 3,954 as against 4,672 in 1895 and 403 in 1894.

The following table gives a comparison of the numbers of persons concerned in proceedings, and convicted or subjected to an order, under special and local laws or the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, in 1894 to 1896, by classes :—

	1894.		1895.		1896.	
	Concerned.	Convicted.	Concerned.	Convicted.	Concerned.	Convicted.
(*a*) Under the Police Act No. V of 1861	15,507	14,234	17,928	16,426	14,228	12,921
(*b*) „ Municipal Acts ...	13,280	11,206	12,736	10,813	10,295	8,279
(*c*) „ The Canals, Drainage, and Embankments Act ...	4,144	3,008	3,052	2,312	5,972	4,206
(*d*) „ Other special and local laws	13,787	8,845	21,845	10,717	14,301	9,820
(*e*) „ The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882 —						
(i) frivolous and vexatious complaints, section 560 ...	855	787	883	834	1,009	978
(ii) witnesses, Chapter VI and section 485 ...	64	26	66	56	17	8
(iii) bail, Chapter XLII ...	265	172	338	248	292	228
(iv) jurors and assessors, section 332	103	58	89	43	114	58
(v) breach of the peace, Chapter VIII	3,756	1,949	4,094	2,176	3,337	2,181
(vi) good behaviour, Chapter VIII	2,097	1,537	2,090	1,614	2,109	1,660
(vii) public nuisances, Chapter X	1,029	530	729	524	293	203
(viii) possession, Chapter XII...	582	363	391	200	283	136
(xi) maintenance, Chapter XXXVI	738	206	675	179	686	183
Total ...	56,207	42,921	64,916	46,142	53,436	40,861

Proceedings under section 560 were again more numerous and more judicious than in the previous year.

Nearly 57 per cent. of persons called upon to show cause against being bound over to keep the peace were ordered to give security; a better result of proceedings than in 1895.

Seventy-eight per cent. of persons called upon to show cause against being bound over to be of good behaviour were ordered to give security.

Business coming before the Criminal Courts of Original Jurisdiction.

Courts of Magistrates.

The number of cases disposed of by the several classes of Magistrates' Courts during the years 1894-96 was as follow :—

	1894.	1895.	1896.
Benches of Magistrates (section 15)	20,432	21,805	18,249
Special Magistrates (section 14) and Honorary Magistrates sitting singly	3,007	3,973	4,944
Stipendiary Magistrates (section 12) including District Magistrates	86,581	85,385	79,555

The honorary courts did a smaller share of the work than in previous years.

The number of summary convictions decreased on the whole—

Year.	Stipendiary Magistrates.	District Magistrates.	Benches.
1895	9,022	581	8,885
1896	9,240	572	6,892

The result of trials as affecting persons are shown in the following comparison :—

Year.	Number of persons under trial.	Number convicted.	Remaining under trial.	Percentage of convictions.
1894 ...	176,467	89,672	2,454	51·9
1895 ...	173,792	94,874	2,355	55·3
1896 ...	161,560	91,675	2,757	57·7

The average duration of cases which had been 5·43 days in 1894 and 6·4 days in 1895, rose to 7·2 days in 1896.

Particulars regarding witnesses in Magistrates' Courts are as follow :—

	1894.	1895.	1896.
Number attending	386,494	411,877	397,423
Number examined	344,707	363,286	353,120
Number paid	83,203	92,730	102,416
Amount paid	Rs. 37,879	Rs. 41,563	Rs. 44 719

Thus 25·8 per cent. of witnesses had their expenses paid as against 22·5 and 21·5 in the two years preceding. The average payment was annas 7-0 against annas 7-2 and annas 7-3 in the two previous years.

The returns show that 87·8 per cent. of witnesses were discharged on the first day of their attendance.

Of the witnesses attending court 88·9 per cent. are said to have been examined against 89·7 in the preceding year.

Courts of Session.

Cases (including references under section 123 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882) tried by Sessions Judges were as follow :—

	Cases for trial.	Cases disposed of	Cases left pending.	Average duration.
18 4	2,209	1,974	218	42 days.
1895	2,430	2,235	183	39 ,,
1896	2,705	2,366	308	39 ,,

Cases in which the trial abated, *e.g.* on the death of the prisoner, and cases that were transferred to another province, have not been included in the number of cases for trial and disposed of.

The number of accused persons largely increased :—

Year.	Persons under trial.	Persons. Convicted.	Persons left under trial.	Percentage of persons convicted on persons whose cases were disposed of.
1894 ...	3,863	2,162	410	65
1895 ...	3,940	2,329	334	65
1896 ...	5,047	2,770	833	66

In 1895 there had been 119 Jury trials. In 1896 there were 114 affecting 180 persons; as regards 174 the judge agreed with the verdict; in the case of 6 a reference was made to the High Court.

There were 1,855 trials with assessors against 1,895 in 1895. In these 3,885 persons were on their trial; as regards 2,723 the judge agreed with all the assessors; as regards 472 he differed from one or more, and as regards 690 he differed from all of the assessors.

Particulars of the witnesses in Courts of Session are as follow :—

	1894.	1895.	1896.
Number attending	21,697	23,154	26,344
Number examined	14,890	16,029	18,687
Number paid	14,139	15,364	18,011
Amount paid	Rs. 14,377	Rs. 13,786	Rs. 18,782

Of the total number, 68·4 per cent. received their expenses against 66·3 per cent. in 1895. The average sum paid to each witness was Re. 1-0-8 against Re. 0-14-3 in the previous year.

In all 67·2 per cent. of the witnesses were discharged on the first day of their attendance, the percentages of 1895 and 1894 being 67 and 67·1 respectively.

The number of witnesses examined bore the percentage of 70·9 to the number attending. In 1895 the percentage was 69·2.

High Court.

Four cases were disposed of in 1896 against two in 1895 and six in 1894. Eight persons were concerned; two were acquitted, and six were convicted, five of offences affecting the human body and one of an offence against property. The average duration of each trial was 38 days against 35 days in 1895.

Of the 50 witnesses attending, 43 were examined and 45 received their expenses. The average amount paid to each was Rs. 35-1-5 against Rs. 11-2-2 in 1895.

All Courts.

Particulars of the trials of European British subjects are as follow :—

	Brought to trial.		Persons convicted.	Pending at the close.	
	Cases.	Persons.		Cases.	Persons.
1895	135	151	90	1	1
1896	120	136	68	...	...

The total numbers of original cases decided by all courts compare thus :—

	Regular cases.	Cases under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882.
1894	106,547	5,453
1895	110,139	5,696
1896	107,981	5,301

The results as affecting persons were these :—

	1894.	1895.	1896.
Acquitted or discharged	84,241	77,656	68,409
Convicted	91,916	97,204	94,451
Percentage of convictions	52·1	55·6	57·9

Punishments inflicted on conviction.

The following is a comparison of the numbers of the several punishments in the past two years:—

	1895.	1896.
Persons sentenced to death	106	88
Ditto transportation	274	332
Ditto penal servitude	...	...
Ditto imprisonment	32,338	32,446
Ditto fine	58,050	51,400
Ditto whipping	7,581	11,290
Persons ordered to give security to keep the peace or be of good behaviour	3,865	3,770
Persons imprisoned in default of giving security	1,066	1,175
Juveniles sent to a reformatory	46	7

The death sentences are those confirmed or passed by the High Court; those passed in Courts of Session, but not confirmed by the High Court, are not included.

The reformatory was not open for admission during most of the year.

There was no noteworthy change as regards the average length of imprisonment. The following are the figures for the last two years:—

		Fifteen days and under.	Six months and under.	Two years and under.	Seven years and under.	Above seven years.
Courts of Magistrates	1895 ...	5,481	15,012	9,932	31	3
	1896 ...	6,073	14,011	10,119	24	1
Courts of Session	1895 ...	7	99	400	1,158	215
	1896 ...	6	148	573	1,242	243

References by subordinate magistrates to District and Sub-Divisional Magistrates for an order of committal or a sentence beyond the powers of the referring court rose from 2,643 to 2,882.

In magistrates' courts 1,895 sentences of simple imprisonment were passed in 1896 against 1,296 in 1895, or six per cent. of all imprisonments ordered in such courts.

The great increase was due to the practice of inflicting nominal or easy punishments on starving people.

The sentences of whipping may be thus classified:—

	1895.	1896.
In lieu of other punishment	6,947	10,478
In addition to other punishment	516	686
On juveniles for offences not ordinarily punishable with whipping ...	118	126
On first conviction	6,923	10,354
Percentage	91·3	91·7
On subsequent conviction	658	936
Percentage	8·7	8·2
For theft	5,560	7,262
For receiving stolen property	618	975
For house-trespass and house-breaking	1,268	2,914
10 stripes and under	2,784	4,708
20 ditto	3 580	5,057
30 ditto	1,217	1,525

Details of punishments of fine are as follow:—

	Persons fined.	Percentage on conviction.	Amount imposed.	Realized.	Percentage realized.
			Rs.	Rs.	
1894	58,469	63·6	3,02,708	2,53,890	83·8
1895	58,050	59·7	2,72,154	2,31,943	85·1
1896	51,400	54·4	2,69,605	2,18,916	81·21

In Sessions Courts Rs. 6,214 were realized, or only 47 per cent. of the amount imposed. In Magistrates' courts the percentage of realization was 82·9 against 85·4 in 1895.

Appeal, reference and revision.

COURTS OF MAGISTRATES.

(*A.*)—*Appeals.*

The figures for three years are these:—

	1894.	1895.	1896.
Appeals preferred	3,346	3,723	3,481
Disposed of	3,244	3,742	3,447
Pending	120	97	127
Average duration	11 days.	11 days.	11 days.
Percentage of actual on possible appellants	10	11	12
Ditto unsuccessful appellants	63·0	65·7	70

(*B.*)—*Revisions.*

The figures for three years are these:—

	1894.	1895.	1896.
Cases before the courts	1,245	1,414	1,208
Disposed of	1,216	1,402	1,204
Pending	41	40	36
Average duration	10 days.	11 days.	11 days.
Persons—			
(*a*) concerned	2,816	2,794	2,825
(*b*) whose cases were disposed of	2,724	2,698	2,720
(*c*) in respect of whom applications were rejected,	2,130	2,171	2,165
Percentage of (*c*) on (*b*)	78	79	80

COURTS OF SESSION.

(A.)—*Appeals.*

The figures for three years are these:—

	1894.	1895.	1896.
Appeals preferred	9,017	10,742	10,064
Disposed of	9,077	10,500	10,230
Pending	237	462	293
Average duration	17 days.	15 days.	17 days.
Percentage of actual on possible appellants	56·6	58·7	57·8
Ditto unsuccessful appellants	68·6	74·3	76·2

(*B.*)—*Revisions.*

The figures for three years are these:—

	1894.	1895.	1896.
Applications made	1,603	1,620	1,538
Disposed of	1,612	1,559	1,606
Pending	86	152	83
Average duration	20 days.	20 days.	23 days.
Persons—			
(*a*) concerned	3,769	3,769	3,464
(*b*) whose cases were disposed of	3,575	3,468	3,309
(*c*) in respect of whom applications were rejected ...	2,888	2,648	2,649
Percentage of (*c*) on (*b*)	80·7	76·0	80·0

HIGH COURT.

(*A.*)—*Appeals.*

The particulars for three years are these:—

	1894.	1895.	1896.
For hearing	1,225	1,361	1,522
Disposed of	1,105	1,249	1,411
Pending	120	112	111
Average duration	41 days.	36 days.	32 days.

Details as to persons are these:—

	1894.	1895.	1896.
Appellants whose appeals were disposed of	1,657	1,752	2,024
Ditto whose appeals were rejected	187	400	438
Ditto whose sentences were affirmed	1,136	1,078	1,208
Ditto wholly unsuccessful, per cent.	80	84	81

(*B.*)—*Revisions.*

The particulars for three years are these:—

	1894.	1895.	1896.
Cases for hearing	814	831	805
Disposed of	752	759	769
Pending	62	72	36
Average duration	31 days.	25 days.	9 days.

Details as to persons are these:—

	1894.	1895.	1896.
Persons concerned in cases decided	1,306	1,221	1,312
Ditto in whose cases revision was refused ...	892	720	814
Percentage of unsuccessful revisions (persons) ...	68	59	62

Of the 733 revision cases instituted in 1896, six were referred under section 341 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882; 263 were referred under section 438, 72 of them by Magistrates, and 191 by Sessions Judges, and 455 were dealt with by the Court under section 439, 63 of these being magistrates' cases and 392 Sessions court cases.

(C.)—References and miscellaneous.

References for confirmation of sentences of death were as follow:—

	1894.	1895.	1896.
For disposal	132	113	121
Disposed of	122	101	109
Pending	10	12	12

Sentence of death was confirmed in 1896 in 68 cases in respect of 88 persons.

Two hundred and twenty-three miscellaneous cases were disposed of against 172 in 1895. Three cases were left pending at the close of the year.

ALL COURTS.

The amount of appellate and revisional work done by all courts was as follow:—

	1894.	1895.	1896.
Appeals disposed of	13,426	15,491	15,088
Revisions disposed of	3,580	3,720	3,579

The total criminal work done by the High Court during the last three years is as follows:—

Cases.	1894.	1895.	1896.
For disposal	2,302	2,491	2,557
Disposed of	2,108	2,288	2,407
Pending	194	203	150

(b.)—Oudh.

The most marked feature of the statistics of the year is the substantial decrease as compared with 1895 in the number of offences reported (10 per cent.) and in the number of persons brought to trial (17 per cent.), the returns under the latter head being the lowest on record since the year 1887. In the following table the principal figures of 1896 and the preceding year are exhibited:—

		Number of offences reported.	Number of cases returned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial during the year.	Number of persons—				
					Under trial (including from previous year).	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, or transferred to another province.	Remaining under trial.
Offences under the Penal Code.	1895 ...	39,863	28,220	28,788	49,767	27,720	20,843	115	1,089
	1896 ...	37,192	26,203	26,684	45,031	23,862	19,360	147	1,662
Offences under Criminal Procedure Code and against special and local laws.	1895 ...	15,273	13,846	13,934	22,342	6,396	15,792	24	130
	1896 ...	12,793	11,088	10,813	16,603	5,249	11,126	16	212
Total ...	1895 ...	55,136	42,066	42,722	72,109	34,116	36,635	139	1,219
	1896 ...	49,985	37,291	37,497	61,634	29,111	30,486	163	1,874

The decrease is distributed over all districts except Gonda and Kheri, but is most noticeable in Lucknow, Unao, and Rae Bareli : it chiefly occurred under the head of the less serious offences, such as hurt, criminal force or assaults, nuisances, and breaches of municipal bye-laws. The returns of thefts and other minor offences against property show but little alteration from those of the previous year, and the only increase of importance is in crimes of violence.

The character of the year sufficiently accounted for these variations. With scarcity and high prices pervailing, there was little inclination for the prosecution of petty offences, but the criminal classes were no doubt driven by the distress to the commission of organized crime to an unusual extent.

Of the total number of cases brought to trial (37,497) before all courts, 36,563 or 97·6 per cent. were disposed of, leaving 934 pending at the close of the year. In 1895, 98·5 per cent. were disposed of, leaving a balance of 602 only. The smaller outturn in 1896 is due to the fact that during the last quarter of the year Magistrates were much occupied with operations for the relief of famine. Honorary Magistrates decided 24 per cent. of the total number, and continued to render material assistance to the district staff. Deputy Commissioners disposed of 757 cases as contrasted with 730 last year ; but the number of cases tried under section 30 of the Criminal Procedure Code decreased from 151 in 1895 to 90 in 1896, while those tried summarily rose from 159 to 200. The average duration of cases tried under section 30 showed an improvement, having decreased from 14 to 9 days.

The percentage of convictions to persons brought under trial (50) varied but slightly in Magistrates' Courts from that of last year (51). The percentage of convictions was highest in the Courts of Special Magistrates and lowest in tahsildars' courts, where the convictions fell from 31 per cent. in 1895 to 25 per cent in 1896. It was remarked that while the large number of petty cases compounded and the inability of tahsildars as 3rd class Magistrates to hold a perliminary enquiry before issue of process might account to some extent for the low provincial average of convictions, the exceptionally large number of acquittals in individual districts pointed to a want of discrimination in issuing process or to incapacity of the presiding officer to weigh properly the value of evidence. A more careful supervision over the work of these subordinate magistrates appeared to be called for, and cases in which it is advisable to withdraw judicial powers were reported to Government. Comparatively fewer sentences of imprisonment were passed on juvenile and first offenders convicted of offences against property, 3,824 persons being punished with whipping in lieu of other punishments as compared with 3,112 in the previous year.

The attention of subordinate courts was drawn to the necessity of treating with leniency persons who committed offences against property under pressure of want. The returns of punishment showed that offenders were not punished with undue severity.

It was again necessary to comment on the limited use made of sections 202 and 560, Code of Criminal Procedure. The very large number of persons acquitted in petty cases of assault or trespass showed many accused persons had been unnecessarily made to attend the courts on frivolous charges ; but only in rare cases did the courts award compensation under section 560, Code of Criminal Procedure. It was pointed out that such procedure afforded a direct encouragement to vexatious litigation.

The work of Sessions Judges is shown in the following table :—

	For disposal.		Disposed of.		Pending.	
	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.
Sessions trials	654	764	601	672	53	92
Appeals	3,850	3,854	3,717	3,769	133	85
Applications for revision ...	448	433	434	424	14	9

The work was heavier in most courts, especially in the Fyzabad and Gonda Sessions Divisions; but the number of disposals in both these divisions was large, and the pending cases were nowhere excessive: while the average duration of trials, in spite of the increase of work, decreased from 49 days in 1895 to 44 days in the year under review. The percentage of persons convicted by Courts of Session fell from 66 to 61, the provincial percentage of convictions for murder declining by 10 per cent. in 1896.

Results of appeals were, on the whole, satisfactory, and show an improvement on last year. The percentage of persons whose cases were reversed on appeal was smaller than last year in the Courts of Deputy Commissioners, having fallen from 18 to 17 per cent. In Courts of Session only 51 per cent. of appealable sentences were appealed against, and appellants were less successful in this class of court also, 11 per cent. of the sentences being reversed as compared with 12 per cent. in 1895. In the Court of the Judicial Commissioner 537 appeals were presented, of which 479 were disposed of, 78 per cent. of the sentences being upheld. The references and revisions numbered 401, of which all but 33 were decided. A continuous increase is apparent in the business before the Court, which has doubled since the year 1891.

5.—Jails.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Excluding the figures for lock-ups from both sides, the following table shows the total number of prisoners of all classes dealt with by Superintendents of Jails in the two years 1895 and 1896 :—

	1895.	1896.
Remained at commencement of the year	29,011	32,195
Received during the year	108,157	108,986
Total ...	137,168	141,181
Discharged from all causes	104,973	105,578
Remained at the end of the year	32,195	35,603
Total daily average ...	32,490·87	32,983·02

In spite of the scarcity prevailing in Bundelkhand throughout the year, and in the later months of the year in other parts of the Provinces as well, the total admissions to jail in 1896 increased by 829 only—an increase which was almost counterbalanced by a rise of 600 in the discharges. During 1895 bad harvests and high prices had added enormously to the jail population, and the year closed with an abnormally large number of prisoners on the rolls. Owing to this fact and to the maintenance during 1896 of the high rate of admission which prevailed in 1895, the total daily average of 1896 (32,983) exceeded by 493 that of the previous year: it is still, however, considerably below that of 1878 (39,784) or 1879 (34,549) when economic conditions of a similar nature prevailed. It should, however, be explained that in these figures some 14,000 prisoners in each year were counted twice over; these prisoners were received by certain jails from other jails in the provinces on transfer, and were thus included in the returns of both the receiving and despatching jails.

Of the total number received in 1896 (108,986), 61,527 were convicts, 46,142 under-trial prisoners, and 1,317 civil prisoners, the figures for the three classes in 1895 being 63,547, 43,288, and 1,322 respectively. The males under all classes numbered 101,753 as compared with 7,233 females.

Taking the figures relating to convicts alone the actual admissions during the year under sentences of courts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh amounted

to 47,262, or 1,633 less than in 1895. The main statistics relating to convicts are compared in the margin with those for the previous year. Though in some districts an increase of crime was noticeable, in others there was, judging from admissions to jail, a marked falling off. The increase did not, as might have been expected, occur under petty offences against property but under the more serious crimes, such as dakáiti, robbery, and house-breaking. Moreover, the districts which showed increased crime were almost without exception among those which were least affected by the prevailing scarcity ; there can be little doubt, however, that high prices, as in 1895, led to the commission of offences to an unusual extent. Towards the close of the year the rate of admissions increased considerably.

	1895.	1896.
Remained at the commencement of the year ...	27,135	30,467
Imprisoned during the year	48,895	47,262
Total ...	76,030	77,729
Discharged from all causes	45,563	45,481
Released	44,294	44,106
Died (including executed)	969	1,031
Escaped	3	3
Transferred	297	341
Remained at close of the year ...	30,467	32,248
Daily average strength ...	30,575·60	30,784·35

From the above statistics ordinary transfers from one jail to another have been excluded, the number of prisoners shown as transferred being the excess of prisoners sent on transfer over those received on transfer.

Among the admissions are included 5,637 persons who had been previously convicted—a number which approximates closely to that of 1895 (5,557)—and 281 juveniles (53 less than in the previous year). It is hoped that the number of boys and girls under 16 sentenced to imprisonment will not be so high in future years now that it is open to Magistrates to discharge juvenile offenders with a warning or to deliver them on certain conditions to their relatives under section 31 of the new Reformatory Schools Act.

Of the 44,106 convicts released in 1896, 10,320, or 23·4 per cent., obtained remission of sentence under the mark rules as compared with 8,677, or 19·5 per cent. in the previous year, the increase occurring chiefly in the cases of convicts sentenced to imprisonment for one or two years. The average remission gained by each class corresponded very closely to that of 1895 ; the maximum remission amounted to one of 909 days in the Agra Central Prison as against one of 1,580 days in the previous year. There was a consensus of opinion among Jail Superintendents that the introduction of the system has had the desired effect of providing a strong incentive to good behaviour. Since the revised system of marks came into force from 1st January 1893, there has been a substantial and progressive diminution in the proportion of major punishments to total punishments inflicted, as the following figures tend to indicate :—

	Minor.	Major.	Total.	Percentage of major to total punishments.
1892	6,723	2,881	9,604	30
1893	7,656	2,131	9,787	21
1894	8,190	1,412	9,602	14
1895	9,298	1,383	10,681	12
1896	15,744	1,826	17,570	10

One hundred and seventy-six prisoners were released on mitigation of sentence under orders of the Government in view of the crime having been committed under the pressure of want—Commissioners of Divisions were requested, in July 1896, to submit the cases of persons not belonging to the criminal classes who had been convicted of petty offences against property, and respecting whom there was reasonable expectation that they would, on release, return to an honest livelihood.

One hundred and thirty-three prisoners were executed as against 125 in 1895, and the deaths numbered 906 as compared with 836 in the previous year.

The following table shows the ratio of the various denominations confined in the jails during the year and the proportion which they bear to the free population :—

	Proportion to whole population.	Proportion to jail population.
Hindus	86·20	85·59
Muhammadans	13·40	14·26
Christians	0·10	0·14
Buddhists	0·02	1·01

These figures are in keeping with the proportion to the actual population.

The general character of the prison offences recorded in the two last years is shown in the following figures :—

Year.	Offences dealt with by criminal courts.	Offences dealt with by Superintendents relating to—				
		Work.	Prohibited articles.	Assaults, mutiny, and escapes.	All other breaches of jail rules.	Total.
1895...	32	4,646	1,193	331	4,511	10,681
1896...	30	7,924	2,022	386	7,238	17,570

This apparently large increase is due to the more accurate record kept of minor punishments imposed, such as warnings which rose from 2,875 to 5,971. The offences in question entailed the infliction of 17,570 punishments (15,744 minor and 1,826 major), the ratio of punishments to daily average population rising from 35·03 to 57·17. As regards the nature of the punishments, whipping fell off from 2·86 per cent. of the total punishments to 1·86, while the ratio of the major punishments to daily average population rose from 4·52 to 5·93 only : the increase was thus almost entirely under the less serious offences which were dealt with by minor punishments, the ratio of the latter to the daily average population increasing from 30·40 to 51·14.

Other forms of punishment which increased in 1896 were penal diet, which was awarded in 1,075 cases against 561 in the previous year, and fetters of all kinds imposed in 741 cases in 1896 as compared with 172 in 1895. The number of cases in which fetters were imposed for safe custody, 3,805, still remained high, and showed an increase of 173 over the figure for the previous year (3,632). Attention was drawn to the rule which provides that fetters shall not be used in the cases of prisoners sentenced to imprisonment unless they are violent or there is reason to believe that escape is contemplated. The wording of the rules has been altered to avoid any misapprehension on the subject.

Nearly 4,000 prisoners were employed as convict warders and overseers during the year. The proportion employed remained much the same as in the previous year, 8·06 per cent. being the average number as compared with the average number of convicts. The ratio in 1895 was 8·02. Their behaviour during the year appears to have somewhat deteriorated, judging by the punishments inflicted, which increased from 772 to 993, *i.e.* to a greater extent than the increase in the number of men employed would warrant.

The total cost per head of average strength of guarding and maintaining the prisoners rose from Rs. 39-4-0 in 1895 to Rs. 45-6-0 in 1896, making the gross cost Rs. 14,97,696 as compared with Rs. 12,73,752 in 1895, a rise of Rs. 2,23,944. Apart from the small rise in the population, the increases, as the figures noted below show, occurred almost entirely under the head of dieting charges, being due to the greatly enhanced price of food grains and in part to the grant from June 1896 of an extra ration of salt and oil which was necessary for the health of the prisoners. Out of total charges approximating to 15 lakhs in all, nearly two lakhs are accounted for by the increase under dieting charges.

Cost per head of average strength of—

	Establishment.	Dieting charges.	Hospital charges.	Clothing and bedding.	Transfer charges.	All other charges.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1895	13 3 0	18 5 0	2 6 0	2 9 0	0 15 0	1 14 0
1896	13 3 0	23 15 0	2 9 0	2 13 0	1 3 0	1 11 0

Though the quantity of grain stored during the year, 226,953 maunds, fell slightly short of that laid in during 1895, the saving to Government, owing to the high prices, amounted to a very substantial sum.

Deducting the total cash earnings of Rs. 1,54,894, at an average of Rs. 5 per head of average strength, the net cost to Government in 1896 amounted to Rs. 13,42,801, falling at the rate of Rs. 40-6-0 per head of average strength. In the previous year the average cash earning was Rs. 7-13-0 and the average net cost Rs. 31-7-0 per head of average strength.

The average number of prisoners available for labour on working days during the year was 30,495 as compared with 30,164 in the previous year, but the cash earnings fell off by Rs. 84,846 (from Rs. 2,39,740 to Rs. 1,54,894).

The variations in the statistics of the two years are noticeable :—

	Value at end of year of—				Value of prison labour on major works.	Cash profits.
	Manufactured articles	Raw Materials.	Bills due to jails.	Plant and machinery.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1895	64,071	32,143	8,999	86,885	5,475	2,39,739
1896	97,598	40,160	12,154	85,687	57,298	1,54,890
Difference ...	+33,527	+8,017	+3,155	—1,198	+51,823	—84,849

The year thus closed with a larger stock of manufactured articles and raw materials in hand, and with a substantial addition to the outstanding bills. The large increase in the value of prison labour on major works is mostly shown against the Allahabad Central Prison (Rs. 14,703) and the Gorakhpur District Jail (Rs. 35,700). To the above table must be added the cost of 1½ million of baskets made in the jails for use on famine relief works, the market value of which was subsequently credited to the Jail Department.

The falling off in cash profits, was fairly general, and is most pronounced in the jails noted on the margin :—

	1895.	1896.
Bareilly District Jail	8,004	2,828
Allahabad ditto	5,820	354
Fyzabad ditto	4,037	2,357
Gorakhpur ditto	5,276	593
Meerut ditto	4,007	2,071
Lucknow ditto	8,176	5,465
Rae Bareli ditto	4,027	1,066
Bara Banki ditto	2,427	1,232
Aligarh ditto	2,407	1,411
Bahraich ditto	3,510	1,964
Basti ditto	2,629	905
Saháranpur ditto	6,544	1,659
Jaunpur ditto	2,605	1,638
Moradabad ditto	2,435	1,024
Partábgarh ditto	1,570	335
Mainpuri ditto	2,297	1,162
Bijnor ditto	2,307	1,017
Muttra ditto	1,901	207

The explanation offered of this falling off, *viz.*, stagnation of trade, admission of feeble prisoners and omission from factory accounts of value of garden produce, was not considered satisfactory. It was pointed out that much attention had been paid to jail industries by the Government and late Inspector-General of Prisons during the past few years which had resulted in a substantial increase * in the income, and that Government expected this increase to be maintained with a due allowance for bad years and exceptional circumstances.

	Rs.
* 1891	1,70,211
1892	1,87,575
1893	2,10,001
1894	2,10,338
1895	2,39,740
1896	1,54,894

As compared with Rs. 1,39,533 in 1895, Rs. 75,376 only were spent on jail buildings during the year, of which Rs. 10,665 is shown against the Allahabad Central Prison, where various works were in progress. The experiments relating to sleeping cubicles conducted in that jail resulted in the adoption as a standard pattern of a satisfactory design which will effectually and at a small cost per cubicle provide for the complete separation of prisoners at night. Other important works were the construction of offices, godowns and cells at Etah at a cost of Rs. 10,205, the remodelling two barracks and constructing a gallows enclosure at Kheri at a cost of Rs. 2,981, and the provision of quarters for the jail establishment, &c., at Muzaffarnagar at a cost of Rs. 4,392.

In 1895 the average daily strength only just fell below the accommodation available : in 1896 there was unfortunately an excess, the average daily strength being 32,983 against an accommodation (excluding hospitals) for 32,022. The maximum population on any one day was 39,983, or 7,961 more than could be provided for. In the case of females the accommodation, even at the most crowded time, almost sufficed, but for men the pressure was severely felt. In the following 10 jails habitual overcrowding occurred, but the statistics of sickness and death show that they were not on the whole unhealthy as compared with other jails. In all but three the death-rate was below the average for the jails of the provinces, and in four cases only did the ratio of daily average number of sick exceed the average. The death-rate in the Lucknow Central Prison, in spite of the overcrowding, was abnormally low :—

	Accommodation available for.	Average daily strength.	Ratio per mille of average strength—	
			Of daily average number of sick.	Of deaths from all causes.
Bareilly Central Prison	2,012	2,339	43·91	18·38
Fatehgarh ditto	1,858	2,162	52·01	20·34
Allahabad ditto	2,024	2,286	25·86	16·17
Benares ditto	2,180	2,327	77·04	24·49
Lucknow ditto	1,540	1,689	31·20	11·24
Gonda District Jail	574	637	48·18	40·80
Azamgarh ditto	376	476	121·13	48·31
Shâhjahânpur ditto	302	419	44·29	54·83
Etah ditto	301	370	71·12	27·01
Kheri ditto	284	365	50·58	21·86
For jails of United Provinces... ...	...	...	51·20	28·83

One satisfactory feature of the vital statistics is a decline in the female mortality from 39·08 per mille of average strength in 1895 to 32·59 in 1896. The rise, however, in the case of males from 26·94 to 28·66 enhanced the total rate to 28·83 as compared with 27·45 in the previous year.

The rate was highest in the jails noted on the margin; but in many cases was lower than in the previous year, and explanation is in most instances forthcoming. In Dehra Dún four of the five deaths that occurred were due to cholera; in Orai and Mirzapur cholera, dysentery, and diarrhœa accounted for the greater portion. In Basti, Benares, and Gonda dysentery and diarrhœa were unusually fatal.

	1895.	1896.
Orai ...	39·11	66·99
Mirzapur ...	61·95	63 19
Bánda ...	86·14	61·60
Dehra Dún ...	62 52	60·37
Sháhjahánpur ...	29·09	54·83
Allahabad ...	31·20	50·05
Azamgarh ...	59·64	48·31
Basti ...	41·20	44·18
Benares ...	55·88	41·47
Moradabad ...	122·05	41·15
Jhánsi ...	21·12	41·09
Gonda ...	58·24	40·80

Owing to an alteration in the form of the statistics the causes of death cannot be compared in exact detail with those of the previous year, but the year 1896 does not appear to have been characterized by any abnormal increase of any one particular disease. Cholera in an epidemic form was fortunately absent, dysentery and diarrhœa were somewhat less fatal than in 1895, and the deaths from anæmia and debility increased only by 10. It is noticeable that the death-rate declined among prisoners who had passed less than six months in jail (from 35·26 to 32·71) and rose under every other class, the greatest increase occurring among prisoners of from one to three years' standing. There was a satisfactory decline in the death-rate at Moradabad and in the unhealthy jail at Bánda.

On the whole it may be said that the health in many of the jails was much better than in the previous year, and that but for the admission of enfeebled persons in an indifferent state of health the mortality would probably have been normal.

In order to assist Medical Officers in deciding rapidly upon the health of prisoners on their admission to jail, a table showing the comparative heights and weights of prisoners was prepared during the year: this will be tested with records maintained in district jails with a view to the adoption of a permanent scale for the guidance of Superintendents.

Steps were taken to secure improved administration in the matter of accounts and grain storage, and special attention was directed to discipline with reference in particular to the due performance of parades, and the award and record of punishments.

Reformatory.—The leading statistics of population may be compared, as in the annexed table, with those for the four years preceding:—

Year.	Remaining on the 1st January.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Transferred to jail or lunatic asylum.	Released by order of Government.	Escaped.	Died.	Remaining on the 31st December.	Daily average strength.
1892	128	48	7	13	4	...	...	152	142·13
1893	152	55	4	7	3	...	...	193	172·12
1894	193	65	44	6	4	...	...	204	207·87
1895	204	77	35	1	...	1	1	243	221·58
1896	243	10	28	6	11	...	...	208	224·67

The accommodation, as in previous years, was for 232 inmates in the cubicles and 24 in the hospital. Owing to want of accommodation the reformatory was closed against fresh admission during the greater part of the year under report. The question of providing increased accommodation was under consideration but postponed for financial reasons.

The health of the boys, as evidenced by the entire absence of mortality and the reduction of admissions into the hospital from 319 to 159, was, on the whole, extremely satisfactory. This result was attributed in large measure, to the principle,

repeatedly emphasized, of practising the boys in gymnastics and of requiring them to engage in field labour in addition to a second industry.

The discipline and conduct of the inmates was excellent. The interest of discipline had been much handicapped in previous years by unsuitable Deputy Superintendents, but with the appointment of the present Superintendent discipline greatly improved.

The industrial training given to inmates was not attended with much success. The chief difficulty experienced was, that the intimate association in native ideas of profession with caste prevented the boys from adopting, when released, the handicrafts they had learned in the reformatory. Of 103 boys discharged since the 31st March 1894, and still living, 37 had already passed out of observation, though special measures were taken to render inspection less unpopular by substituting a yearly for a half-yearly report and by transferring the duty from the police to the tahsíldárs. Twenty were convicted of criminal offences, mostly of dishonesty, but, in one instance, of murder. The character of six was reported to be either bad or doubtful. Thirty-nine were stated to be of "good character."

The question of industrial training received much consideration from Government. The reports received showed that only a very small proportion of discharged inmates were following the trades they had been taught in the reformatory. On the other hand it was found impossible in so small an institution to teach each member of the various castes the handicrafts which their caste pursues. The opinion of the native gentlemen and the Committee of Visitors was asked for on the subject.

From a financial standpoint, the Bareilly Reformatory School continued, in spite of an increase in the expenditure per head from Rs. 42-15-0 to Rs. 56-6-6, to maintain its character of economy as compared with the latest statistics available with regard to similar institutions in other provinces. The increase arose principally under salaries through the increase of establishment and under dietary charges, as the result of high prices induced by the prevailing scarcity. The profits on the farm and factories disclosed a trifling decrease from Rs. 1,045-3-6 to Rs. 1,026-7-1, and the largest item was, as usual, under the head of cane work, which exhibited an increase from Rs. 475-1-6 to Rs. 502-10-5, but also involved purchases reducing the cash profit from Rs. 1,012-11-1 to Rs. 861-0-11.

6.—Civil Justice.

(a)—North-Western Provinces.

The following table shows the course of judicial business in all courts of original jurisdiction except the courts of Village Munsifs, for the last six years :—

	Suits instituted.	Total for disposal, including remands, reviews, and revivals.	Disposed of.	Pending.
1891	88,251	100,983	90,291	10,692
1892	95,193	107,725	96,765	10,960
1893	95,056	107,910	96,649	11,261
1894	89,180	102,145	90,156	11,989
1895	92,095	106,205	96,344	9,860
1896	92,665	104,423	94,990	9,433

An Additional Munsif was at Ballia for a month at the beginning of the year; another at Benares from 1st February until the vacation; another at Meerut for the whole year, being transferred from the Farukhabad Judgeship. The only noticeable increases in the pending file were at Jhánsi, Cawnpore, and Allahabad; they were due to local and temporary causes.

The suits instituted in regular courts were thus classified in comparison with those instituted in 1894 and 1895 :—

	1894.	1895.	1896.
For money or moveable property	62,604	64,495	66,406
For immoveable property	11,303	9,636	7,655
Mortgage suits	11,275	13,805	14,513
For specific relief	1,775	2,242	2,325
To establish a right of pre-emption	1,676	1,447	1,330
Other suits	547	470	436
Total ...	89,180	92,095	92,665

The values of the subject-matter in dispute in regular courts during the last six years have been :—

	Rs.		Rs.
1891	2,28,59,300	1894	2,68,39,427
1892	2,58,85,331	1895	3,74,40,643
1893	2,55,42,173	1896	3,04,41,829

The decrease of 20 lakhs occurred almost entirely in the courts of Subordinate Judges.

The percentage of contested suits to suits disposed of was 30 against 30, 28·9, 29, 28·3, and 28·5 in the five preceding years.

Plaintiffs were successful in 59·4 per cent. of suits against 58·1 in 1895 and 56·6 in 1894.

The average duration in contested cases fell from 79 to 71 days, all courts except those of District Judges contributing to the fall. The duration in Small Cause Courts has fallen from 37 to 32 days. In uncontested cases the duration was reduced from 35 days to 30 days.

The number of witnesses summoned, of witnesses examined, and of parties examined during the last three years may be thus compared :—

	1894.	1895.	1896.
Witnesses summoned ...	249,771	250,707	258,652
Ditto examined ...	106,247	112,978	115,422
Parties ditto ...	26,868	30,122	28,891

The increase in examinations and in the summoning of witnesses appears to have followed the rise in institutions.

The amount of diet-money paid to witnesses was as follows :—

	Rs.	Average per witness. Rs. a. p.
1894	1,48,370	0 10 11
1895	1,57,293	0 10 0
1896	1,63,136	0 11 4

The figures of miscellaneous judicial cases for the last six years are as follow :—

1891	47,469	1894 ...	48,503
1892	53,961	1895 ...	46,777
1893	54,714	1896 ...	47,715

The number of contested cases disposed of rose by 349, and there were 447 fewer cases pending at the end of the year than at the beginning. The average duration in contested cases was 43 days as in the previous year, and in uncontested cases 26 days against 28 in that year.

Details of duration in contested cases for three years in the different courts are these :—

	Days. 1894.	1895.	1896.
Munsifs' Courts	40	41	39
Small Cause Courts	37	30	28
Subordinate Judges' Courts	53	56	53
District Judges' Courts	101	98	91

The work of executing decrees in the past six years has been as follows:—

	Applications for execution.		
	For disposal.	Disposed of.	Pending in the Civil Courts.
1891	99,415	82,312	17,103
1892	100,093	83,866	16,227
1893	100,035	86,299	13,736
1894	89,035	76,226	12,809
1895	91,488	77,955	13,533
1896	97,255	85,101	12,154

The above table shows as pending only those cases in which proceedings were in progress in the Civil Courts—not those in which decrees had been transferred to the Collector. The figures of disposal were satisfactory.

The realizations show a very large increase of Rs. 19,95,483.

The percentage on the applications disposed of by the courts of proceedings fructuous wholly or in part, was also higher than in 1895:—

1891	46·3	1894	46·9
1892	46·6	1895	42·9
1893	49·2	1896	44·4

The improvement was perhaps due to the inclusion in the returns of the results of action taken by Collectors in executing decrees against immoveable property.

The number of judgment-debtors arrested was much the same as in the previous year; the number imprisoned decreased by 34. Sales of immoveable property are shown as 2,358 more than in 1895. This is perhaps due to the inclusion of sales by Collectors. Sales of moveable property increased by 38. The comparative figures are—

	1894.	1895.	1896.
Judgment-debtor imprisoned.	464	528	494
Ditto arrested	1,430	1,448	1,463
Immoveable property sold	5,182	5,116	7,474
Moveable ditto.	1,616	1,735	1,773

Of 6,419 decrees that were transferred during the year to other courts for disposal, 5,546 were cases that were transferred to Collectors under section 320 of the Code of Civil Procedure for action against the judgment-debtor's ancestral property. In 1895 there were 5,071 cases so transferred out of 6,197 in all transferred.

The following figures show the state of the appellate files of all subordinate courts for the last five years:—

	For disposal.	Disposed of.	Pending.
1892	16,147	10,602	5,545
1893	16,264	9,812	6,452
1894	16,017	10,824	5,193
1895	14,064	9,927	4,137
1896	13,414	9,185	4,229

Of the 9,185 appeals disposed of the details are—

	From			
	Revenue court decrees.	Subordinate Judges' decrees.	Munsifs' decrees.	Total.
By District Judges	955	938	2,532	4,425
„ Subordinate Judges	...	...	4,524	4,524
„ Small Cause Court Judges with jurisdiction of Subordinate Judges ...	...	...	236	236
Total	955	938	7,292	9,185

The District Judges decided 209 fewer appeals from Courts of Revenue, 721 fewer from Subordinate Judges, and 714 more from Munsifs than in 1895.

There was a general increase in criminal trials which reduced the time available for civil work, particularly in Saháranpur, Meerut, Moradabad, and Sháhjahánpur.

The office of Judge was vacant in the district of Meerut for 40 days, in Sháhjahánpur for 18 days, in Farukhabad for 15 days, and in Benares for 10 days.

The average number of appeals decided by the court of a Subordinate or permanent Additional Subordinate Judge, was 215 against 241 in 1895. There were 19 such courts. The only appointment of a temporary Additional Subordinate Judge for any time was at Cawnpore for three months.

Details of appeals pending over three months at the end of each year are these :—

	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Before Subordinate Judges	426	1,076	491	408
Do. District do.	1,075	2,332	1,536	2,228
Total ...	1,501	3,408	2,027	2,636

The number of these long-pending appeals, which was greatly reduced in 1895, has thus to some extent again increased.

The durations of appeals decided by Subordinate and District Judges compare thus with those for 1895 :—

	1895.	1896.
Subordinate Judges { in the deciding court...	182	107
Subordinate Judges { altogether	186	161
District Judges	194	163

The result of these appeals was rather better than in 1895 :—

	Upheld.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.
1891	64·3	12·6	16·7	6
1892	61·2	13·9	18·6	6
1893	60·2	14·5	19·3	6
1894	61·5	12·9	19·5	6·1
1895	61·1	14·2	18·2	6·5
1896	62·2	13·6	18·5	5·7

Twenty-four appeals were summarily rejected against 68 in 1895.

The number of objections under section 561 for the past five years has been 380, 425, 562, 515, and (1896) 453.

During the last five years the miscellaneous judicial appeals have varied thus :—

	Number for disposal.	Number disposed of.	Pending.
1892	734	568	166
1893	631	502	129
1894	497	425	72
1895	385	315	70
1896	371	295	76

The following table gives disposals by courts :—

	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
By District Judges	448	414	368	283	276
,, Subordinate do.	120	88	57	32	19

The duration continues to decrease :—

	Number of days.				
	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
District Judges	125	107	104	78	72
Subordinate do.	126	92	81	134	67
Average ...	125	104	101	83	72

The following tables show the average amount of work of all descriptions done by a court of each class except a Small Cause Court :—

(*a*)—*District Judges* (21).

			Appeals.				
Suits.	Execution of decrees.	Miscellaneous Judicial cases.	Regular.	Miscellaneous.	Sessions trials.	Criminal appeals.	Criminal revisions.
8	134	211	13	111	479	75	

(b)—Subordinate Judges (19).

Suits.					Appeals.	
Uncontested.	Contested.	Total.	Execution of decrees.	Miscellaneous Judicial cases.	Regular.	Miscellaneous.
167	145	312	365	314	214	1

(c)—Munsifs (69).

Suits.				
Uncontested.	Contested.	Total.	Execution of decrees.	Miscellaneous Judicial cases.
794	329	1,123	929	493

In calculating the average work, that done by the temporary Additional Subordinate Judges and Munsifs has been excluded.

One District Judge, four Subordinate Judges, and twenty-seven Munsifs in the exercise of Small Cause Court powers disposed of cases with the following average numbers :—

	Judge.	Subordinate Judges.	Munsifs.
Suits	8	184	493
Execution of decrees		88	143
Miscellaneous cases		11	18

In Meerut the Judge had 44 days for civil work, Ghâzipur 6 days, and in Sahâranpur 78 days wholly and 13 days partially. In Bareilly for six months no civil work was done, and in Moradabad there was similar pressure; for instance in the third quarter of the year the Judge and the Additional Judge were occupied on every day but Sunday, including even holidays, solely in criminal work.

The High Court considered that on the whole the work has been well done during 1896, though the great burden of sessions work has still prevented District Judges from giving a sufficient time to the control of the subordinate civil courts.

The following table shows the state of the civil business which came before the High Court during 1895 and 1896 :—

	Institutions with pending file of previous year.		Disposals.		Pending at the close of—	
	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.
1. Original suits	2	1	1	...	1	1
2. Miscellaneous Judicial cases ...	519	254	488	216	31	38
3. First Appeals	728	744	297	238	431	506
4. Second Appeals	2,395	2,905	516	1,351	1,879	1,554
5. Letters Patent Appeals ...	109	100	51	5	58	95
6. First Appeals from orders ...	228	200	154	152	74	48
7. Privy Council Appeals (applications).	48	40	33	29	15	11
Total ...	4,029	4,244	1,540	1,991	2,489	2,253

During the year 1896 the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council determined six appeals from the Court. In three the decision was upheld; in three reversed. In two cases the Privy Council granted special leave to appeal in cases in which the Court had refused to allow an appeal.

The average duration in days of the cases decided by the Court was as follows :—

	1894.	1895.	1896.
Head 1		269	...
Do. 2 { contested	150	111	129
Do. 2 { uncontested	24	11	50
Do. 3	597	606	535
Do. 4	394	361	494
Do. 5	321	260	578
Do. 6	167	246	178

At the end of 1896 the pending first and second appeals belonged to the following years :—

	1890.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
First Appeals	1	7	14	33	179	272
Second ditto	...	1	3	142	581	827

The cases of 1890 and 1892, most of which depended upon the result of other cases, have since been disposed of except two first appeals of 1892, which await a decision of the Privy Council.

The first appeals instituted during the year 1896 fall into the following grades of value :—

		Appeals.
Not exceeding Rs. 100		6
Above „ 100 and not exceeding Rs. 1,000		35
Do. „ 1,000 ditto „ 2,500		28
Do. „ 2,500 ditto „ 5,000		21
Do. „ 5,000 ditto „ 10,000		85
Do. „ 10,000 ditto „ 1,00,000		118
Exceeding „ 5,00,000		18
Not capable of valuation		2
	Total ...	313

The second appeals instituted during the year 1896 fall into the following grades of value :—

		Appeals.
Not exceeding Rs. 10		38
Above „ 10 and not exceeding Rs. 50		133
Do. „ 50 ditto „ 100		140
Do. „ 100 ditto „ 500		403
Do. „ 500 ditto „ 1,000		151
Do. „ 1,000 ditto „ 2,500		114
Do. „ 2,500 ditto „ 5,000		43
Exceeding Rs. 5,000		...
Not capable of valuation		4
	Total	1,026

The following table compares the general results of the hearing of first and second appeals during the last two years :—

		First Appeals.		Second Appeals.	
		1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.
Without trial		34	27	30	202
Without contest ...	Confirmed	5	9	14	23
	Modified	...	...	...	2
	Reversed	2	1	4	13
	Remanded	1	...	4	12
	Total ...	42	37	52	252
Contested ...	Confirmed	161	123	232	750
	Modified	15	27	10	25
	Reversed	51	42	54	224
	Remanded	28	9	35	100
	Total ...	255	201	331	1,099

One hundred and four second appeals were summarily rejected in 1896 under section 551 of the Code of Civil Procedure as compared with 133 in 1895.

Of contested first appeals in 61·2 per cent. the decrees appealed against were confirmed as against 63·1 per cent. in 1895. In second appeals the percentage was 68·2 as against 70 in 1895.

The court-fee stamps received in subordinate courts during the last three years have had the following values:—Rs. 15,72,788, Rs. 16,37,558, and (in 1896) Rs. 15,83,931. The most striking decreases in districts are those of Rs. 25,359 in Meerut, Rs. 19,266 in Benares, Rs. 15,639 in Saháranpur, and Rs. 15,337 in Mainpuri.

In the High Court there was an increase of Rs. 16,039 under this head. Refunds in the High Court were Rs. 5,145 against Rs. 5,889 in 1895. The examination in the Court's office of documents liable to court-fees led to the realization of deficient fees to the amount of Rs. 10,495-12-0 against Rs. 5,209-12-0 in 1895.

The areas in which Village Munsifs were appointed remained unchanged in 1896; and the numbers of such Munsifs did not materially change. One Munsif was dismissed for misconduct. It was remarked that there was great difficulty in getting returns from these courts, many of the Munsifs not correctly understanding the way in which they were to be filled in.

Taking the returns as they stand, 5,720 suits were instituted against 9,027 in 1895. Nearly three-fifths of the institutions were in Sháhjahánpur. There were great decreases in Meerut and Saháranpur, and no change in Moradabad. Allowing for revivals and for cases transferred to the courts of the regular Munsifs, there were in all 5,759 suits for disposal: of these 178 remained pending at the end of the year. Of those disposed of—

649 or 12 per cent. were disposed of without trial.
4,276 or 76 ditto without contest.
652 or 12 ditto with contest.

One-third of those disposed of without contest were settled by compromise or by oath. Of the remaining cases the plaintiff was successful in more than three-quarters. In 437 contested cases also the plaintiff was successful.

As in 1895 about one-half the suits are described as suits on oral contract; the only other numerous classes being suits "on account stated," "for price of goods sold," and "on written contract." In only 129 of the cases did the courts exercise their jurisdiction, which exists by consent of parties, in suits of the value of more than Rs. 20.

(b)—*Oudh.*

The receipts from court fees (other than process fees) realized during the year 1896 were Rs. 5,05,876 as against Rs. 5,50,102 in 1895 and Rs. 4,99,108 in 1894. The decrease, as the marginally-noted figures show, was due to fewer institutions of suits and to the smaller number of suits of high value instituted in 1896 as compared with 1895. There was also a considerable falling off in the receipts under the head of certificates, probates, and letters of administration, Rs. 16,618 only being realized under this head as against Rs. 38,071 in 1895. Realizations from fixed fees remained about the same.

	1895.	1896.
Not exceeding Rs. 100	50,714	48,661
Over Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 1,000 ...	5,974	6,024
Exceeding Rs. 1,000	892	827
Total ...	57,580	55,512

In the following table the statistics of cases in courts of original jurisdiction for the year under review are contrasted with those of 1895:—

	Civil suits.						*Miscellaneous cases.*			
	Instituted.		Disposed of.		Pending.		Disposed of.		Pending.	
	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.
Unpaid tribunals	2,452	2,376	2,494	2,600	464	312	230	273	37	28
Paid sub-divisional tribunals ...	13,464	14,600	13,493	16,333	5,464	3,893	7,133	7,924	1,032	841
Small Cause Courts	41,644	38,520	41,084	41,669	5,442	3,160	3,108	3,536	450	325
District Courts	20	16	49	47	82	63	728	808	253	233
Total ...	57,580	55,512	57,120	60,649	11,452	7,428	11,199	12,541	1,772	1,427

The decrease of 2,068 in the total number of suits instituted is attributable to the prevailing scarcity, and as was to be expected, the most marked falling off occurred in the Hardoi and Lucknow districts. Of the suits instituted, no less than 66 per cent. consisted of Small Cause Court cases: so far as can be gathered from the number and success of appeals against decisions of Small Cause Courts, the work of these Courts was satisfactory and not open to complaints.

The disposals in all classes of court were more numerous than in the preceding year, and the figures show an appreciable reduction in the number of pending cases, a result to which the more even distribution of work which was made among the different subordinate courts contributed. The comparative lightness of the file of some of the Subordinate Judges was temporarily remedied by transferring cases to their courts for disposal: since the close of the year, a readjustment of the local jurisdiction of certain Subordinate Judges and Munsifs has been sanctioned, to afford further relief to overburdened courts and expedite the despatch of business.

As compared with 1895, improvement was in some cases effected in the period occupied in the decision of suits, but the high average duration of civil suits in all courts was still noticeable, and the figures* continued to compare most unfavourably with those of the North-Western Provinces. The high average was due in great part to the gradual disposal of arrears of long standing; there were still cases in each class of court which had been pending for several years, the date of the oldest on the file at the end of the year being 12th February 1889. Of the total pending cases 39 per cent. had been pending more than three months as compared with 23 per cent. in the North-Western Provinces.

	Contested.		*Uncontested.*	
	Oudh.	N.-W. P.	Oudh.	N.-W.P.
Unpaid tribunals ...	117	...	45	...
Paid sub-divisional tribunals.	112	70	71	30
Small Cause Courts ...	52	32	34	28
District courts other than Chief Courts of districts.	179	144	83	57
Chief Courts of districts.	503	177	231	77

The Judicial Commissioner was requested to see that every endeavour was made to clear off these long-standing arrears during the following year.

There were 684 fewer regular appeals for disposal by Subordinate and District Judges than in the preceding year, and as the disposals fell off to a corresponding extent, the pending file showed little alteration:—

	Total number for disposal.		Disposed of.		Pending.	
	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.
District appellate courts other than the Chief Courts of districts.	2,943	2,300	2,346	1,757	597	543
Chief appellate courts of districts	1,432	1,391	760	674	672	717
Total	4,375	3,691	3,106	2,431	1,269	1,260

The statistics in the case of District Judges were considered unsatisfactory. The average duration of appeals was 388 days as compared with 163 in the North-Western Provinces and the oldest outstanding appeal dated from March 1892. The high average was due to the fact that in addition to a heavy criminal file, there were an unusual number of rent appeals disposed of in the year under report. The largest number of appeals were pending in Fyzabad and Gonda, to which districts Additional Judges were appointed with a view to working off the arrears.

The percentage of decrees upheld on appeal was somewhat better than last year, being 59 per cent. as compared with 55 in 1895. In 19 per cent. of the contested appeals the sentences were reversed.

In the subjoined table the average disposals of the different courts are compared with those of the courts of the North-Western Provinces and with the disposals of the previous year:—

	Small Cause Court suits.		Regular suits.		Regular appeals.		Miscellaneous cases.	
	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.
Oudh.								
Munsifs	1,401*	1,301*	467	544	...	...	1,534	1,714
Subordinate Judges ...	71	356‡	152	180	195	146	444	468
District Judges	...	...	7	6	108	96	121	133
North-Western Provinces.								
Munsifs	472†	440†	963	958	...	...	1,303	1,422
Subordinate Judges ...	276	194‡	239	275	266	214	642	679
District Judges	...	...	10	4	221	211	...	142

* By each Munsif. | † By 27 out of 69 Munsifs. | ‡ By 4 Subordinate Judges.

The figures indicated that the Oudh Munsif disposed of more work and a Subordinate Judge of less work than the corresponding officers in the North-Western Provinces, and showed the necessity of a revision of the limits of jurisdiction in certain districts, to render the distribution of work more equitable between these two classes of court—a measure which has since been carried out.

In the Judicial Commissioner's Court the institutions, though again heavy, were less than in the preceding year, 1,785 cases of all descriptions being instituted against 2,055 in 1895: the disposals were slightly in excess of those of the previous year, aggregating 1,384 against 1,335; but the number of cases pending at the end of the year (2,358) exceeded by 401 those pending at the close of 1895. The reason for this is to be found in the large accumulation of arrears at the end of 1895 (following upon the exceptionally large number of institutions), which were carried over to the file of the year under review. The question of strengthening the Court of the Judicial Commissioner was under consideration at the close of the year.

(c)—*Kumaun.*

The subjoined table shows the work for disposal in 1896 as compared with that of the preceding year:—

	Original cases.				Appeals.				Applications for execution of decrees.	
	Suits.		Miscellaneous cases.		Suits.		Miscellaneous cases.			
	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.
Naini Tal	1,825	1,925	362	410	53	71	9	8	1,138	1,251
Almora	2,452	2,318	261	116	175	164	15	14	1,086	1,020
Garhwál	1,796	1,424	28	82	172	131	10	21	468	513
Total, District Courts ...	6,073	5,667	651	608	400	366	34	38	2,692	2,784
Commissioner's Court ...	...	1	..	...	102	86	1	8	...	...

Naini Tal was the only district which showed an increase in the number of suits instituted, the number being 1,705 as compared with 1,637 in 1895 and 1,439 in 1894. The increase was due to the establishment towards the close of 1895 of the local court of the *Peshkár* at Káshipur, which led to the institution during the year of a large number of suits, chiefly of a petty nature.

The decrease in the number of suits instituted and appeals presented in Garhwál is attributed to the scarcity which prevailed in that district. The variations in Almora were inconsiderable.

In the following table the extent of the original work disposed of by civil courts in each district is exhibited. The chief courts of districts disposed of 25 original suits in all (Naini Tal 3, Almora 20, and Garhwál 2) :—

	Original suits.						Miscellaneous cases.					
	For disposal.		Disposed of.		Pending.		For disposal.		Disposed of.		Pending.	
	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.
Naini Tal (excluding Commissioner).	1,825	1,925	1,605	1,693	220	232	362	410	330	390	32	20
Almora ...	2,452	2,318	2,271	2,247	181	71	261	116	244	108	17	8
Garhwál ...	1,796	1,424	1,665	1,259	131	165	28	82	27	77	1	5
Commissioner's Court.	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	6,073	5,668	5,541	5,200	532	468	651	608	601	575	50	33

As in the preceding year, 91 per cent. of the original suits were decided, and though fewer cases were disposed of in Garhwál, looking to the unusual character of the year and the fact that some of the district staff were employed on famine duty in addition to their ordinary work, the results were creditable. The attention of the Commissioner was called to the considerable increase in the number of suits decided *ex parte*—from 24 per cent. in 1895 to 27 in 1896, and a doubt was expressed whether the manner in which cases were disposed of in some courts was altogether satisfactory.

The Commissioner was asked to impress on subordinate courts the necessity of satisfying themselves, not only that the summons has been served on the defendant, but that it has been served in sufficient time to allow of his appearing in court on the day fixed.

The average duration of original suits decreased (as the marginally quoted figures show) in all districts except Almora, where the increase was explained as due to special causes. The improvement was most marked in Garhwál, where the average duration of contested cases fell from 82 to 65 days.

	Original suits.				Appeals from decrees.	
	Contested.		Uncontested.			
	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.
Naini Tal	57	55	39	34	39	52
Almora	42	47	31	23	68	64
Garhwál...	82	65	36	30	31	25

The measure of success obtained in executing decrees was much the same as in the preceding year. The principal statistics of the two years are shown in the following table:—

District Courts.	Number for disposal.		Number disposed of.		Percentage which proved wholly infructuous.		Percentage in which decrees were fully executed.	
	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.
Naini Tal	1,138	1,251	850	992	47	46	18	20
Almora	1,086	1,020	985	922	46	47	26	29
Garhwál	468	513	404	425	37	28	38	39
Total ...	2,692	2,784	2,239	2,339	43	43	27	27

The percentage of decrees completely executed was highest in Garhwal, and lowest in Naini Tal, where only 20 per cent. of the total applications were fully executed. It was remarked that Naini Tal had not shared in the greater measure of success attained in recent years in dealing with decrees in the rest of the division, and the explanation offered of the comparative failure in 1896 was not altogether satisfactory.

The total number of appeals from decrees for disposal by the district and divisional courts was 452 compared with 502 in the preceding year; of these, 416 were disposed of, leaving 36 pending at the end of the year. The average duration of appeals was 43 days as contrasted with 48 days in 1895. The results of the appeals also showed an improvement upon those of the preceding year, 18 per cent. only of the decrees being modified and reversed as compared with 19 per cent. in 1895. Of the 452 appeals, 366 were on the file of chief courts of districts and 86 on the Commissioner's file (6 being first appeals and 80 second appeals). In 19 cases petitions were received by the Government, asking that action might be taken under Rule 17 of the Kumaun rules, in all of which the Lieutenant-Governor declined to interfere.

The Commissioner was asked to record in his report in future the results of his inspection of Courts of Deputy Commissioner's and other subordinate Courts, and especially to satisfy himself that the administration of Court Fees Act was not defective.

7.—Infanticide.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

On the 1st April 1896 the Act was in force in 560 villages, situated in 20 districts, of which 24 were specially guilty villages (15 in Saháranpur, 4 in Mainpuri, 3 in Etáwah, and 2 in Fatehgarh). Sixty villages were exempted in the year under report, the total proclaimed population falling from 85,366 to 77,799 at the close of the year 1896-97. On the 1st April 1897 the proportion of boys under six years of age to 100 girls was 130 as compared with a proportion of 131 on 1st April 1896. The districts chiefly affected by the operations were Saháranpur and Mainpuri; in the former 43 villages were exempted, 110 (with a population of 24,865) still remaining on the list; in the latter 155 villages with 21,126 inhabitants were still proclaimed. In the Gházipur district all the proclaimed villages were exempted in the year under report. The figures of the year* showed an increase in the girl population under six years of age, the number of female children being, in spite of the exemptions, higher at the end of the year than at its commencement. The result was in some measure due to the high percentage of births of girls in proclaimed villages, which was 48·24 per cent. as compared with the provincial average of 47·87.

	Boys.	Girls.
* Population under six years of age on 1st April 1896 ..	6,518	4,719
Births	1,858	1,732
Deaths	741	779
Arrivals	687	519
Removals	798	651
Transferred on 1st April 1897 to population over six years of age.	1,152	665
Actual population under six on 1st April 1897 ...	6,372	4,868

The statistics regarding the mortality of female infants were less satisfactory and were held to prove the necessity of the maintenance of strict surveillance in certain districts. The percentage of deaths of male infants under one year to total deaths in the proclaimed villages rose as compared with 1895-96 and were higher than the provincial average. The percentage of deaths of girls under six years to the girl population also rose from 11·92 in 1895 to 12·34 in 1896, while the percentage of deaths of male infants fell. There were two suspicious cases judicially tried: in one case (from the Etáwah district) the father and the mother were charged with the murder of their female infant; the father was convicted and transported for life, the mother died awaiting trial. The scarcity and high prices prevalent in the year under review probably caused an increased tendency on the part of parents to neglect their infant daughters.

Percentage of deaths of infants under one year to total deaths under one year.	Boys.	Girls.
1895-96	52·07	47.93
1896-97	48·48	51·51
Provincial averages, 1896	51·97	48·02

Of individual districts, the returns of Saháranpur, which has the largest proclaimed population, were the most satisfactory. The percentage of deaths of girls was lower than the percentage of deaths of boys, and the birth-rate being high, there seemed no reason to suspect concealment of births. Etáwah and Mainpuri showed the least satisfactory results: in the former the death-rate of female infants was 25·00 as compared with 18·66, the death-rate of male infants; in the latter the percentage of deaths of female infants was 30·58 as compared with 22·96, the percentage of deaths of male infants. It appeared that in Etáwah strenuous efforts were being made by the District authorities to deal with the crime. In Mainpuri, the number of deaths of female children and the absence of *post-mortem* examinations were considered to indicate the need of closer supervision and of a more rigorous enforcement of the repressive measures permitted by the Act and rules. In Fatehgarh the percentage of deaths of female infants was very high, and the explanation given was not considered satisfactory. Inspections in most districts were duly carried out. The exemption of villages whose returns indicated that they might safely be released from the operations of the Act was made the subject of a separate reference to Government; but attention was drawn to the necessity of a strict observance of the rules for granting exemptions in forwarding recommendations.

8.—Litigation to which Government was a party.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

The civil suits in courts of first instance to which the State was a party numbered 98 in all, which were disposed of in the following manner:—

	For disposal.	Decided—		Compounded or withdrawn.	Pending.
		For the State.	Against the State.		
State plaintiff ...	29	14	2	...	12
Do. defendant ...	69	25	13	6	25
Total ...	98	39	15	6	37

The only important cases, considered from a pecuniary point of view, decided against the Government were the suit in the Saháranpur district for a public bath, valued at Rs. 4,000 (State plaintiff), and the suit for the recovery of possession of *ghâts* at Benares, valued at Rs. 6,160, in which the State was defendant. The Fyzabad district was concerned in no less than 26 suits (15 as plaintiff and 11 as defendant), all, however, being of very small value.

In district courts of appeal, out of the 12 cases—all of small value—decided, the State was successful in 8, losing 4 suits, in all of which it was the appellant; while in the superior courts of appeal 3 cases were gained to 3 lost.

In the matter of land acquisition, the Collector's award was accepted by the courts in 19 cases, but was modified (to a considerable extent) in 7, of which 6 belonged

to the Gorakhpur district. The total sum awarded by Collectors amounted to Rs. 19,092, which was enhanced, on reference to the courts, to Rs. 28,999.

The total value of claims and appeals, both by and against the State (Rs. 62,594), was less than in the preceding year (Rs. 1,24,873), and the percentage of cases won (69·4) and of sums decreed and allowed in favour of the State (48·5) compare unfavourably with the percentages of 1894-95 (78·4 and 98·1 respectively). Of Rs. 16,615, due on account of principal, interest, and costs to the State under decrees, Rs. 6,744 were received during the year, including Rs. 4,714 realized as the result of 35 applications for execution. Of the balance, Rs. 9,871, Rs. 144 were remitted, Rs. 2,745 are irrecoverable or doubtful, and the remainder, Rs. 6,982, was in course of recovery at the end of the year. The percentage of recovery (40) shows a satisfactory improvement upon that of the preceding year (14).

The importance and extent of the litigation undertaken by the Court of Wards during the year is noticeable. The figures given below of suits and appeals disposed of show that a high measure of success was attained both in the courts of first instance and in the appellate courts :—

	Estate plaintiff or appellant.			Estate defendant or respondent.		
	For.	Against.	Compromised or withdrawn.	For.	Against.	Compromised or withdrawn.
Suits	47	5	9	39	14	33
Appeals	4	1	1	20	1	8

In one case alone, connected with the Khapradih estate, property valued at 10 lakhs of rupees was in dispute, and in a suit for dower the value, even when reduced to a sum representing the full value of the property which could be affected by a decree, was still considerable (Rs. 1,75,000). Out of a sum of Rs. 11,11,584 claimed by the Court of Wards in suits and appeals, no less than Rs. 11,02,772 or 99·2 per cent. was decreed and allowed in its favour. The realizations, however, though they compare favourably with those of the previous year, were disappointing, only 14 per cent. (Rs. 37,491) of the total demand (Rs. 2,60,468) being recovered.

On behalf of the 103 municipal boards of the provinces the Legal Remembrancer dealt with 14 suits brought against them in courts of first instance: out of the 8 decided, 3 were in their favour and 5 against them. In the matter of appeals, of the 5 decided all except one were in their favour.

The neglect on the part of Collectors in following the procedure laid down in the rules was noticed, and it was suggested that a manual should be substituted for the present collection of circulars which would show in a simple and handy form the steps to be taken in dealing with legal business.

9.—Registration.

The main results of the operations of the year are set forth in the subjoined table, where they are compared with those for the year 1895-96 :—

Year.	Compulsory registration—			Optional registration—			Total number of documents registered.	Miscellaneous transactions.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Surplus.
	Of documents relating to immovable property, Book No. I.	Others.	Total.	Of documents relating to immovable property, Book No. I.	Others.	Total.					
									Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1895-96.	135,371	75	135,446	43,197	51,625	94,822	230,268	62,505	4 40,042	2,30,008	2,10,034
1896-97.	146,969	79	147,048	51,733	50,192	101,925	348,973	76,982	4,61,598	2,42,616	2,18,982
	+11,598	+4	+11,602	+8,536	—1,433	+7,103	+18,705	+14,477	+21,556	+12,608	+8,948

Increase was recorded under every head except that of the optional registration of certain documents relating to movable property, in which the net decrease of 1,433 in the number of registrations effected was more than accounted for by the decline in the registrations in the Bareilly district, owing to the poor outturn of the sugar crop. The registrations of sales, &c., of movable property (5,306), though they exceeded those of the previous year (4,283), were less than the average (5,479) of the three years ending 1892-93, and the only substantial and unusual increase occurred in the case of registrations of documents relating to the sale and mortgage of immovable property which was accompanied by a decline in the average value of the transactions affected, and which is attributable to the fact that, in consequence of the prevailing scarcity and high prices, persons were compelled to enter into a number of petty transactions of these descriptions to a greater extent than usual.

As compared with the previous year, there was an increase of 8·1 per cent. in the total number of documents registered, the increase in 1895-96 being 3·9 per cent.; the increase in 1896-97 chiefly occurred in the districts noted on the margin, which, are not tracts (with the exception of Agra, which towards the close of the year was brought on the list of distressed districts) in which famine prevailed. The four distressed districts of Bundelkhand recorded an increase of 24 only in the total number of documents of all descriptions registered. The increase under the head of miscellaneous transactions is mainly due to the great extension of operations, necessitated by the character of the season, under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts, certificates and orders issued under those Acts being filed by registering officers in Book No. I.

Agra.	Sháhjahánpur.
Muttra.	Aligarh.
Moradabad.	Meerut.
Bijnor.	Mainpuri.

Of the total receipts, the two chief classes are—

	1895-96.	1896-97.
	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Fees realized on registrations in Books I, III, and IV.	2,87,686	4,01,934
II.—Other receipts	1,52,356	59,665
Total ...	4,40,042	4,61,599

The increase in class I, and the corresponding decrease in class II, was due to the difference in the method of credit of copying fees introduced by the new rules. Charges for copying documents into registers were included in registration fees instead of being shown as copying fees—a change which has resulted in the transfer above indicated.

A revised copy of the rules and instructions which have been issued from time to time for giving effect to the provisions of the Registration Act was brought out during the year under report.

10.—Municipal.

No Acts affecting municipal administration were passed by the Legislative Council of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year under review.

The number of municipalities in the Provinces was increased from 103 to 104 by the extension, with effect from the 2nd February 1897, of Act XV of 1873 to the town of Haldwáni, formerly administered under Act XX of 1856.

The municipality of Naini Tal and five municipalities in the districts of Jhánsi and Jalaun, *viz.*, Jhánsi, Lalitpur, Kálpi, Kunch and Orai, are also administered by committees constituted under Act XV of 1873; the population of these according to the census of 1891 being 112,025. The remaining 97 municipalities, with a total population of 3,137,377, are managed by Municipal Boards under Act XV of 1883.

The classification of the municipalities according to population is shown below, the figures being taken from the census of 1891 :—

	No.
Over 100,000	7
Between 50,000 and 100,000	10
Ditto 10,000 and 50,000	59
Below 10,000	27
Total ...	103

The population ranges from 5,306 in Shahdera and 5,441 in Pilkhua in the Meerut district, to 267,910 in Lucknow and 211,586 in Benares.

Seats were contested in 61 municipalities. Judging by the proportion of voters recorded to the number of electors on the register, the greatest interest in the elections was shown in Mussoorie, Hardwár Union, Baraut, Kosi, Etáwah, Jalesar, Sháhjahánpur, Tilhar, Cawnpore, Allahabad, Kunch, Chunar, Sháhabad, Fyzabad, Nawábganj and Bahraich. A want of interest in the elections was most noticeable in—

Amroha, where only	11·1	per cent. of electors voted.
Lakhimpur ditto	7·2	ditto.
Firozabad ditto	6·9	ditto.
Farukhabad ditto	5·8	ditto.
Chandausi ditto	3·2	ditto.

The District Magistrates in the following six important municipalities are *ex officio* Chairmen of the Boards :—

Agra.	Bareilly	Lucknow.
Allahabad.	Benares.	Moradabad.

In all other municipalities to which Act XV of 1883 applies the Chairmen are elected by the Boards. In 80 municipalities the District Magistrate has been elected and in nine outlying towns the tahsíldárs. The municipality of Fyzabad still continues to be administered by a Board presided over by a non-official Chairman. In the case of all other municipalities at the headquarters of districts the District Officers are Chairmen.

The following table shows the constitution of the Boards and committees in each division at the close of the year :—

Division.	*Ex officio.*	Nominated.	Elected.	Total.	Officials.	Non-officials.	Europeans.	Natives.
Meerut	2	50	279	331	66	265	54	277
Agra	...	52	177	229	39	190	23	206
Rohilkhand ...	1	58	239	298	44	254	23	275
Allahabad	23	42	111	176	41	135	31	145
Benares	...	16	89	105	15	90	8	97
Gorakhpur... ...	...	9	29	38	6	32	6	32
Kumaun	4	9	20	33	10	23	11	22
Lucknow	2	36	159	197	40	157	20	177
Fyzabad	1	39	154	194	39	155	14	180
Total ...	33	311	1,257	1,601	300	1,301	190	1,411

The meetings of the Boards and committees were generally held regularly: the average number of meetings being 20·2 as compared with 20·6 in 1895-96. The average number of members on each Board was 15·5 as against 15 in the previous year; but the average number present at each meeting has decreased from 8·5 to 7·3, and the average attendance at each meeting throughout the Province from 54·7 to 46·8 per cent. of the total number of members.

The best attended meetings were held at—

	Percentage of members present on an average.
Almora	90·0
Roorkee	81·8
Brindaban	81·8
Jaunpur	77·7
Kúnch	77·7
Fyzabad	75·0

and the worst at—

Muhamdi	45·4
Sándi	45·4
Bánda	42·8
Sardhana	36·3

With the exception of Bánda these are small outlying places.

The rules for the assessment and collection of the octroi tax were revised in the undermentioned municipalities:—

Bahraich. | Gorakhpur. | Cawnpore.

In Cawnpore, owing to the introduction of the terminal tax and terminal toll, octroi was abolished except in the case of animals for slaughter, and revised rules for the collection of this branch of the octroi were issued. Taxes were imposed on tobacco cultivation within municipal limits in the Nawábganj (Bara Banki) Municipality, and on weighmen in Rae Bareli. In the Fyzabad Municipality a tax was imposed on drivers of handcarts (*thelas*), and in Agra a tax on vehicles owned by persons residing within municipal limits. In Gonda a rule was sanctioned for the payment of a lump sum annually in composition for petty payments of octroi at the time that goods pass the barrier, and in Lucknow a rule was passed for the prevention of the evasion of the octroi on dutiable articles imported by goods' trains into the municipality. In Azamgarh octroi was imposed on metals for the first time, and in the Benares Municipality a uniform duty was fixed on rice in place of differential rates hitherto in force. In Etáwah a duty on coal and on cinders was sanctioned. Enhancements of octroi were authorized in Háthras and Mirzapur.

In Allahabad the duty on *mahua* flowers was reduced, and in the municipalities of Pilibhít, Tilhar, Mirzapur and Jaunpur the duty on certain articles was also reduced. As through trade in grain was being taxed in Kosi, the proposals of the municipality to abolish duty on 1st and 2nd class grain were sanctioned. In the revision of octroi schedules generally the principle has been followed of substituting fixed for *ad valorem* rates as far as these can suitably be introduced with a view to avoid as far as possible the abuses which may be occasioned by the exercise by subordinate or octroi officials of the power of valuing imports.

The municipalities of Hápur, Bághpat, Sardhana, Baraut, Gháziabad, Shahdera, Mawána and Pilkhua issued rules under section 55 of Act XV of 1883 to restore and regulate the sale of poisons. In Mussoorie bye-laws were made for the prevention of overcrowding, for the control of the municipal *saráí*, and for the regulation of the sale of milk. In Naini Tal bye-laws were made in regard to the use of roads by cyclists, the impounding of stray dogs, and the reporting of changes of ownership of lands and houses. The municipalities of Dehra, Hardwár Union, and Lucknow also made bye-laws of minor importance under section 55 of Act XV of 1883, and in Allahabad the rules for regulation of slaughter houses were revised.

Rules under the Lodging-house Act (I of 1892) were framed for the Hardwár Union Municipality.

The election rules of the Bánda Municipality were revised during the year under report.

The boundaries of the Brindaban, Gonda, Amroha, Khairabad and Mussoorie Municipalities were revised; the object in the case of the last named municipality being to include the Landaur bázár, which was transferred to the municipality from cantonments.

The income and expenditure and the opening and closing balances of the municipalities in each division are given below :—

Division.	Opening balance.	Income during the year.	Total funds available for disposal.	Total expenditure.	Closing balance.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Meerut	4,34,694	7,90,000	12,24,694	10,74,938	1,50,656
Agra	76,260	6,18,630	6,94,890	6,28,492	66,398
Rohilkhand	89,894	4,81,201	5,71,095	5,22,427	48,668
Allahabad	7,89,945	8,11,925	16,01,870	14,42,117	1,59,753
Benares	5,51,192	5,75,885	11,27,077	9,78,582	1,48,495
Gorakhpur	12,131	86,118	98,249	88,765	9,484
Kumaun	8,586	1,05,720	1,14,306	1,10,449	3,857
Lucknow	1,87,564	5,06,783	6,94,347	6,39,540	54,807
Fyzabad	62,671	1,76,647	2,39,318	2,00,612	38,706
Total ...	22,12,937	41,52,909	63,65,846	56,85,022	6,80,824

The largest balances at the beginning of the year were held by the undermentioned municipalities :—

	Rs.
Cawnpore	6,92,220
Lucknow	1,60,002
Benares	5,05,094
Allahabad	45,948
Fyzabad	40,353
Meerut	3,13,429
Mussoorie	42,558

and the following had the largest balances at their credit at the close of the year :—

	Rs.
Benares	1,09,578
Cawnpore	1,02,102
Meerut	52,625
Lucknow	30,855
Mussoorie	30,255
Mirzapur	24,056
Fyzabad	23,670

The opening balances in several cases, more particularly in Cawnpore, Benares and Meerut, included large unexpended balances of loan funds. In Meerut these were required and have since been for the most part expended on the completion of the water-works; but in Cawnpore and Benares loans had been taken much in excess of the immediate requirements of the cities, and arrangements were made for their repayment to the extent of five lakhs and two lakhs of rupees respectively. Owing to the prevalence of famine and the consequent decline in the income realized during the year under report, the balance in several municipalities fell below even the minimum working balance prescribed by the Government, *viz.*, a sufficient amount to provide for one month's pay of the municipal establishment. The question has been considered by Government since the close of the year, and directions have been issued that each municipality should keep at all times a balance not less than one-tenth of its normal annual income subject to a maximum of Rs. 20,000.

The income of the municipalities was derived from the following sources :—

	Rs.
Municipal rates and taxes	31,54,547
Realizations under special Acts	86,553
Revenue derived from municipal property and powers apart from taxation	5,93,206
Grants and contributions (for general and special purposes) ...	44,835
Miscellaneous	1,06,711
Loans and other extraordinary items	1,67,057
Total ...	41,52,909

The principal source of income of the municipalities of these Provinces is octroi duty, and this form of taxation was in force during the year 1895-96 in 81 out of 103 municipalities, but was withdrawn wholly from Pilkhua in the Meerut district, and almost entirely from the Cawnpore Municipality during the year under report. In 27 towns no further form of taxation is resorted to. The 23 municipalities in which it had hitherto been found practicable to dispense with octroi were, with the exception of Dehra and Mussoorie, unimportant places, in which a very low rate of taxation, amounting in most cases to less than six annas per head of the population, was sufficient for the requirements of municipal administration.

The incidence of direct taxation was lowest in the following municipalities:—

	Incidence per head of population. As.	p.
Bhinga	1	4
Muhamdi	2	7
Ballia	2	9
Shahdera	3	9
Balrámpur	4	0

The taxes other than octroi in force were—

	Municipalities.
Tax on houses and lands	23
Do. animals and vehicles	24
Do. professions and trades	42
Tolls on roads and ferries	6
Water-rate	3
Conservancy (including scavengering and latrine rates)	3
Tax on visitors	2
Do. jinrickshaws	1
Do. horses and dogs	1
Do. servants	3
Do. stalls	1
Do. sites	1
Terminal tax	1
Ditto toll	1
Tax according to circumstances and property	13

Octroi yielded a total gross income of Rs. 28,52,826 as compared with Rs. 34,20,656 in 1895-96. The total net income realized from this source after deducting refunds was Rs. 23,11,282, or 73·2 per cent. of the total realizations from municipal rates and taxes as compared with Rs. 27,36,152, or 82·7 per cent. in the previous year. There was thus a falling off of Rs. 4,24,870, every division in the Province showing a decrease. In the Allahabad Division the octroi income fell by Rs. 2,11,635; but the large fall here is partly explained by the fact that octroi was abolished in Cawnpore with effect from 1st March 1896. The very unfavourable conditions of the year account for the decrease in the receipts generally, and this is clearly shown by the statement below, which contrasts the figures for each class separately with those for the previous two years:—

		1894-95. Rs.	1895-96. Rs.	1896-97. Rs.
Class	I (Articles of food and drink) ...	16,74,814	16,13,722	13,75,508
Do.	II (Animals for slaughter) ...	1,10,561	1,21,454	1,38,118
Do.	III (Fuel, lighting and washing) ...	1,63,959	1,73,263	1,32,911
Do.	IV (Building materials) ...	1,59,951	1,79,186	1,33,223
Do.	V (Drugs, gums and spices) ...	1,81,189	1,75,706	1,37,880
Do.	VI (Tobacco)	85,574	60,502	61,843
Do.	VII (Cloth)	3,15,276	3,26,966	2,66,532
Do.	VIII (Metals)	81,842	85,353	65,267
	Total ...	27,73,166	27,36,152	23,11,282

The two first classes are those containing most of the necessaries of life; and the high prices of food grains, and consequent contraction of consumption, caused a decrease in receipts under class I: while the lack of fodder and the high cost of

keep brought about a fall in the price of meat, which appears to have led to its substitution to some extent for grain, and to a consequent increase in its consumption.

The following figures show the gross imports of the principal articles of consumption and the quantity or value on which refunds were paid :—

		(a) Gross imports.	(b) Quantity or value on which refunds were paid.	(c) Percentage of (b) on (a).
		Mds.	Mds.	
Grain ...	1895-96 ...	2,93,54,639	71,06,336	24·2
	1896-97 ...	2,48,04,135	46,15,200	18·6
Refined sugar ...	1895-96 ...	7,88,443	2,82,591	35·8
	1896-97 ...	5,72,590	2,25,396	39·3
Unrefined sugar ...	1895-96 ...	19,26,490	4,66,150	24·1
	1896-97 ...	17,99,614	3 81,243	21·1
Ghí	1895-96 ...	3,18,756	1,38,198	43·4
	1896-97 ...	3,24,806	82,536	25·4
Oil	1895-96 ...	3,17,483	97,696	30·7
	1896-97 ...	5,94,470	1,97,881	33·2
Tobacco ...	1895-96 ...	2,95,068	63,466	21·5
	1896-97 ...	3,23,424	77,872	24·0
		Rs.	Rs.	
Drugs, gums, &c. ...	1895-96 ...	44,66,708	8,17,404	18·3
	1896-97 ...	43,32,412	8,34,435	19·2
Cloth	1895-96 ...	2,50,15,710	45,84,277	18·3
	1896-97 ...	2,24,50,909	44,25,666	19·6
Metals	1895-96 ...	59,68,378	14,39,977	24·1
	1896-97 ...	51,27,447	12,65,422	24·6

The net average consumption of the articles for which standards have been fixed by the Government was as follows :—

	1895-96.	1896-97.	Government standard.
	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.
Grain	7 16 15	6 29 15	7 0 0
Sugar	0 39 12	0 32 13	0 33 0
Ghí	0 3 11	0 3 4	0 4 0
Oil	0 3 10	0 5 5	0 2 8 to 0 3 8
Tobacco	0 3 1	0 3 4	0 4 0
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Drugs, gums, spices, &c.	1 3 5	1 2 8	1 0 0 to 1 4 0
Cloth	6 3 6	5 1 3	5 0 0 to 8 0 0
Metals	1 8 2	1 4 8	1 8 0 to 2 0 0

The incidence of consumption of every article except oil and tobacco was less than in the previous year.

The net average consumption of grain, which in 1894-95 was mds. 8-13-14 per head of population, and mds. 7-16-15 in 1895-96, was 10 seers below the Government standard of seven maunds during the year under report.

The receipts from taxes other than octroi are compared in the table below with those for 1895-96 :—

	1895-96.	1896-97.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(1) Tax on houses and lands	1,09,822	1,00,086	—9,736
(2) Ditto animals and vehicles	51,421	49,592	—1,829
(3) Ditto professions and trades	1,03,874	1,20,457	+16,583
(4) Tolls on roads and ferries	81,180	66,847	—14,333
(5) Water-rate	1,91,195	1,87,881	—4,034
(6) Conservancy (including scavengering and latrine rates).	20,031	22,847	+2,816
(7) Tax on visitors	49,589	53,664	+4,075
(8) Do. jinrickshaws	520	528	+8
(9) Do. horses and dogs	2,414	2,092	—322
(10) Do. servants	8,976	8,542	—434
(11) Do. stalls	87	74	—13
(12) Do. sites	9,274	9,041	—233
(13) Terminal tax	...	1,42,728	+1,42,728
(14) Tax on toll	...	37,983	+37,983
(15) Do. according to circumstances and property	40,381	40,903	+522
Total ...	6,69,484	8,43,265	+1,73,781

The total net income derived from taxation by the municipalities in these Provinces amounted to Rs. 31,54,547 as against Rs. 34,05,636 in the previous year. The incidence of taxation per head of population within municipal limits was Rs. 0-15-6 as compared with Rs. 1-0-9 in 1895-96. The municipalities in which the incidence was highest were—

	Incidence of taxation per head of population. Rs. a. p.
Mussoorie	5 12 2
Naini Tal	5 11 2
Benares	1 12 10
Agra	1 11 7
Cawnpore	1 10 6
Allahabad	1 8 10
Hardwár Union	1 5 10
Almora	1 4 5
Rae Bareli	1 2 8
Etah	1 2 5
Bela (Partábgarh)	1 2 1

The details of the income derived from sources other than taxation are—

		Rs.
1.	Realizations under special Acts	86,553
2.	Rents of lands, houses, *saráis*, dák bungalows, &c.	2,29,962
3.	Sale proceeds of lands and produce of lands, &c.	41,602
4.	Conservancy receipts (other than taxes and rates)	1,04,982
5.	Fees and revenue from educational and medical institutions	20,621
6.	Ditto markets and slaughter-houses	1,26,068
7.	Stud bull fees	34
8.	Realizations from the sale of water	19,738
	Ditto fairs	8,951
10.	Chaukidari cess	234
11.	Copying fees	356
12.	Mooring do.	142
13.	Acreage and jágír cess	184
14.	Registration fees	312
15.	Fees for maps	157
16.	Bonded warehouse fees	7
17.	Fees for licensing *láthís*	17
18.	Inspection fees	10
19.	Fines under Municipal and other Acts	31,108
20.	Interest of investments	8,721
21.	Grants and contributions (for general and special purposes)	44,835
22.	Miscellaneous receipts	1,06,711
23.	Loans and other extraordinary items	1,67,057

The municipalities to which loans were granted during the year by the Government were—

	Rs.
Agra	8,000
Hardwár Union	5,000
Meerut	1,00,000
Mussoorie	12,000

The subjoined table gives the percentage on normal municipal revenue (excluding large grants, loans and sale of securities for expenditure on water-works) of the amounts spent on the principal branches of the administration during 1896-97:—

Division.	Normal income of the year, excluding the opening balance.	Percentage of income spent on—						
		General administration.	Public safety.	Public health and convenience.	Public instruction.	Contributions.	Miscellaneous.	Extraordinary debt.
	Rs.							
Meerut	6,66,700	12·7	16·2	49·4	4·9	8·8	5·6	2·0
Agra	6,07,744	12·0	16·1	54·8	2·6	6·0	7·6	·5
Rohilkhand	4,78,233	15·8	22·8	48·2	7·0	4·5	·6	·9
Allahabad	8,10,825	10·6	10·6	48·6	1·8	5·1	13·5	9·5
Benares	5,75,384	9·9	14·4	51·2	1·6	2·4	18·6	1·6
Gorakhpur	81,118	14·4	17·7	44·8	9·5	6·5	6·9	...
Kumaun	1,05,270	10·2	9·3	64·6	1·2	1·1	13·1	·3
Lucknow	4,81,303	12·8	19·3	48·1	4·2	2·8	12·4	·1
Fyzabad	1,74,147	17·1	19·3	51·4	3·3	6·7	·7	1·1
Total	39,80,724	12·3	15·9	50·4	3·5	5·1	9·6	2·7

The only noticeable change compared with the figures of the previous year is the decrease of 4 per cent. in the percentage under public health and convenience.

The percentage spent on public instruction was 3·5 as against 3·07 in the preceding year.

The following abstract shows the chief heads of expenditure, normal and abnormal, with the corresponding charges of the previous year:—

	1895-96.	1896-97.
	Rs.	Rs.
1. General administration and collection charges ...	5,10,443	4,94,466
2. Public safety	6,22,088	6,47,542
3. Public health and convenience—		
(*a*) Water-supply	10,97,305	8,90,523
(*b*) Drainage	4,30,079	3,15,108
(*c*) Conservancy (including road cleaning and watering and latrines).	8,88,488	9,38,428
(*d*) Hospitals and dispensaries	1,02,938	1,31,991
(*e*) Vaccination	25,613	25,019
(*f*) Markets and slaughter-houses	47,723	35,843
(*g*) Pounds	23,359	22,471
(*h*) Dák bungalows	14,291	8,227
(*i*) Arboriculture	45,845	43,330
(*j*) Registration of births and deaths ...	7,220	7,949
(*k*) Public Works	6,29,913	5,45,920
4. Public instruction	1,38,825	1,42,466
5. Contributions to district boards and cantonment funds.	1,97,268	2,05,388
6. Miscellaneous—		
(*a*) Interest on loans	3,92,268	3,17,747
(*b*) Actual cost of work done for private individuals.	818	583
(*c*) Law charges	5,479	2,420
(*d*) Rents	4,205	*6,472
(*e*) Fairs	15,614	9,438
(*f*) Miscellaneous charges	26,294	44,872
7. Extraordinary and debt—		
(*a*) Investments	21,805	5,600
(*b*) Repayments of loans	1,46,706	8,39,722
(*c*) Advances	2,200	2,705
(*d*) Deposits	3,381	792

The amount expended in 1896-97 on water-supply, drainage and other public works by the municipalities of Agra, Meerut, Benares, Cawnpore, Lucknow, Mussoorie, Allahabad, Naini Tal and Dehra were—

	Agra.	Meerut.	Benares.	Cawnpore.	Lucknow.	Mussoorie.	Allahabad.	Naini Tal.	Dehra.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Water-supply ..	77,116	3,81,653	1,20,415	67,664	1,25,738	8,032	72,617	9,512	8,055
Drainage ..	20,094	3,865	1,85,500	26,702	8,163	532	786	6,484	3,330
Public works ...	41,806	14,647	30,353	63,174	56,244	15,073	30,959	22,602	2,570

An account of the working of the water-works and the progress made in the drainage and water-works schemes in the chief towns is given below.

Agra.—The consumption of filtered water rose from an average of 1,305,158 gallons per day in 1895-96 to an average of 1,530,115 in the year under report; the average amount consumed per head of the population was in the city 9·37 gallons and in cantonments 10·31. The total cost of maintenance of the works was Rs. 57,099 —slightly less than in the previous year—and the average cost per thousand gallons, excluding interest and sinking fund, fell from 1·88 to 1·61 annas. The largest amount supplied in any month was in May, when the average daily consumption of water was close on two million gallons.

Allahabad.—The principal features in the working of the water-supply system were the extension of the works to Dáraganj and the *Mágh Mela.* The consumption of filtered water rose from 502 to 584 million gallons, and the average daily supply was 1,600,288 gallons compared with 1,370,990 in the previous year. The total cost of maintenance was Rs. 57,384, or slightly more than in the previous year; but, owing to the increase in the consumption the cost per 1,000 gallons, including payment of interest and sinking fund, decreased from Rs. 0-4-10 to Rs. 0-4-1.

Benares.—A, Water-works.—The maintenance charges of the water-works rose from Rs. 59,169 to Rs. 75,188, owing to heavy expenditure which was thrown on the Board by an accident to the engines in February 1896.

Owing to this accident the pumps were worked to a comparatively low pressure, and only for six hours a day, during the early part of the year, until July, when the ordinary conditions of pumping were resumed. The increase in the consumption of water, as judged by the quantity pumped into the main, rose from 600 to 645 million gallons. The average consumption was 8·38 gallons per head of the population as compared with 7·48 in the previous year.

The cost (including payments of interest and sinking fund) was a fraction below four annas per thousand gallons. While the number of house connections increased from 3,064 to 3,434, the receipts from sale of water fell from Rs. 4,507 to Rs. 3,152.

B, Sewerage-works.—The expenditure on drainage works was Rs. 1,85,506. The main sewer was completed in January 1897, and a report on its working during the rains has been called for. Work has commenced on the branch sewers.

Cawnpore.—The average daily consumption of filtered water rose but slightly, and the receipts from sale of water were only Rs. 6,019. The actual cost per 1,000 gallons was 4 annas 9 pies.

Dehra.—The works were not formally taken over on behalf of the Board until 15th June 1897, or after the close of the year under report. Water is supplied to the town and to Rájpur by means of 11 reservoirs and seven hydrants.

Lucknow.—There has been a satisfactory increase in the consumption of filtered water during the year and a reduction in the average price per thousand gallons. The total quantity of filtered water pumped into the mains rose from 270 to 381 million gallons, and the average daily consumption in the city and civil lines from 604,000 gallons to slightly over a million.

The expenditure was less than in the previous year, owing chiefly to the municipality's utilizing the services of the District Engineer in return for an allowance instead of paying for a separate engineer. The total charges were—

	Rs.
Payment of interest and sinking fund	75,946
Maintenance charges	48,902
Total	1,24,848

The average cost per thousand gallons fell from the high figure of eight annas in 1895-96 to a little over five annas, which is still, however, higher than in other cities, where the consumption has developed more rapidly.

Meerut.—The works were carried out both rapidly and economically, the water-supply being provided in less than a year and-a-half from the time when the preparation of the detailed plans and estimates commenced at a cost of Rs. 60,000 less than the estimate of eight lakhs made by the Sanitary Engineer. The working appears to have been satisfactory in every way. The supply of filtered water averaged 350,000 gallons a day from May 1896 to the end of March 1897, and reached a daily average of 476,000 gallons in the latter month. The analyses show the water to be exceptionally pure. The demand for water up to the end of the year was, however, not very great, and only six applications for house-connections had been received.

Mussoorie.—There is no record of the actual amount of water supplied from the Mussoorie water-works. The water-supply, which is derived from springs in the hillsides, was reported excellent in quality. The main source of supply is the John Mackinnon spring, whence water is pumped by steam and distributed along the Mall.

Naini Tál.—At this station also no record has been kept of the quantity of water supplied. The works were originally designed for a partial supply only, and are unequal to the present requirements of the station. The question of providing a thoroughly reliable system is now under consideration.

The 103 municipalities in these Provinces, with an aggregate income of 64 lakhs including the opening balance, expended nearly 22 lakhs on water-supply, drainage, conservancy, markets and slaughter-houses. The expenditure on sanitary objects was considerable, and as a rule well directed. Action has now been taken by all Municipal Boards for the more careful regulation of municipal burial-grounds.

The total gross liabilities of the municipalities were Rs. 84,98,345 and the total claims Rs. 80,985 : the net amount of debt was thus Rs. 84,17,360 as against Rs. 90,42,387 in the preceding year.

The grants made to municipalities from Provincial and Local Funds aggregated Rs. 65,690 as against Rs. 83,059 in 1895-96.

The cost of the conservancy establishment amounted to Rs. 8,11,049 as against Rs. 7,88,180 in the previous year. A number of municipalities entertained additional establishment just before the close of the year in order to take effective measures for the prevention of the spread of the bubonic plague.

The expenditure incurred by municipalities on account of education was Rs. 1,34,239 as against Rs. 1,30,875 in 1895-96 There were 381 educational institutions with 32,138 pupils supported or aided by municipalities, as compared with 318 institutions and 30,076 pupils in the previous year. The orders issued by the Government from time to time for the encouragement of primary education by the devotion of a more adequate portion of the municipal contribution for the furtherance of primary vernacular education have led to the opening of a number of schools.

The number of successful vaccinations has increased from 115,657 to 118,943 and the total number of persons vaccinated from 135,465 to 140,503. The results show an improvement on those of previous years. The cost of vaccination was almost the same as last year. The Vaccination Act is now in force in all the municipalities of the Provinces.

The statistics of births and deaths during the past two years are compared in the following statement :—

	Births.	Ratio of births per mille of population.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of population.
1895-96	125,321	38·56	121,051	37·25
1896-97	125,278	38·55	122,500	37·69

The death-rate increased from 37·25 to 37·69, while the birth-rate remained almost the same as last year, being 38·55 as against 38·56. The year was on the whole healthy.

The total of the investments held by the Boards was Rs. 2,13,150 as compared with Rs. 1,75,200 in 1895-96. Of the former sum Rs. 57,380 represent the amount of the invested sale proceeds of nazúl lands.

11.—Towns under Act XX of 1856.

The towns of Tambaur (Sitapur district), Rasdhan (Cawnpore district), and Jigna (Gonda district) were withdrawn from the operation of the Act, which was thus in force during the year in 332 towns as compared with 335 in the previous year.

The provisions of the Act were also withdrawn from the town of Haldwáni in the Haldwáni union, (Naini Tal district,) which has been constituted a municipality under Act XV of 1873; and the hamlets of Káthgodám and Ránibágh, the remaining portion of the union, were formed into a town union for the purposes of Act XX of 1856.

The total population of the towns under the Act amounted to 1,716,598 and the number of houses assessed to 228,181 as compared with 230,638 houses in 1895-96. The gross yield of the taxation imposed under the Act was Rs. 3,20,830, giving an incidence of two annas eleven pies per head of population and Rs. 1-6-6 per assessed house. The total income from all sources, including the balance of the previous year, was Rs. 4,55,462 and the total expenditure Rs. 3,76,420, leaving a balance of Rs. 79,042 at credit of the towns on the 31st March 1897.

12.—District Boards.

There was no change in the number of District Boards and Committees constituted under Act XIV of 1883, nor was any legislation carried out during the year in regard to these bodies.

The District Boards, numbering 44, were composed of 1,249 elected and 282 nominated members, of whom 63 were Europeans. The average number of members on each board was 35; the Magistrate of the district continued in every case to hold office as Chairman.

The District Committees, numbering 4, were composed of 84 members, of whom 30 were *ex officio*, the remainder having been appointed by the Government on the nomination of the District Magistrate. Seventeen of the members of District Committees were Europeans and the remainder natives of India.

Each District Board held on an average 12 meetings during the year, at which the average attendance of members was 12. The average number of meetings held by District Committees was 12 and the average attendance thereat 10.

The following is an abstract of the income and expenditure of these bodies:—

Receipts.	Amount.	Expenditure.	Amount.
	Rs.		Rs.
(1) Local Rates allotment	18,90,528	(1) General establishment of Local Funds.	57,110
(2) Interest— Rs.		(2) Education	13,06,167
(a) On educational securities ... 3,201	16,556	(3) Medical	5,20,485
(b) On dispensary securities ... 13,355		(4) Scientific and other Minor Departments.	19,011
(3) Net receipts under the Cattle Trespass Act	1,71,111	(5) Miscellaneous ...	20,156
(4) Education	2,31,615	(6) Public Works ...	17,48,861
(5) Medical...	1,38,980		
(6) Scientific and other Minor Departments ...	3,897		
(7) Miscellaneous	32 280		
(8) Public Works (including Rs 52,620 for arboriculture).	57,382		
(9) Contributions— Rs.		Total ...	36,71,790
(a) From Provincial to Local 11,17,036	12,19,167	Closing balance ...	89,726
(b) From other Boards ... 1,02,131			
Grand Total ...	37,61,516	Grand Total ...	37,61,516

These figures, however, in which the Local Rates allotment is taken at a fixed sum independently of the actual collections of the year do not correctly show the actual amount of the Government contribution, which in 1896-97 amounted in round figures to Rs. 12,41,000 compared with Rs. 6,52,000 in 1895-96. The system of accounts has been changed with effect from the 1st April 1897.

The following is a brief outline of the work done in the several branches of the administration which are under the control of District Boards and Committees:—

Education.—Notwithstanding the prevalence of famine there was on the whole, an improvement in the number of children attending school, a falling off

having occurred only in six districts, *viz.*, Bara Banki, Agra, Rae Bareli, Bánda and Allahabad, in all of which there was acute distress from famine, and also in the Saháranpur district. The examination results were good in all districts except Hardoi, Allahabad, Basti, Jalaun, Agra and Saháranpur. The extension of primary vernacular education, for the promotion of which special allotments were made by the Government, received attention throughout the Provinces. The grants allotted by Government to the Boards for this purpose were in almost every case fully utilized. Five hundred and eighty-four new primary schools were opened, while 1,187 indigenous schools were assisted with grants-in-aid. The non-official members generally took an active interest in the progress of education. This was specially the case in the districts of Meerut, Ballia, Gházipur, Jaunpur, Farukhabad and Azamgarh; but in the Moradabad, Bareilly, Bijnor and Allahabad districts the non-official members are reported to have given little or no assistance in this branch of local administration.

Medical.—The average daily attendance at the dispensaries was lower than in the preceding year, owing to the character of the season, which, notwithstanding the famine, was comparatively healthy; and also owing to the prevalence for a time of vague rumours as to the nature and extent of the precautions against the spread of bubonic plague. These apprehensions appear to have especially affected the attendance at the dispensaries in the districts of Dehra Dún, Saháranpur, Sháhjahánpur, Moradabad, Budaun, Lucknow, Kheri, Sitapur and Jaunpur; but they were subsequently dispelled. To the prevalence of famine may be attributed a general falling off in the revenue derived by dispensaries from private subscriptions, and the failure reported in the case of several districts to realize the local guarantee. Several gentlemen of the Bulandshahr district made liberal donations for the purchase of surgical instruments and European medicines, while other contributions were made to meet the cost of a dispensing room for the female hospital at Bulandshahr, and the dietary charges of indigent patients in certain of the local dispensaries. In the Fyzabad district also liberal subscriptions were received from some of the Talúqdárs. In the Bahraich district private dispensaries were maintained at the expense of the Rehwa, Kapurthala and Balrampur estates. The medical work under the control of the District Boards was satisfactorily carried out, although in the Aligarh, Moradabad, Bareilly, Bijnor, Farukhabad, Allahabad and Kheri districts, the non-official members, as a rule, made no inspections of the medical institutions under the Board. The members of the Meerut District Board however showed a decided interest in the working of dispensaries.

Vaccination.—There was a marked improvement in the work of this branch; and although a strong prejudice against vaccination still exists in parts of several districts, the attitude of the people was, on the whole, favourable, and private assistance was not wanting. In the Basti district one vaccinator for the whole year, and eight vaccinators for six months, were maintained at private expense; in the district of Fyzabad four vaccinators were paid for by the Maháraja of Ajudhya and the talúqdár of Pirpur; in the Kheri district the talúqdárs of Singahi, Mahwa, and Esanagar maintained five vaccinators; while in each of the districts of Hardoi, Jaunpur and Azamgarh much useful assistance was given by private individuals.

Public Works.—The funds at the disposal of the Boards for public works were, whenever possible, employed on works likely to benefit the labouring population in a year of scarcity and many works which served the purpose of famine test relief works were undertaken at the expense of the Boards. Works of this description were carried out on a considerable scale in the Bulandshahr, Agra, Etáwah, Bánda, Etah, Moradabad, Budaun, Basti, Lucknow, Kheri, Almora, Azamgarh, Cawnpore, Jhánsi, and Gorakhpur districts and usually consisted in the raising, metalling, or otherwise improving district and village roads. Other important works undertaken by District Boards during the year were—

(1) the reconstruction of the Chatri bridge on the Sasni and Sankra roads in the Aligarh district;

(2) the construction of office buildings for the District Board and Deputy Inspector of Schools at Benares;

(3) the construction of a female dispensary at Nagina in the Bijnor district;

(4) the construction of the District Board's office building in the Basti district;

(5) the construction of a first class inspection house at Muhammadabad in the Gházipur district;

(6) the construction of a wooden truss bridge on the Baijnath Gwaldam road in the Almora district;

(7) the construction of a first class dispensary at Paiagpur and an infectious diseases ward at the headquarters dispensary in the Bahraich district;

(8) the construction of a dam in the Tonsi river and the rebuilding of the infectious diseases ward and out-offices attached to the headquarters dispensary in the Azamgarh district;

(9) the re-roofing of the Pandwahar inspection bungalow in the Jhánsi district.

In several districts, and notably in Bulandshahr, Meerut and Bareilly districts, members of the Boards gave useful assistance in supervising repairs to roads and buildings. The expense of constructing a fourth class road between Rámpur and Gajahar was met by the Rámpur State. A liberal contribution towards public works expenditure was also made by the Rája of Balrámpur, and a donation of Rs. 7,000 by the Hon'ble Bábu Mohiny Mohan Roy for the purpose of metalling the Gobardhan-Radhakund road in the Muttra district, which is much used by pilgrims to the Braj Mandal.

Arboriculture.—The arboricultural operations of District Boards were, as usual, confined to the maintenance and extension of roadside avenues. The work appears to have been generally well attended to, but operations were to some extent restricted owing to the unfavourable character of the season. Much interest was taken in arboricultural work by the non-official members of some of the Boards, especially in Gorakhpur and Bareilly. The enterprise exhibited by certain zamíndárs and other private gentlemen in the districts of Mainpuri, Etáwah, Bareilly, Bahraich, Basti and Gonda in assisting to extend roadside avenues was brought to the notice of Government, the most prominent instance of public spirit in this respect being the work of planting trees on roadsides, undertaken on a large scale by the Balrámpur estate in the last named district.

Testing of Vital Statistics.—The results of the numerous testings made showed that the registration of vital statistics was, as a rule, carried out with care and accuracy. During the year orders were issued under which vital statistics will be tabulated for smaller areas than heretofore; and it is expected that this measure will be of assistance in localizing excessive variations and therefore rendering enquiry into their causes easier. Active assistance in the testing of vital statistics was rendered by the non-official members of the Saháranpur, Aligarh, Mainpuri, Bánda, Pilibhít, Sháhjahánpur, Moradabad and Bareilly District Boards, and in certain other districts members of the Boards interested themselves in the work.

Civil Veterinary Department.—Forty-eight stallions were owned by the District Boards in these Provinces during the year, and appear to have been well cared for. The most important work in this Department is in the Meerut Division, where the conditions are more favourable to horse-breeding than elsewhere.

Sanitation.—Much was done to improve the sanitary surroundings of villages in the course of the works undertaken for the relief of famine. The Sanitation Act has been freely put in force in Act XX towns and villages, but no funds were available for construction of works of sanitary improvement.

13.—MILITARY.

Volunteer movement.

During the year the question of the constitution of the left wing of the 4th Administrative Battalion, North-Western Provinces Volunteers, into a separate corps was raised, but on account of financial and other difficulties the consideration of the matter was postponed. The number of corps therefore remained the same; but, owing to an increase in their numbers, the Cawnpore Light Horse were permitted to form themselves into a squadron. The formation of a new Cadet Company in the Agra Volunteer Rifle Corps was also sanctioned. The total strength of the active force increased from 3,942 to 4,188, the numbers in both the infantry and mounted branches having increased.

The statistics of musketry qualification show that in the infantry the percentage of extra efficients fell from 76·75 to 67·28, but in the cavalry it rose from 78·10 to 82·56. The number of marksmen in both branches was much below that of the previous year.

The financial condition of the several corps was satisfactory and the year closed with a total credit balance of Rs. 15,486-13-7.

Statement B shows the condition of the reserve force. There was a decrease in the total strength, *viz.*, from 662 to 542, and the percentage of efficients shows a slight falling off from that of the previous year.

The following tables (A and B) exhibit in detail the statistics of the year.

Statement A.—Volunteers.

Name of Corps.	Detachments.	Number of Companies.				Enrolled strength.												Average attendance.		Qualifications for capitation.								
						Cavalry.				Infantry.				Total.						Cavalry.			Infantry.			Total.		
		Cavalry.	Infantry.	Cadets.	Total.	Officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Privates.	Total.	Officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Privates.	Total.	Officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Privates.	Total.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Extra-efficients.	Efficients.	Non-efficients.	Extra-efficients.	Efficients.	Non-efficients.	Extra-efficients.	Efficients.	Non-efficients.
Administrative Battalion.																												
Náini Tal Volunteer Rifle Corps.	*Nil*	...	2	5	7	...	...	...	...	19	25	274	318	19	25	274	318	...	61·10	...	...	...	297	11	10	297	11	10
Rohilkhand Volunteer Rifle Corps.	Káthgodám, Moradabad, Hardwár, Saháranpur, Aligarh, Roorkee, Budaun, Sháhjahánpur, and Lucknow.	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	15	24	219	258	15	24	219	258	...	10·00	...	...	...	225	14	19	225	14	19
Oudh Light Horse ...	Sítapur, Rae Bareli, Bara Banki, Hardoi, Sultánpur, Fyzabad, Unao, and Lakhimpur.	2	...	...	2	4	10	103	117	...	...	...	...	4	10	103	117	...	22·00	109	7	1	...	...	...	109	7	1
Oudh Volunteer Rifle Corps.	Lucknow, Fyzabad, Moghal Sarai, Bara Banki, Rae Bareli, Hardoi, Bahramghát, and Cawnpore.	...	6	1	7	...	...	...	...	21	60	411	492	21	60	411	492	...	219·00	...	...	...	318	164	10	318	164	10
II Administrative Battalion.																												
Mussoorie Volunteer Rifle Corps.	*Nil*	...	2	5	7	...	...	...	...	22	57	402	481	22	57	402	481	...	137·80	...	...	...	254	212	15	254	212	15
Thomason College Volunteer Rifle Corps.	*Nil*	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	34	38	2	2	34	38	...	...	...	...	...	14	23	1	14	23	1
III Administrative Battalion.																												
Allahabad Light Horse ...	Partábgarh	1	...	...	1	6	5	45	56	...	...	...	...	6	5	45	56	11·44	...	51	2	3	...	...	...	51	2	3
Allahabad Volunteer Rifle Corps.	*Nil*	...	5	1	6	...	...	...	...	24	76	494	594	24	76	494	594	...	114·97	...	...	...	393	195	6	393	195	6
IV Administrative Battalion.																												
Gházipur Light Horse ...	Gházipur, Koraitadih, Azamgarh, Benares, Jaunpur, Mirzapur.	2	...	...	2	10	8	33	51	...	...	...	...	10	8	33	51	...	...	38	5	8	...	...	...	38	5	8
Gorakhpur Light Horse ...	Gorakhpur, Lehra, Basti, Bahraich, Gonda and Babnauli.	2	...	...	2	11	14	50	75	...	...	...	...	11	14	50	75	...	...	52	14	9	...	...	...	52	14	9
Gházipur Volunteer Rifle Corps.	Gházipur, Azamgarh, Basti, Jaunpur, Benares, Sonepur, Gorakhpur, Chunár, Mirzapur, Somastipur, Bettiah, Sunariaghát, Muzaffarpur, Gonda, Mankapur, Bahraich, Chapra, and Darbhanga.	...	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	22	46	360	428	22	46	360	428	...	...	...	...	...	340	76	12	340	76	12
V Administrative Battalion.																												
Cawnpore Light Horse ...	*Nil*	2	...	...	2	8	9	56	73	...	...	...	...	8	9	56	73	25·68	...	63	2	8	...	...	...	63	2	8
Cawnpore Volunteer Rifle Corps.	Cawnpore, Orai, Jhánsi, Fatehpur, Lalitpur, Saugor, Hamírpur, and Nowgong.	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	16	43	382	441	16	43	382	441	...	94·40	...	...	...	371	68	2	371	68	2
Agra Volunteer Rifle Corps.	Etáwah, Etah, Fatehgarh, Muttra, and Mainpuri.	...	3	2	5	...	...	...	...	20	42	305	367	20	42	305	367	...	53·81	...	...	...	269	92	6	269	92	6
Dehra Dún Mounted Rifles...	*Nil*	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	8	16	67	91	8	16	67	91	...	45·23	...	...	...	83	7	1	83	7	1
Midland Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.	Jhánsi and Bina ...	...	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	22	46	240	308	22	46	240	308	...	19·94	...	...	...	177	113	18	177	113	18
	Total ...	9	40	14	63	39	46	287	372	191	437	3,188	3,816	230	483	3,475	4,188	18·56	77·82	313	30	29	2,741	975	100	3,054	1,005	129

STATEMENT A.—VOLUNTEERS—(*concluded*).

Name of Corps.	Detachments.	Musketry qualifications.						Receipts.			Expenditure.	Remarks.
		Figure of merit.		Percentage of extra-efficients.		Number of marksmen.						
		Cavalry.	Infantry.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Balance of previous year.	Receipts of the year.	Total.		
								Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
I Administrative Battalion.												
Naini Tal Volunteer Rifle Corps.	*Nil*	...	60·59	...	99·96	...	17	1,004 0 2	22,164 10 4	23,168 10 6	23,168 10 6	
Rohilkhand Volunteer Rifle Corps.	Kíthgodám, Moradabad, Hardwár, Saháranpur, Aligarh, Roorkee, Budaun, Sháhjahánpur, and Lucknow.	...	62·00	...	..	...	15	2,046 8 5	8,627 3 3	10,673 11 8	10,066 4 2	
Oudh Light Horse ...	Sítapur, Rae Bareli Bara Banki, Hardoi, Sultánpur, Fyzabad, Unao, and Lakhimpur.	63·00	...	93·00	...	9	...	113 6 9	3,500 0 0	3,613 6 9	3,411 3 10	
Oudh Volunteer Rifle Corps.	Lucknow, Fyzabad, Moghal Sarai, Bara Banki, Rae Bareli, Hardoi, Bahramghát, and Cawnpore.	...	57·00	...	77·56	...	7	836 2 5	15,401 9 0	16,237 11 5	16,920 3 9	
II Administrative Battalion.												
Mussoorie Volunteer Rifle Corps.	*Nil*	...	54·00	...	69·37	...	5	1,371 6 1	16,218 11 8	17,590 1 9	13,431 11 10	
Thomason College Volunteer Rifle Corps.	*Nil*	...	49·84	...	36·84	...	...	464 9 4	1,064 11 3	1,529 4 7	1,064 0 0	
III Administrative Battalion.												
Allahabad Light Horse ...	Partábgarh	65·00	...	91·00	...	...	...	Debit 886 6 10	1,619 12 6	1,619 12 6	2,453 15 3	
Allahabad Volunteer Rifle Corps.	*Nil*	...	55·00	...	64·00	...	19	„ 89 4 0	19,288 6 10	19,288 6 10	18,457 13 7	
IV Administrative Battalion.												
Gházipur Light Horse ...	Gházipur, Korantadih, Azamgarh, Benares, Jaunpur, and Mirzapur.	..	...	74·50	...	...	...					
Gorakhpur Light Horse ...	Gorakhpur, Lehra, Basti, Bahraich, Gonda, and Babnauli	55·00	...	69·33	...	1	...					
Gházipur Volunteer Rifle Corps.	Gházipur, Azamgarh, Basti, Jaunpur, Benares, Sonepur, Gorakhpur, Chunár, Mirzapur, Somastipur, Bettiah, Sunariaghát, Muzaffarpur, Gonda, Mankapur, Bahraich, Chapra, and Darbhanga.	...	...	...	79·43	...	1	2,102 2 4	29,791 12 1	31,893 14 5	30,924 2 3	
V Administrative Battalion.												
Cawnpore Light Horse ...	*Nil*	59·00	...	85·00	...	3	...	36 13 4	3,384 15 5	3,421 12 9	3,194 5 11	
Cawnpore Volunteer Rifle Corps.	Cawnpore, Orai, Jhánsi, Fatehpur, Lalitpur, Saugor, Hamírpur, and Nowgong.	...	60·00	...	84·12	...	14	17 9 1	22,451 8 8	22,469 1 9	22,036 14 4	
Agra Volunteer Rifle Corps.	Etáwah, Etah, Fatehgarh, Muttra, and Mainpuri.	...	56·20	...	73·35	...	12	4,459 15 6	13,011 0 6	17,471 0 0	14,802 2 8	
Debra Dún Mounted Rifles,	*Nil*	...	60·00	...	91·20	...	18	2,777 6 8	7,117 3 10	9,894 10 6	6,437 0 11	
Midland Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.	Jhánsi and Bina	...	49·00	...	57·00	...	13	2,988 15 2	11,194 3 6	14,183 2 8	10,517 5 9	
	Total ...	60·50	56·36	82·56	67·28	13	121	18,218 15 3	1,74,835 12 10	1,93,054 12 1	1,77,885 14 9	

STATEMENT B.—RESERVES.

Corps.	Detachments.	Number of Companies.			Enrolled strength.												Average attendance.	
					Cavalry.				Infantry.				Total.					
		Infantry.	Cadets.	Total.	Officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Privates.	Total.	Officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Privates.	Total.	Officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Privates.	Total.	Cavalry.	Infantry.
I Administrative Battalion.																		
Naini Tal Volunteer Reserve Company ...	Throughout Kumaun and Garhwál ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	4	115	122	3	4	115	122	...	9·00
Rohilkhand Volunteer Reserve Company ...	Bijnor, Budaun, Chandausi, Káthgodám, Miranpur Katra, Moradabad, and Pilibhít.	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	47	48	1	...	47	48	...	7·25
Oudh Volunteer Reserve Corps	Fyzabad, Bara Banki, Sítapur, Hardoi, Sultánpur.	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	7	6	77	90	7	6	77	90	...	8·21
II Administrative Battalion.																		
Mussoorie Volunteer Reserve Company ...	Meerut, Muzaffarnagar, Bulandshahr, Aligarh, Saháranpur, and Roorkee.	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	7	11	73	91	7	11	73	91	...	...
III Administrative Battalion.																		
Allahabad Volunteer Reserve Corps ...	*Nil*	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	9	9	62	80	9	9	62	80	...	11·88
IV Administrative Battalion.																		
Gházipur Volunteer Reserve Company ...	*Nil*	1	...	1	...	...	6	6	...	...	28	28	...	...	34	34	...	...
V Administrative Battalion.																		
Cawnpore Volunteer Reserve Company ...	Cawnpore	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	13	16	1	2	13	16	...	...
Agra Volunteer Reserve Company	Etáwah, Etah, Fatehgarh, Muttra, and Mainpuri.	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	3	24	30	3	3	24	30	...	...
Dehra Dún Mounted Rifles Reserve Company ...	Chakráta and Nahán	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	4	25	31	2	4	25	31	...	3·39
	Total ...	14	...	14	...	...	6	6	33	39	464	536	33	39	470	542	...	7·94

STATEMENT B.—RESERVES—*(concluded)*.

Corps.	Detachments.	Qualified for capitation.						Musketry qualification.				Receipts.			Expenditure.
		Cavalry.		Infantry.		Total.		Figure of merit.		Percentage of efficients.					
		Efficients.	Non-efficients.	Efficients.	Non-efficients.	Efficients.	Non-efficients.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Balance of previous year.	Receipts of the year.	Total.	
I Administrative Battalion.												Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Naini Tal Volunteer Reserve Company ...	Throughout Kumaun and Garhwál ...	...	...	122	...	122	...	...	...	...	100·00	*...	*...	*...	*...
Rohilkhand Volunteer Reserve Company ...	Bijnor, Budaun, Chandausi, Káthgodám, Miranpur Katra, Moradabad, and Pilibhit.	...	...	48	...	48	...	...	...	...	100·00	Balance	Credit	...	607 7 6
Oudh Volunteer Reserve Corps ...	Fyzabad, Bara Banki, Sitapur, Hardoi, and Sultánpur.	...	...	87	3	87	3	...	...	96·99	50·00	504 11 4	1,649 14 0	2,154 9 4	1,209 13 0
II Administrative Battalion.															
Muss.orie Volunteer Reserve Company ...	Meerut, Muzaffarnagar, Bulandshahr, Aligarh, Saháranpur, and Roorkee.	...	...	81	10	81	10	...	...	...	89·01	*...	*...	*...	*...
III Administrative Battalion.												Credit.			
Allahabad Volunteer Reserve Corps ...	*Nil*	...	...	43	37	43	37	...	...	...	53·75	408 6 5	686 8 8	1,094 15 1	1,113 11 8
IV Administrative Battalion.															
Gházipur Volunteer Reserve Company ...	*Nil*	5	1	24	4	29	5	...	...	83·33	85·71	*...	*...	*...	*...
V Administrative Battalion.															
Cawnpore Volunteer Reserve Company ...	Cawnpore	...	...	14	2	14	2	...	...	...	87·50	*...	*...	*...	*...
Agra Volunteer Reserve Company ...	Etáwah, Etah, Fatehgarh, Muttra, and Mainpuri.	...	...	22	8	22	8	...	...	...	73·33	*...	*...	*...	*...
Dehra Dún Mounted Rifles Reserve Company,	Chakráta and Nahán	...	...	29	2	29	2	...	...	...	93·54	*...	*...	*...	*...
	Total ...	5	1	470	66	475	67	...	...	90·16	81·42	913 1 9	2,336 6 8	3,249 8 5	2,931 8 2

* Included in account of Active Corps.

14.—MARINE.

Blank.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

MISCELLANEOUS.

(1)—*Village records.*

Establishment.—The following table shows the establishment under the control of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture during the year ending 30th September 1896 as compared with that of the preceding year:—

Name.	1894-95.	1895-96.
Inspectors	6	6
Sadar kanúngos	45	45
Assistant sadar kanúngos	45	45
Apprentice kanúngos	41	41
Patwári fund muharrirs	34	34
Assistant record-keepers	44	44
Supervisor kanúngos	677	678
Registrar kanúngos	211	211
Assistant registrar kanúngos	397	398
Patwári school establishment	79	80
Patwáris and assistants	29,355	29,426
Chainmen	665	670
Sadr kanúngos' peons	45	45

The following changes were made during the year:—One supervisor kanúngo, one assistant registrar and four chainmen were sanctioned for the Garhwál district in consequence of the extra work involved in the maintenance of the new settlement record. A supervisor kanúngo and chainman were also sanctioned for the resumed Gursarai estate in Jhánsi, while one supervisor kanúngo was transferred to the head "registrars" in the Garhwál district. In Fatehpur one registrar kanúngo was reduced owing to the amalgamation of Kora and Kaliyanpur tahsíls. One chainman was added to the patwári school establishment in the Etah district. The increase in the number of patwáris is due to the revision of patwáris' circles in certain districts. The temporary reduction in the districts of Saháranpur, Meerut, Cawnpore, Sháhjahánpur, Moradabad and Agra of the post of assistant record-keeper for want of a separate room for the patwáris' papers was noticed in last year's report. Adequate accommodation has been now provided in the first four of these districts, and assistant record-keepers appointed. Three copyists from the patwári fund have also been sanctioned for the Cawnpore and Basti districts, where the patwáris' papers are now separate from the revenue records. During the past year 23 kanúngos received promotion to naib tahsíldárships, but only one was permanently appointed to that post; two kanúngos officiated as tahsíldárs and one was provided with a miscellaneous appointment. As in last year, five kanúngos were selected by the Board of Revenue for naib tahsíldárships.

Revision of patwáris' circles and salaries.—The reorganization of patwáris' circles and salaries is still in progress in the Muttra, Agra and Etah districts. In Muttra a further extension of two years has been allowed for the complete introduction of the final scale. Owing to the prevailing scarcity the introduction of the revised scale suggested for the Agra district has also been postponed for a year; while proposals to allow a further extension of two years in Etah have been submitted to the Board of Revenue. A re-arrangement of patwáris' and kanúngos' circles in Garhwál, involving an increase of Rs. 2,868 per annum in pay was sanctioned during the year, and proposals for a further increase of Rs. 1,644 have been submitted to the Board of Revenue. The proposal to raise the pay of the patwári staff of the Gonda district has received the general approval of the Board of Revenue, and the question

of improving the position of the patwáris of Kheri and Sitapur districts is under the consideration of the local authorities. It has been decided to introduce the system of personal pay for patwáris in Oudh, and general rules for the revision in that province are under consideration. Pending their sanction, the revisional schemes for certain districts noticed in previous reports have been kept in abeyance.

Kanúngo examination.—The special kanúngo class attached to the Agricultural school at Cawnpore having been discontinued, candidates for kanúngoships are admitted to the school, and they receive instructions in the special duties of a kanúngo in addition to the prescribed course in agriculture. During the year under report 14 candidates of this class were admitted into the school. Mr. Scott, the Superintendent of Land Record Surveys, who has examined the candidates in surveying, reports that they have been very carefully instructed in the present method of surveying villages, and are capable of making village plans unaided. Besides these, 186 candidates for kanúngoships from various districts were attached to survey parties for instruction, and obtained certificates of proficiency in surveying from the officers in charge. The annual divisional examination of kanúngos was held as usual during the rainy season for all divisions, except Bareilly, where it has been held since the close of the year. Out of 117 persons who appeared for examination, 35 passed in all subjects and 80 in part. Of the number of successful candidates 19 have not yet received practical training in surveying and will be required to join a survey party.

Patwári schools.—The total number of patwáris and assistants in the United Provinces (exclusive of Garhwál and Almora) was 29,350; of whom 24,112 had passed through the school course. The number of patwáris exempted from examination fell from 4,140 to 3,631, and the number of those who had still to pass, from 2,106 to 1,607. The schools were attended during the year by 1,056 patwáris and assistants, of whom 560 passed. The number of candidates who attended the school was 2,691; of these 1,090 passed. The expenditure exceeded the receipts by Rs. 5,354.

Residence of patwáris.—The increased attention which is being given to enforcing the residence of patwáris within their circles was noticed last year. During the year under report further progress has been made, the percentage of resident patwáris having risen from 69·98 per cent. to 71·35 per cent. The percentage of those exempted from residence has slightly risen from 14·11 to 14·55, while that of non-residents has fallen from 15·91 to 14·10.

Filing of patwaris' papers.—The increased punctuality in filing papers throughout the provinces was noticed last year. During the year under report there has been a further marked improvement. Leaving out of calculation the districts where settlement or survey operations are going on, no less than 92·5 per cent. of area and crop statements, and 92·2 per cent. of jamabandis were filed in time as compared with 88 and 87 per cent. respectively, reported last year. The rest of the area and crop statements, and 7·4 per cent. of the jamabandis were also filed within one month, leaving only 0·4 per cent. of the latter, which were filed later. In Benares and Basti all these papers were filed in time, and in Mirzapur the only outstandings were due from one patwári who absconded, apparently taking his papers with him. The districts of Muzaffarnagar, Budaun and Jalaun were also distinguished by marked punctuality.

Testing of patwáris' papers.—The total number of fields tested by kanúngos during the year under report was 5,622,408 or 7·80 per cent. against 7·27 per cent. in 1894-95. Besides 255,987 fields tested by kanúngos and re-tested by superior officers, 597,774 fields not previously tested by kanúngos were tested by superior officers as compared with 581,814 fields in the preceding year. The amount of work done by the kanúngos exceeded the prescribed minimum and the papers were generally tested

by superior officers with care. Instructions issued as to the systematic inspection of patwáris' papers appear to be generally complied with: the testing of all circles during the past three years has been completed in the districts of Pilibhít, Bareilly, Etáwah, Basti, Cawnpore and Mainpuri. The inconsistency of the various orders relating to testing has been the subject of correspondence with the Board of Revenue during the year under report. Tahsíldárs have now been ordered to test every patwári's circle during three years, and in each circle to test the papers of as many villages as is practicable. At the same time testing done by naib tahsíldárs (who are now in charge of land records work) has been permitted to count as testing by superior officers. It has further been suggested that a circular should be issued by the Board of Revenue stating clearly the work required from each class of officer, *viz.*, Tahsíldár and Deputy Collector, and emphasizing the necessity of attention to the record of new cultivation and of rental demand and collections.

Inspection of districts.—Mr. Baillie while Director of Land Records inspected the work of the preparation of mauza registers, pargana books and pargana hand-books in Gorakhpur, Basti, Rae Bareli and Partábgarh. He also inspected the survey work in Bahraich, Sítapur, Sháhjahánpur and Meerut, and the general land records work in Sultánpur, Fyzabad, Gorakhpur, Basti and Pilibhít. The work of the patwáris in the Gonda district was examined with special reference to the necessity of a resurvey, and a short tour was made through Garhwál and the Naini Tal Bhábar in order to obtain some insight into the working of the patwári staff in these districts. The districts of Azamgarh and Bareilly were examined by Mr. Baillie preparatory to the submission of the usual reports on the condition of village maps and records, and the probable financial results of a revision of settlement. The kánúngo inspectors attached to the Department were employed in inspecting the patwáris' papers and kánúngos' registers in 25 districts with a view to correcting errors of procedure and bringing the facts to the notice of district authorities. The inspection reports were forwarded to the district officers for information and necessary action.

Preparation of districts for settlement.—In addition to the districts of Meerut and Bahraich and the Lalitpur Sub-division of Jhánsi, where revision of record of rights and survey operations were being carried on, the districts of Sháhjahánpur and Kheri were taken up during the year under report and placed in charge of Mr. P. C. H. Smart and Mr. O. D. Smart of the Survey of India Department (on deputation). The survey of portions of the northern tracts of the Bijnor district and the survey and record writing of the Gurserai and Kakarbai estates in Jhánsi and of the Sítapur alluvial maháls were also undertaken under the orders of the Board of Revenue. The total area surveyed in 1895-96 amounts to 3,100 square miles, out of which the records of 2,866 square miles have already been written up. The record writing of the 2,439 square miles surveyed last year had also to be done this year owing to the delay in starting operations in 1894-95. The actual cost of survey and record writing for the total area of 5,305 square miles amounts to Rs. 2,49,762, which gives an incidence of Rs. 47-1-3 per square mile. This exceeds the cost reported last year by Rs. 17-15-7; last year, however, the figures, as remarked in the report, did not show the whole expenditure to be incurred on the area on which the average expenditure was calculated. In addition to supervising the survey operations referred to above, Mr. Scott got through a great deal of miscellaneous work. He personally instructed the classes of Junior Civilians in Sháhjahánpur; tested the village plans in the districts of Gonda, Farukhabad, Aligarh and the hill parganas of Naini Tal; and visited Bara Banki and Sítapur to consult the district officers as to the best method of carrying out corrections of village maps by patwáris. Mr. Scott and his subordinates have had many difficulties to face, and the success of their efforts deserves the fullest recognition. Among the hindrances may be noticed the simultaneous commencement of the cadastral and traverse surveys in Meerut, Bahraich, Sháhjahánpur and Kheri; the necessity of training the patwáris of each pargana at the

commencement of the field season, the want of boundary marks in partitioned villages, the frequent calls on patwáris to do other work, their absence without leave in spite of fines and other punishments, and the irregular attendance of zamíndárs and cultivators at the time of khasra writing. Most of these hindrances may be expected to disappear now that the system is in working order; but in the present year the necessary deputation of patwáris on famine work is greatly delaying the survey, and will doubtless add to the average cost.

Tahsíl registers.—A portion of the staff employed for compiling the revised mauza registers and pargana books in Saháranpur was moved to Gorakhpur in June 1895, and the remaining portion went over in October after completing the pargana books for Jhánsi. During the year under report mauza registers for all the villages of Gorakhpur and Basti were compiled, and bound volumes were supplied to tahsíls Bansgaon, Deoria, Hata and Padrauna of Gorakhpur; while books for the remaining two tahsíls of Gorakhpur and for the tahsíls of Basti were in course of transit. Pargana books for tahsíls Bansgaon and Deoria were also supplied for use during the present cold weather. New pargana books and village registers have been prepared under the supervision of Settlement Officers in the districts of Lucknow, Unao, Rae Bareli and Partábgarh; while in Hardoi, Sítapur, Fyzabad, Bara Banki, Sultánpur and Budaun the work is in progress. The revised form of pargana book has been found most valuable in localizing the deteriorated parts of a district and in showing the direction in which enquiries are needed, as is shown by the reports received from the district officers of Bulandshahr and Muzaffarnagar. The old pargana books also were widely utilized in several districts; but in some cases their value seems to have been overlooked. Proposals have been submitted for certain modifications in the rules in order to secure that the information available in these most valuable records should not merely be accumulated, but should be made practically useful in district administration.

Maintenance of traverse survey and boundary marks.—Lists of boundary and survey marks have been prepared in all the districts of the United Provinces except in some tahsíls of the districts which are under settlement. Much progress has been made in the inspection of the marks and their repair and re-erection wherever necessary. A scheme is now being prepared for the erection of stone boundary pillars in place of ruined masonry platforms, and a trial is being given to a suggestion made by the Deputy Surveyor-General that a trench should be dug round the mark, and the excavated earth be piled over it, the earth mound thus raised being yearly repaired until it has become grass-grown.

Amendments to rules.—The following important changes were made in rules and procedure. Revised rules for the destruction of patwárí's records, and registers and returns maintained and prepared by the kánúngo staff, have recently received the sanction of the Government of India. Forms of stock books to be kept by the sadar kánúngo, the registrar kánúngo, the supervisor kánúngo, and the patwárí school teachers have received the approval of the Board of Revenue. A form of mutation register for the Garhwál district following the form of the khewat, has met with the Board's approval. The preparation of a field book by patwárís in this district having been found to be impracticable, the proposal to maintain a simple list of fields or index to the map is under the consideration of the Board. Rules for the guidance of patwárís in the Kumaun and the Garhwál Bhábar have been drawn up and will shortly be submitted to the Board of Revenue.

Supply of patwári and kánúngo forms.—The total expenditure under this head was Rs. 66,303 in 1895-96 against Rs. 61,725 in 1894-95. The increase is due partly to the supply of forms for the registration of mares and their produce and partly to the use of a better class of paper for khasra forms in the districts under survey.

2.—*Fairs.*

During the year under report agricultural shows were held at Kakora (Budaun), Rámpur, Khairabad (Sítapur), Aligarh, Bulandshahr, Muzaffarnagar and Meerut. The Department was represented at all these shows by the Assistant Director. The Director was also present at the Nauchandi fair at Meerut. All the shows were attended with complete success except that at Khairabad (Sítapur), which was not so successful as in previous years. The improved implements of the Department were exhibited for the first time at Kakora and excited great interest among the agricultural classes. The improved Baldeo plough, and the Cawnpore chain pump proved very efficient implements in the eyes of native cultivators, and a large number of the ploughs and a few pumps were purchased by them at the fair. Eri silk worms reared at the Cawnpore Farm were shown at Rámpur. The Baldeo *bálti*, a water lift lately invented by Baldeo, the mistri of the Cawnpore Farm, for raising water from tanks or canals, attracted particular attention at the Bulandshahr and Aligarh shows, and one lift was sold at each of these fairs. The only important agricultural implement worthy of special notice exhibited otherwise than by the Agricultural Department, was a sugar mill brought out by Mr. Jones of Nahan, for exhibition at the Nauchandi fair (Meerut). The Department has recently obtained a mill of this description which will be tried in the ensuing cane-crushing season.

3.—*Departmental Agricultural Journal.*

Besides circulating widely in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Agricultural Journal was issued during the year under report to several of the Panjáb districts, and also to places in the Bombay and the Madras Presidencies. The total number of copies issued at the close of the year was 343 as compared with 392 last year. The arrangement and the nature of the subjects published in the journal continued to be the same as in former years, and the paper is read with interest by the intelligent Urdu reading agriculturist. Articles published in it are not frequently copied by the vernacular press. The Hindi edition of the journal published by the Manager of the Lucknow Printing Press, has not proved a success. The number of subscribers to this edition on the books of the manager on 30th September 1896 was as low as 10; and even these men, the manager reports, would not pay their subscriptions. Efforts were made to improve the circulation, and the assistance of district officers was invoked with some temporary success, but the number of subscribers has again fallen so low that the manager of the press has decided to abandon the publication. The failure may be due in part to the scarcity which has necessitated a reduction of all expenditure, but it is remarkable that a former attempt made by the Department in 1889 to popularise the Hindi Journal resulted similarly in complete failure.

4.—*Forecasts of Crops.*

Forecasts on indigo, cotton, til, wheat, linseed and rapeseed crops were issued as usual during the year under report. As remarked in last year's report, the area statistics required for forecast reports are obtained from the crop returns filed by patwáris, while the condition of crops is judged from the reports received from selected zamíndárs on a system introduced several years ago. The question whether these reports can be supplemented as to ensure greater accuracy is at present under consideration, and the district officers have been asked to enlist the aid of some more zamíndárs and managers of Court of Wards' estates in supplying estimates of crops.

5.—*Exhibitions.*

Nil.

6.—*Cawnpore Experimental Station.*

The year was one of scanty rainfall and therefore unfavourable from an agriculturist's point of view. At the Experimental Farm, which enjoys the facilities of canal irrigation, the deficiency of rain was not in general keenly felt; but the sugarcane crops suffered to some extent from the want of sufficient rain, and gave, on the whole, a lower outturn than it would have given in a normal year. For cotton, on the other hand, the absence of rain in October and November, and for wheat the absence of rust-causing cloudy weather in February, proved beneficial.

In the permanent manurial experiment with maize the best outturns were yielded by the plots manured with sheep dung and poudrette, and the lowest outturn by the plot manured with saltpetre. In the permanent manure experiment with wheat the best outturns were produced by the plot treated with sheep dung alone, or in conjunction with bone-dust and gypsum, and the lowest outturn by the plot manured with saltpetre. In the experiments to determine the comparative effect of certain manures on indigo, the highest outturns of green stalks were gained from cow-dung and bone-dust. The manurial experiment with sugarcane started in 1894-95 in accordance with instructions from the Agriculturist Chemist to the Government of India has shown that the quantities of manures hitherto used are insufficient to produce any appreciable effect on the yield, and the plan of this experiment has therefore been changed. In the experiment to determine the results of maize sown before the rains and after the rains, the latter, contrary to general experience, gave better results. A similar experiment made with seven varieties of cotton showed that in the case of five varieties early sowings gave a higher outturn than late sowings. The experiment to determine the comparative vitality and productive power of fresh and old indigo seed confirmed the results obtained in previous years, *viz.*, that the largest outturn of green stalks was obtained from seed not more than sixteen months old, and that the older seed was not absolutely unfit for sowing. An interesting fact discovered during the year was that several American varieties of cotton under trial were capable of yielding successive outturns of fibre and seed if the plants were, instead of being cut down on completion of the first picking, allowed to stand in the field. Canadian oats proved, as in former years, to be capable of giving very luxuriant crops of green fodder, but a poor outturn of grain. Experiments made with juár (*Sorghum Vulgare*) and *guár* (*Cyamopsis Psarloides*) during the year under report showed that abundant green fodder could be easily produced for cattle even in the hottest part of the year with the aid of artificial irrigation, and that they were both excellent crops for fodder purposes.

7.—*Demonstration Farm, Meerut.*

This farm is conducted under the immediate supervision of the Collector of Meerut by an experienced apprentice of the Cawnpore Farm, towards whose salary the Department has contributed Rs. 25 per month. Most of the experiments tried at this farm are based on the same lines as those carried on at the Government Experimental Farm, Cawnpore. In one point the work of the farm has given speedy and satisfactory results: experiments showed the manurial value of the silt from a sewage drain adjoining the farm, and this manure is now widely used in the vicinity. Seed of various crops—Muzaffarnagar wheat, Kabul gram, Cape oats, barley and Jaunpur maize produced at the farm was distributed to cultivators in Meerut and elsewhere. The farm also kept two bulls, an Arab horse, a donkey stallion, two he-goats and one buffalo for breeding purposes. The services of all except the donkey stallion are appreciated, and this department of the farm is of special value. The report of the farm received from the Collector was sent to Dr. Leather, Agricultural Chemist to the Government of India, who made certain practical suggestions, to which the Collector's attention was drawn.

8.—*Enclosure of waste lands.*

Of the three usar reserves under the control of the Agricultural Department, one is situated at Juhi in the district of Cawnpore, and the other two at Gursikran and Cherat in Aligarh. All these reserves were inspected during the year under report by Mr. J. F. Duthie, the Director of the Botanical Department, Northern India. An account of the operations carried on at each reserve during the year is given as follows :—

Juhi usar.—The experiment carried on in the *usar* reserve at Juhi are directed chiefly to determining the results of sowing and planting trees yielding fuel and cultivating crops for fodder. A small portion of it has also been broken up for cultivation of cereals, and the result obtained showed that the condition of the soil has improved considerably. The cultivated area can, if required, be let to tenants at Rs. 5 to Rs. 6 per acre. Almost all experiments suffered more or less from the deficiency of rainfall during the year under report ; but the drought proved particularly injurious to the sown and planted *dhak* (*Butea Frondosa*) trees, and in a smaller degree to the *babul* (*Acacia Arabica*) plantations.

Inga Dulcis seeds sown on manured land germinated very well ; but nearly half of the seedlings died owing to want of rain. The seed of *Cassia Auriculata* was tried, but failed to germinate. The attempt to propagate the *farash* tree (*Tamarix Auriculata*) both from seed and cuttings resulted again in a failure. *Jait* (*Sesbania Aegyptiaca*) seed sown last year germinated, but the plants did not survive. The tanning trees (*Terminalia Chebula, Terminalia Bellerica, Phyllanthus Emblica* and *Ziziphus Xylopyra*) planted in 1893 are making very good progress. A very large number of fruit trees, chiefly guava were planted this year. These appear to be particularly liable to the attack of whiteants which eat into the root ; but most of them are in good condition. A considerable number of the 700 *nim* (*Melia Indica*) and *shisham* (*Dalbergia Sissoo*) trees planted in *thalas* withered during last year. Only 265 of them have survived with the aid of frequent watering and hoeing ; 435 plants were put in place of the dead ones, and of them 272 are now alive.

The old date palm trees are now doing well ; but their progress is remarkably slow. The *sarpat* grass planted as a hedge last year and during the year under report, did not grow satisfactorily owing to want of rain.

Gursikran reserve.—Nearly two acres of land were broken up for cultivation during the year under report. The cultivated area let out to tenants now extends over 131 *bighas*, paying a total rental of Rs. 396-10-0, and 29 *bighas* 10 *biswas* are cultivated under direct management. Muzaffarnagar wheat without manure, and a mixed crop of wheat and barley, were sown, which yielded an outturn of 16 and 5·5 maunds per acre respectively. *Paunda* sugarcane, grown for the first time at the reserve, did well. The rice crop was a complete failure owing to scanty rainfall. Experiment made with *sorghum impi, guar, juár* and maize during the year has shown that if irrigation be available, these crops can be grown for fodder in the hottest part of the year, even on soils of poor quality. Owing to deficiency of rainfall the grass generally did not grow so luxuriantly as in former years ; but considerable demand for the *usar* hay has sprung up lately owing to the scarcity of fodder, and about 900 maunds of hay were sold in all for Rs. 210. The cultivators are gradually becoming alive to the value of *usar* hay as a fodder. The silage made from *usar* grass is generally of poor quality. In the area of 5 acres of *usar* land sown broadcast with *babul* seed last year the young plants have been making fair progress, but have recently sustained some damage from frost. The *babul* seed sown in the beginning of the past rainy season on flat ground and on ridges, germinated well ; but most of the seedlings dried up in August owing to drought. The *dhák* trees sown and planted during the past two years are in good condition ; but the sowings made in the year under report were not successful. The *jhau* trees

(*Tamarix Gallica*) planted along the side of the canal distributary are flourishing; but *farash* (*Tamarix Auriculata*) again refused to grow. *Jait* (*Sesbania Aegyptiaca*) and guava trees sown and planted during the year are making satisfactory progress. The date palms are perfectly healthy; but their progress is remarkably slow. On the recommendation of the Agricultural Chemist to the Government of India, experiments were started in the beginning of July 1895, to determine the weight of dung obtained from a pair of bullocks fed on grass and straw only, and from a pair to which five pounds of oil cake per diem were given in addition. The dung and the litter in each case were removed daily and conserved separately in pits. The results showed that in the second case the percentage of solid matter in the dung was somewhat higher than where no cake was allowed.

Cherat.—The reserve at Cherat with the Government dairy attached to it was, with the approval of Government, leased out for five years beginning from 1st November 1894 to Mr. Keventer, who has been managing the farm and the dairy since then on his own responsibility. No experiments are now directly carried on by the Department in the direction of reclamation. Mr. Keventer has not, however, lost sight of the value of reclamation experiments, and has been improving the condition of the various plots of lands which best suit his purpose by heavily manuring them with dung obtained from the dairy cattle. He grew rice in the *kharíf* and barley and oats in the *rabí*, and the outturn was very fair.

The *babul* trees and the different varieties of *ficus* plants grown in *thalas* heavily manured with dung have been making fair progress. The old date palms are in particularly good condition, and have thriven better at this reserve than elsewhere. The sowing of *babul* and *dhak* seed has, however, not yet given favourable results.

The reserve, with the sanction of Government, is now being sold to Mr. Keventer.

The *usar* plot at Amramau, which was sold in 1892, after being brought under cultivation by the Department, shows no signs of deterioration.

9.—*Selection and distribution of wheat seed.*

The total quantity of wheat distributed during the year under report was 160,102 pounds as compared with 12,054 pounds distributed in the previous year. The figures for 1895-96 include an item of 150,000 pounds supplied during the year to the Director of Land Records, Burma, for experimental cultivation in the Shan States. This wheat was procured under special arrangements from the districts of Meerut and Muzaffarnagar in August last.

10.—*Ploughing Fair.*

Ploughing matches were held at all the shows and in these competitions the Baldeo plough and the Watt's plough received the highest awards. Similarly the chain-pump was worked against the swing basket, the "R. Hunt" Kibbler against the native grinding mill, and the Simplex Chaff-cutter against the *gandasa*, and in each case the work done by the improved implements was unreservedly admitted to be superior.

11.—*Boring apparatus.*

During the year under report trial borings previous to sinking wells were made in the districts of Muzaffarnagar, Aligarh, Bulandshahr, Cawnpore, Jaunpur, Garhwál, Naini Tal and Hardoi. The experiment at the two hill districts was a failure, as the tools could not penetrate the ground; elsewhere the work done was fully satisfactory. The total number of borings during the year was 50 against 86 last year. The number of men on the staff of well sinkers was three; but steps were taken to train more men in the art of boring, and five men have been so far trained. Steps were also taken to make it widely known that the services of these men were available

with the result that applications have of late come and in considerable numbers; and with the limited number of sets of boring apparatus in the stock of the Department, it has not been possible to satisfy the requirements of every district promptly. A new set has been recently purchased for this department, and arrangements made to provide one set of tools for the Court of Wards' estate, Bara Bánki, and one for the Balrámpur estate.

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(12).—*The Lucknow Museum.*

The total number of additions made to the various sections of the Museum during the year under report amounted to 846 specimens, of which 144 were obtained by purchase and the rest presented by various persons and associations. Coins, books, manuscripts, art and ethnological exhibits provided the most important additions to the collections during the year. The number of visitors fell off as compared with that in the previous year, but 843 *parda-nashin* ladies took advantage of the special arrangements made, on one day in every month, for their admission.

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(13).—*Saháranpur and Mussoorie Botanical Gardens.*

The gardens both at Saháranpur and Arnigarh) felt the great drought severely and there was a good deal of premature germination after the early close of the rains, and consequent loss of stock. The standard orchard products of the gardens were light in their outturn: the mango crop being particularly poor. On the other hand vegetables did well and the issue of fruit, trees and grafts, seeds of vegetables and flowering annuals, and cuttings of ornamental shrubs was larger even than in the preceding year. No special improvements could be effected during the year, save that a new lawn of several acres in extent was laid down near the Herbarium and the drug shed was re-roofed and fitted up for the reception of the new American evaporating machine intended for experiments in fruit preserving. On their scientific side, the gardens continued to work for the Reporter on Economic products and to supply the Medical Department of the Government of India with considerable quantities of drugs at the bare cost of production. Experiments were also conducted with food and fodder products and other articles of possible economic value.

The total expenditure for both the gardens amounted to Rs. 25,063-7-7, and the total direct and indirect income to Rs. 27,384-8-0.

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(14).—*Horticultural Gardens, Lucknow.*

The garden orchards suffered greatly from drought and all the staple trees yielded light crops. The flowers also felt the want of rain, and in consequence the demand for seeds was partly checked. The exotic plantation except the *Eucalyptus* trees, which showed good results, also made little progress, but the outturn of vegetables and farm produce with few exceptions was as good as could be hoped for. The supply of pot flowers was well maintained and the beautiful plant houses continued fully stocked. The distribution of fruit trees and of vegetable seed also continued to extend. The scheme of training gardeners was revised, the period of training being fixed at five years. The total expenditure during the year was Rs. 16,697-13-1, against a credit account of Rs. 13,734-15-8, including the value of plants issued free of charge.

15.—*Arboriculture.*

Some of the District Boards have this year again revised their figures, and the actual length of avenues at the beginning of 1896-97 is now returned to be only 8,334 miles. To this 205 miles planted during the year under report were added, making a total of 8,539 miles on 31st March 1897. The revision was mostly confined to 1st and 2nd class roads, bringing the percentage of avenues on them from 78 and 41 to 76·72 and 37 respectively in the year under report. The following statement

shows by divisions the number of miles under avenues and of trees planted during the year :—

Divisions.	Length of avenues under operation during 1896-97.	Length of avenues at the close of 1895-96.	Length of avenues planted during 1896-97.	Total length of avenues at the close of 1896-97.	Total number of trees planted during 1896-97.
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Number.
Meerut	655	890	3	893	18,083
Agra	376	1,160	38	1,198	12,255
Rohilkhand	494	811	17	828	7,803
Allahabad	996	1,992	10	2,002	7,564
Benares	347	787	9	796	12,714
Gorakhpur...	368	509	106	615	5,888
Kumaun	64	60	4	64	1,962
Lucknow	542	974	13	987	2,567
Fyzabad	368	1,151	5	1,156	5,881
Total ...	4,210	8,334	205	8,539	75,717

The largest additions of new avenues were made in Gorakhpur (100 miles) and Muttra (35 miles). In Gorakhpur, out of 100 miles of new avenues, 93½ miles were planted by zamíndárs. The other districts in which zamíndárs are reported to have taken active interest in the planting of trees on road side are Etáwah, Cawnpore, Fatehpur, Allahabad, Ballia and Bahraich. With the exception of 12 districts in which arboricultural operations on 1st class roads were under the control of the Public Works Department, the District Boards continued, as in the last year, to keep arboriculture in their own hands. Considering the drought of the year, on account of which the whole district staff in several districts had their hands full with famine work, the result of arboriculture on the whole was surprisingly good. However, with a view to systemise the work in future, a five years' working plan for arboricultural operations in each district is being prepared by the District Boards in compliance with the orders of Government.

The number of nurseries during the year rose from 246 to 247, while that of groves rose from 93 to 95. The expenditure incurred on them was Rs. 8,399 and Rs. 1,477, respectively, against Rs. 10,128 and Rs. 1,467 in the preceding year.

The total expenditure on district arboriculture amounted to Rs. 67,725, and the total receipts to Rs. 51,996 as compared with Rs. 67,611, and Rs. 59,234, respectively, in the preceding year.

(16).—*Sericulture.*

As intimated in the last year's report the experiment of rearing silk-worms in the hot climate of these provinces proved a practical failure and was not therefore resumed during the year under report. A private experiment, however, by Rája Rampal Singh of Kalakankar has given good results, and the methods of culture adopted by that gentleman are being inquired into.

(17).—*Promotion of Horse-breeding operations through Civil Agency.*

The office of the Superintendent of the Civil Veterinary Department in these provinces was throughout the year held chiefly by Veterinary Lieutenant Laughlin, and it was only on the 5th March 1897, that Veterinary Captain R. H. Ringe took over the duties of the post. Veterinary Lieutenant Laughlin inspected the Imperial and Provincial stallions at various stands in these provinces, visited the Tonga line between Naini Tal and Kathgodam and the Saháranpur-Rajpur dák line, enquired into an outbreak of glanders at Lucknow, attended four fairs and accompanied the Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department, to the Imperial Bacteriological laboratory. Veterinary Captain R. H. Ringe, besides submitting three reports, one on the Provincial and two on the Imperial and Military sections of the work of his Department, inspected Imperial and Provincial stallions in several districts, attended one show and was on the Board of Examiners at the Ajmere Veterinary School.

The number of Provincial horse stallions rose from 58 in 1895-96 to 60 in 1896-97, but that of Imperial horse stallions was 96, the same as in the previous year. Of

these 54 Provincial and 57 Imperial stallions were at stud work, and they respectively covered 2,460 and 2,907 mares during the year as compared with 2,465 and 3,094 mares covered by 48 Provincial and 67 Imperial stallions in the previous year. Besides there were 19 horse stallions in charge of Court of Wards' estates and private persons; the incomplete returns of which received from the persons in charge show 160 coverings during the year.

There were 113 Imperial donkeys at the close of year 1896-97 or six more than in the preceding year. Of these 75 donkeys were at work during the year and they covered 3,649 pony and donkey mares as compared with 3,842 mares covered by 79 Imperial donkeys in 1895-96. Besides these, there were three Provincial and seven Court of Wards' donkeys at work, but the statistics of their work are very imperfect. However there is some evidence that mule breeding is slowly growing more popular than it used to be.

Reports of cattle disease were received from 37 districts of these provinces. Rinderpest was reported from 34 districts against 26 districts last year. The Veterinary Assistants attached to the Department were employed in dealing with cattle disease in districts where they were stationed and eight of them were also sent on special duty to other districts for the same purpose.

The only public Veterinary Dispensary in the province is the one attached to the Cawnpore Experimental Farm and an effort is being made to establish one at the Meerut Demonstration Farm, but there is no immediate prospect of any further development.

18.—*Experiments in dairying.*

The Government Dairy Farm at Aligarh continues to be leased by Mr. Keventer, who has now agreed to buy it and the land attaching to it, for Rs. 10,000. The business done by Mr. Keventer expands every year, and he well deserves the success he has achieved. For his butter he has now regular customers over the whole of Upper India, and even in such distant stations as Dibrugarh and Shillong. He has been trying small experiments in cheese-making for some years, and in the monsoon of 1896 he manufactured over 7,000 pounds on the Cheshire system. The result was good uniform cheese as regards the flavour, but it was not found possible to keep the cheese at a low enough temperature after ripening; the butter fat melted and the cheese became brittle and grainy. Mr. Keventer is not, however, disheartened and intends to continue the experiment, having arranged for storage room at Mussoorie.

The Bareilly Lunatic Asylum dairy and similar institutions at various cantonments are understood to have done well, and the supply of pure butter and *ghí* throughout the provinces is now assured.

(19).—*Manufactures.*

Nil.

Forests.

Areas.—The areas of the different classes of forests at the commencement and close of the year were as follows :—

Circle.	Reserved forests.		Protected forests.		Unclassed forests.	
	1st July 1896.	30th June 1897.	1st July 1896.	30th June 1897.	1st July 1896.	30th June 1897.
	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.
Central	1,715	1,703	94	94	30	30
Oudh	1,243	1,244	...	...	...	...
School	* 808	† 875	...	...	13	13
Total ...	3,766	3,822	94	94	43	43

* Inclusive of 85 square miles of leased forests.
† „ 158 „

The difference in the area of reserved forests, as shown above, was mainly due—

(i) in the Central Circle, to rectification of areas ;

(ii) in the School Circle, to the inclusion of the chír forests recently leased from the Rájá of Tehri-Garhwál.

Forest settlements.—In the Central Circle the only areas finally notified under section 19 of the Forest Act were the two small forests of Baldhoti and Kálimath in the Naini Tal Division, aggregating one square mile. On the other hand, the work of settlement was practically completed in the case of large and important areas, and arrangements had been concluded for taking in hand during the ensuing year the settlement of extensive tracts in the Tarái and Bhábar. In the same circle various revisions of previous settlements under section 21 of the Forest Act had made progress, and the question of incomplete settlements effected in the case of certain areas originally notified under section 34 was finally disposed of by the publication of notifications ordering the settlement, under Chapter II of the Forest Act, of the Jhánsi and Lalitpur forests (Bundelkhand Division), and of the village lands of Chandi in the Chandi reserve of the Ganges Division.

In the Oudh Circle the only existing settlements are connected with exchanges of land consequent on the re-alignment of the forest boundaries, and progress was here delayed by the difficulty of compiling accurate detailed schedules which should be mutually acceptable to the two parties interested.

In the School Circle the work mainly consisted of certain boundary revisions in the Jaunsár Division, the effect of which was to exclude from the reserved forests some six square miles of cultivation.

Demarcation.—The question of demarcating village lands inside the reserved forests of the Garhwál Division of the Central Circle was taken up by the local forest and revenue officers, and the future alignment of the boundaries agreed to, but the actual work of demarcation was postponed to the ensuing season.

In the Oudh Circle the work of re-demarcating the reserved forests with monoliths continued.

In the School Circle the only new work carried out was the demarcation of the leased forests, of the cultivated lands disforested in the Jaunsár Division, and of some small areas taken up in exchange ; but considerable sums were expended in repairing and improving old boundary lines.

Surveys.—The total area of all classes of forests in the three circles was 3,958 square miles ; of which 3,882 square miles had been surveyed, leaving only 76 square miles unsurveyed, 73 square miles of which represent the chír forests recently leased from the Tehri-Garhwál Rája.

In the Central Circle the work of surveying and mapping existing forests is practically finished.

In the Oudh Circle, too, the general survey of the forests is complete, and no field work was carried on during the year ; but only 29 map sheets out of a total of 53 have as yet been supplied by the Forest Survey Branch.

Working plans.—Of the total area of all classes of forests in the three circles (3,959 square miles), working plans appear to be in force for 3,219 square miles, leaving 619 square miles unprovided for. These 619 square miles are located as follows :—

Central Circle ...	(i) 308 square miles in the Bundelkhand Division ; (ii) 8 square miles in the Ganges Division (Amsot and Mohanwali forests, managed by the Collector of Bijnor) ; (iii) 2 square miles recently reserved in the Naini Tal Division (Kalimath and Baldhoti forests).
Oudh Circle ...	138 square miles in the Gonda Division.
School Circle ...	(i) 150 square miles in the Jaunsár Division, of which 84 square miles are leased forests ; (ii) 13 square miles in the Dehra Dún Division, of which 12 square miles are unclassed forests.

As regards the Central Circle, orders have already issued for preparing a working plan for the Bundelkhand forests. Similarly in the Oudh Circle arrangements have been made for commencing field work on the Gonda plan during the current year, the preliminary proposals having already received official sanction.

In the School Circle, again, the work of preparing a plan for the Tehri-Garhwál leased forests has already begun. Whilst new plans have thus to be arranged for, old plans expire or arrive at the period prescribed for their revision, and it is not difficult to foresee that all three Conservators will continue, for an indefinite time, to have their hands full of this most difficult part of their administrative duties. Thus in the Central Circle alone the whole of the forests of the Naini Tal Division are already, or soon will be, the subject of working plan revision, which in their case virtually means the creation of entirely new plans.

Communications and Buildings.—The nature and cost of the works executed under this head are summarized and compared with the results of the previous year in the following table :—

Circle.	Roads and bridges.		Buildings.		Other works.	Total.	Percentage in gross expenditure.
	New works.	Repairs.	New works.	Repairs.			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Central	*8,916	19,509	7,572	3,106	1,407	40,510	13·34
Oudh	1,649	8,019	8,253	6,820	3,742	28,483	10·78
School	3,267	6,949	6,074	4,967	2,407	23,664	7·72
Total ...	13,832	34,477	21,899	14,893	7,556	92,657	10·60
Total, 1896-97 ...	48,309		36,792		7,556	92,657	10·60
Total, 1895-96 ...	54,158		47,787		6,356	1,08,301	11·62

* The actual cost was Rs 8,916; but of this sum Rs. 2,894 (on the construction of the Dhanour-Kathol cart road) was charged in the accounts of 1897-98.

The above statement shows that some Rs. 16,000 less were expended on communications and buildings than in the previous year. The difference occurs mainly in the Oudh Circle under "New buildings," which show an expenditure of Rs 8,253 only for 1896-97, as compared with Rs. 22,773 in the previous year.

The smallest expenditure on buildings would appear to occur in the Central Circle, which, on the other hand, spends largely on communications. The upkeep of its roads and bridges absorbed Rs. 19,509 during the year as compared with Rs. 26,294 in the previous year. This outlay is explained by the mountainous and less accessible character of the bulk of the Central Circle forests, and by the higher rates for labour which there prevail.

Breaches of Forest Law.—The following table compares the results of the year with those of the previous year :—

Circle.		Cases taken into court.				Percentage of persons convicted to persons prosecuted.	Cases compounded under section 67.	
		Conviction.		Acquittals.				
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.		Cases.	Persons.
Central	1895-96 ...	37	66	12	22	75	418	851
	1896-97 ...	43	87	6	21	80	257	617
Oudh	1895-96 ...	45	87	4	20	81	82	335
	1896-97 ...	49	111	19	51	68	127	464
School	1895-96 ...	23	56	4	6	90	137	287
	1896-97 ...	11	15	6	12	55	97	218
Total	1895-96 ...	105	209	20	48	81	637	1,473
	1896-97 ...	103	213	31	84	72	481	1,299

In the Central Circle, the number of court cases was the same as in the previous year (49), while the percentage of convictions rose from 75 to 80. Compounded cases, under section 67 of the Forest Act, have decreased; while the average compensation per head during 1896-97 fell to Re. 1-6-9 or Rs. 3-6-8 per case, which is considerably less than the corresponding average for the preceding year.

In the Oudh Circle the number of court cases rose from 49 to 68, and that of compounded cases from 82 to 127, while the percentage of convictions in court declined from 81 to 68.

The large increase in the court cases is ascribed to the fact that investigation by the police was made in respect of every forest fire and the case brought into court whenever possible; and the unsatisfactory results of the trials are attributed mainly to the difficulty of proving injury from this source. The average compensation taken in this circle in compounded cases was—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Per head	2	1	7
Per case	7	10	8

In the School Circle the number of court cases decreased during the year from 27 to 17, and the number of compounded cases from 137 to 97. While there was thus a great diminution in forest offences, the average compensation levied in this circle under section 67 of the Forest Act fell from Rs. 3-2-4 to Re. 1-14-2 per person, and from Rs. 6-9-5 to Rs. 4-3-9 per case. These figures are far more satisfactory than those presented by the other two circles.

The prosecutions in court were not successful. The Conservator says that, "with the exception of one case in the Dehra Dún Division of intentionally setting fire to the forests, none of the offences were of a very serious nature." When cases are trivial, subordinates often fall into the mistake of not exercising adequate care in conducting the prosecution.

The following table classifies the new cases of the year under the various heads of offences:—

Circle.	Cases taken into court.				Cases compounded.				Cases undetected.				Total cases.				Grand Total of cases.
	Injury to forests by fire.	Unauthorized felling or appropriation of wood and minor forest produce.	Grazing without permission or in tracts in which grazing is prohibited	Other offences.	Injury to forests by fire.	Unauthorized felling or appropriation of wood and minor forest produce.	Grazing without permission or in tracts in which grazing is prohibited.	Other offences.	Injury to forests by fire.	Unauthorized felling or appropriation of wood and minor forest produce.	Grazing without permission or in tracts in which grazing is prohibited.	Other offences.	Injury to forests by fire.	Unauthorized felling or appropriation of wood and minor forest produce.	Grazing without permission or in tracts in which grazing is prohibited.	Other offences.	
Central ...	4	37	6	6	23	96	125	14	...	...	...	...	27	133	131	20	311
Oudh	19	21	17	10	1	29	50	33	44	1	...	...	64	51	76	43	234
School ...	4	8	1	4	9	40	35	20	5	1	...	...	18	49	36	24	127
Total ...	27	66	24	20	33	165	219	67	49	2	...	...	109	233	243	87	672

Protection from fire.—The following table compares results with those of the previous year:—

Circle.		Total area of circle.	Area attempted to be protected.	Percentage of area attempted to total area of circle.	Area actually protected.	Failures.	Percentage of failures	Cost during the year.	Cost per acre actually protected.
		Acres.	Acres.		Acres.	Acres.		Rs.	Pies.
Central ...	1895-96	1,177,195	771,815	65·56	698,075	73,740	9·55	29,269	8·05
	1896-97	1,169,502	867,720	74·20	850,192	17,528	2·02	29,310	6·62
Oudh ...	1895-96	795,297	609,043	76·58	494,149	114,894	18·86	22,087	8·58
	1896-97	795,606	611,376	76·84	572,995	38,381	6 27	23,291	7·80
School ...	1895-96	524,945	436,865	83 25	416 572	20,293	4·64	9,382	4·32
	1896-97	567,925	444,809	79·03	446,469	2,340	0·52	9,176	3·94
Total ...	1895-96	2.497,437	1,817,723	73·18	1,608,796	208,927	11·49	60,738	7 25
	1896-97	2,533,033	1,927,905	76·11	1 869,656	58,249	3·02	61,777	6·34

In the Central Circle, fires only swept over the relatively small area of 17,528 acres, most of which was located in the Bundelkhand Division, where the forests were, owing to the exigencies of drought and famine, opened to the unrestricted ingress of the people.

In the School Circle still more satisfactory results were obtained, only 2,340 acres having been burnt. The Oudh Circle was much less fortunate with 38,381 acres of failures. Over one-half of the area burnt was situated in the Pilibhít Division, and the Conservator labours to show that the fires were due to incendiarism perpetrated by an ungrateful peasantry. The results of police investigations and of trials before the Magistrates do not go far to confirm the Conservator's explanation.

The following tabular statements prepared in accordance with Government of India Circular No. $\frac{9F.}{171-7}$, dated 10th June 1897, show.—

(i) cases of offences by fire;

(ii) the origin of the fires.

I.—Statement showing cases of offences by fire.

Circle.	Number of fires.	Acres burnt.	Details of prosecutions for offences by fire. Character of offence (whether carelessness or intentional).	Whether acquitted or convicted.	Section of law under which convicted.	Amount of punishment.
			A.—Cases taken into court.			
Central.	2	329	Carelessness ...	Convicted ...	32 of Forest Act ...	In one case six weeks' imprisonment; in another case Rs. 5 fine.
	1	½	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	25 Ditto ...	One month's imprisonment.
	1	910	Ditto ...	Acquitted ...	...	...
	4	1 239½				
			B.—Cases compounded by Divisional Officers.			
	23	2,798	Carelessness ...	Convicted ...	67 of Forest Act ...	Compensation, Rs. 60-8-0.

I.—Statement showing cases of offences by fire—(concluded).

Circle.	Details of prosecution for offences by fire.					
	Number of fires.	Acres burnt.	Character of offence (whether carelessness or intentional)	Whether acquitted or convicted.	Section of law under which convicted.	Amount of punishment.
			A.—Cases taken into court.			
Oudh.	2	1,117	Intentional ...	Convicted ...	25 of Forest Act ...	In one case four months' rigorous imprisonment or Rs 5 fine. In another case four months' rigorous imprisonment with Rs. 10 fine.
	1	755	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	32 ditto ...	Three months' imprisonment.
	6	826	Carelessness ...	Ditto ...	25(*b*) ditto ...	(i) One man, Re. 1 fine or four days' rigorous imprisonment; One man, Rs. 10 fine or two weeks' rigorous imprisonment. (ii) Three men fined Rs. 10 each. (iii) One man, Rs. 10 fine or three months' imprisonment. (iv) One man, Rs. 2 fine. (v) „ one month's rigorous imprisonment (vi) One man, three months' rigorous imprisonment. One man, one month's rigorous imprisonment.
	1	80	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	76 ditto ...	Rupees 10 fine, or one week's imprisonment.
	1	550	Malicious ...	Ditto ...	25 ditto ..	Four months' rigorous imprisonment.
	1	7½	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	25(*b*) ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
	1	642	Intentional ...	Case pending ...	...	Accused absconded.
	2	334	Ditto ...	Acquitted ...	..	...
	4	23	Carelessness ...	Ditto ...	...	...
	19	4,334½				
			B.—Cases compounded by Divisional Officers.			
	1	17	Carelessness ...	Convicted ...	67 of Forest Act ...	Loss of Re. 1-12-6 wages and a warning considered sufficient.
School.			*A.—Cases taken into court.*			
	1	174	Intentional ...	Convicted ...	25 of Forest Act ...	Three months' imprisonment.
	1	38	Carelessness ...	Ditto ...	25 ditto ...	One week's ditto.
	1	27	Intentional ...	Acquitted ..	...	...
	1	64	Carelessness ...	Ditto ...	...	...
	4	303				
			B.—Cases compounded by Divisional Officers.			
	6	707½	Carelessness ..	Convicted ...	25 of Forest Act ...	Compensation, Rs. 47-8-0.
	3	132½	Ditto ...	Acquitted ...	...	...
	9	840				

II.—Statement showing the origin of forest fires.

Circle.	(A) Fire caused by accident or through carelessness in burning fire lines.		(B) Fire entering the forests by crossing exterior fire lines.		(C) Fires beginning inside the reserve or fire traced area.														Total (A) (B), and (C).	
					Owing to carelessness or accident.						By intentional firing.									
					By workmen employed in the forests by purchasers of forest produce and by vahcutters.		By villagers, travellers, &c. passing through the forests.		By railway engines.		By lighting or by fire balloons.		In order to obtain new grass		In order to turn out game or to reduce cover		Maliciously fired.		Total.		Causes unknown.		
	Number of fires.	Area burnt in acres.	Number of fires.	Area burnt in acres.	Number of fires.	Area burnt in acres.	Number of fires.	Area burnt in acres.	Number of fires.	Area burnt in acres.	Number of fires.	Area burnt in acres.	Number of fires.	Area burnt in acres.	Number of fires.	Area burnt in acres.	Number of fires.	Area burnt in acres.	Number of fires.	Area burnt in acres.	Number of fires.	Area burnt in acres.	Number of fires.	Area burnt in acres.
Central ...	5	941	5	1,151	8	1,819	19	4,046	...	...	3	1,889	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	9,754	19	5,682	59	17,528
Oudh ...	6	529	31	8,053	2	297	8	82	...	...	...	...	7	3,055	1	8	10	23 861	2.	27 903	12	2 498	77	38,781
School ..	13	927	1	3	1	1	3	69	1	1	7	183	...	...	2	65	1	174	15	492	5	918	94	2,340
Total ...	24	2,397	37	9 267	11	2,117	30	4,197	1	1	10	1 071	7	3,055	3	73	11	24,035	73	37,549	36	9,098	170	58,249

Regulation of Grazing and Protection from Cattle.—In the following table the results of the year are compared with those of the previous year :—

Circle.	Total forest area.	Open to cattle.	Buffaloes grazed.	Bullocks and cows grazed.	Sheep and goats grazed.	Other animals.
	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.
Central	1,827	1,115	51,150	221,196	80,124	1,384
Oudh	1,244	504	38,455	203,756	5,359	427
School	888	548	11,273	58,708	73 233	19,187
Total { 1896-97 ...	3,959	2 167	100 878	483,660	158,716	20,998
Total { 1895-96 ...	3,903	2,172	100,981	448,201	154,132	26,635

The areas open to grazing thus remained practically the same as in the previous year. During the year under review the State forests provided grazing for 764,252 head of cattle, as compared with 729,949 in the previous year, and with reference to the question of grazing dues, these can be classed as follows :—

	1896-97. Number.	1895-96. Number.
(i) Cattle belonging to rightholders and other people grazing free.	317,357	273,829
(ii) Cattle permitted to graze at reduced rates ...	233,550	190,541
(iii) Cattle grazing at full rates	213,345	265,579
Total ...	764 252	729,949
	Rs.	Rs.
The revenue foregone under (i) and (ii) amounted to ...	81,363	69,346
The revenue actually received under (ii) and (iii) was ...	79,289	68,100
The total value of the grazing at full rates was ...	160,652	137,446

The reasons for the differences observable between the figures of the two years are explained at length in the Conservators' reports.

Artificial Reproduction.—The cultural operations undertaken in the School Circle would appear to have been so costly as to call for more explanation than the Conservator has seen fit to give. Thus (paragraph 30 of the School Circle report) Rs. 1,216 was evidently an excessive price to pay for stocking 2¾ acres with bamboos, &c., &c., and filling up a few blanks in the older locations. The subject is, moreover, one to which attention has been drawn in previous reviews of this Government.

In the Oudh Circle the Conservator complains that the prescriptions of the working plans involving sál sowings could not be carried out owing to absence of sál seed; the year, following as it did the phenomenal seed year of 1895-96, was in fact a singularly unproductive one for sál throughout the forests of the three circles.

Climber Cutting.—The cost of these operations again in the School Circle (4 to 6 annas per acre) compares unfavourably with the prices (6 to 15 pies per acre) generally paid on this account in the Oudh and Central Circles.

Experiments.—If, as the Conservator of the Central Forest Circle would seem to believe, there is no sylvicultural advantage in the present practice of closing half of the bamboo producing areas annually to the removal of the produce, the public must evidently be a loser to the extent of paying unnecessarily high prices for a material of which the Central Circle forests possess the monopoly. The question is a sufficiently important one and will be referred to the Government of India for professional advice.

Exploitation of major and minor forest produce.—In the Central Circle arrangements were made for starting a turpentine still, which is now understood to be in full work; its progress will be watched with interest.

The Conservator of the School Circle gives an abstract of the financial results of the resin operations in that charge during the past seven years, which is instructive. Owing to the smaller distances involved, the similar experiment in the Naini Tal forests should prove even more remunerative.

Extraction and Transport.—The Conservator of the Central Circle enumerates the lines of railway considered by him to be still necessary for the proper opening out of the Bhábar-Tarái forests, and the Oudh Conservator discusses the unfavourable effects produced on forest exports, and on the supply of the markets generally, by the, in his opinion, excessive railway freights prevailing in the case of lines which had for one of their main objects the tapping of the State forests. The subject is an important one and will receive separate consideration.

Gross Yield and Outturn of Forest Produce.—The following sets of figures exhibit the results of the year's working under the heads specified over each set:—

Circle.	1895-96.	1896-97.	Difference in 1896-97.
		Timber.	
	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.
Central	1,002,000	1,170,000	+168,000
Oudh	1,342,000	1,808,000	+466,000
School	706,000	1,135,000	+429,000
Total ...	3,050,000	4,113,000	+1,063,000
		Firewood.	
	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.
Central	3,397,000	3,202,000	−195,000
Oudh	2,951,000	2,120 000	−831,000
School	2,139,000	1,263,000	−876,000
Total ...	8,487,000	6,585,000	−1,902 000
		Minor Produce.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central	2 46,862	1,78,556	−68,306
Oudh	9[illegible],378	93 392	+2,014
School	64,178	58,326	−5,852
Total ...	4,02,418	3,30,274	−72,144

According to these statements, the Central Circle shows a small increase, and the Oudh and School Circles relatively large increases, in the output of timber; the Central Circle a serious falling off in the outturn of minor produce; while all three circles exhibit large decreases under firewood. If it be considered that the figures under "Timber" represent the Forest Department's essentially commercial dealings with the timber trade, while the figures under "Firewood" and "Minor Produce" are chiefly concerned with the agricultural community, then these figures have much significance. While the commercial demands on the forests are increasing, the agricultural community have avoided the forests. The reports under review seek to explain this by statements that the statistics are inaccurate, and that the popular demand has fallen off owing to the famine. The inaccuracy of previous statistics cannot now be brought to the test; but in regard to the second part of the explanation, it is curious to observe that the loss should be least in that circle where the famine was most intense. The loss is least in the Central Circle, where there was widespread and acute famine, while the loss is greatest in the greater part of the Oudh and School Circles, where there was not only no famine, but the excellent crops enabled

the people to benefit greatly from high prices. The high prices had some effect; but, as covering the whole ground, the departmental explanation is insufficient.

The following statement (being merely a summary of the statements compiled to the same effect by the three Conservators) shows the value of the forest produce removed in virtue of settled rights, free grants, or reduced rates:—

Circle.	To whom granted.	Timber.		Fuel.		Bamboos.		Minor produce.	Grazing and fodder grass.	Total Value.
		C. ft.	Value.	C. ft.	Value	Number.	Value.	Value.	Value.	
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central,	Rightholders ...	195,655	11,521	2,195,202	30,909	284,929	814	1,872	53,361	98,477
	Free grantees ...	18,003	5,251	5,318	60	...	...	3,730	5,281	14,322
	Total ...	213,658	16,772	2,200,520	30,969	284,929	814	5,602	58,642	112,799
Oudh ...	Rightholders ...	190,456	7,952	31,540	592	...	...	715	3,283	12,542
	Free grantees ...	259,218	70,339	35,991	379	..	..	1,969	19,334	92,021
	Total ...	449,674	78,291	67,531	971	...	...	2,684	22,617	104,563
School,	Rightholders ...	95,066	11,772	479,631	6,699	3,300	10 1	2,500	10,323	31,895
	Free grantees ...	973	253	4,000	50	7,300	46	...	...	349
	Total ...	96,039	12,025	483,631	6,749	10,600	147	2 500	10,323	31,744
Total, Provinces.	Rightholders ...	481,177	31,245	2,706,373	38,200	288,229	915	5,087	66,967	142,414
	Free grantees ...	278,194	75,843	45,309	489	7,300	46	5,699	24,615	106,692
	Total ...	759,371	107,088	2,751,682	38,689	295,529	961	10,786	91,582	249,106

These are very small figures, especially in the Oudh Circle. Sir Antony MacDonnell is unable, at present, to place his finger with certain knowledge on the true explanation so far as the Central and School Circles are concerned. But having, at last, found time to put his long deferred intention of visiting the Oudh forests into effect, and of seeing for himself and enquiring on the spot into the actual condition of things, he has no hesitation in saying wherein lies the explanation so far as concerns the forests of the Bahraich district. In a separate proceeding the Lieutenant-Governor has dealt in detail with each forest; and it is unnecessary here to recapitulate with minuteness all these details. It will suffice to say that in regard to grazing, the levy of grazing fees, and the extraction of timber and of minor forest produce for domestic consumption by privileged villagers, the Lieutenant-Governor found that the people have reasonable grounds of complaint. Unwilling to acquiesce in a new order of things, which they regarded as in conflict with immemorial rights of user, they have in many instances refrained from making use of the State forests at all. In other cases they have availed themselves of the privileges which had been allowed to continue only to a limited extent.

It is possible to bring the administration of these forests more into accordance with the principles of the Government of India's Forest Resolution of 19th October 1894; and in the orders which the Lieutenant-Governor has issued in connection with the Bahraich forests he believes that a reasonable reconciliation has been effected between the interests of the agricultural and pastoral community and the interests of the Forest Department, which is naturally and most properly concerned with the preservation of these valuable State properties from any permanent loss.

Financial results.—The financial results of the year were :—

			Rs.
Receipts			... 13,86,409
Expenditure—		Rs.	
A.—Conservancy and Works		4,74,159	8,74,053
B.—Establishments		3,99,894	
Surplus ...			5,12,356

These figures compare, circle by circle, with the figures of 1895-96 and with the averages of the three previous forest years (1893-94—1895-96) as follows :—

Circle.	Receipts.			Expenditure.			Surplus.		
	Average of three forest years, 1893-94 to 1895-96.	Forest year, 1895-96.	Forest year, 1896-97.	Average of three forest years, 1893-94 to 1895-96.	Forest year, 1895-96.	Forest year, 1896-97.	Average of three forest years, 1893-94 to 1895-96.	Forest year, 1895-96.	Forest year, 1896-97.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central ...	5,89,967	5,67,242	4,49,098	3,33,346	3,20,670	3,03,462	2,56,621	2,46,572	1,45,636
Oudh	5,94,858	4,98,648	4,80,589	3,17,079	3,01,272	2,64,194	2,77,779	1,97,376	2,16,395
School	4,04,618	4,00,972	4,56,722	3,02,475	3,09,926	3,06,397	1,02,143	91,046	1,50,325
Total for the Province.	15,89,443	14,66,862	13,86,409	9,52,900	9,31,868	8,74,053	6,36,543	5,34,994	5,12,356

There was thus a falling off in the gross receipts, as compared with the previous year, of Rs. 80,453, and of Rs. 2,03,034 as compared with the average of the triennial period preceding. On the other hand, the expenditure for the year under review was Rs. 57,815 less than in the previous year, and Rs. 78,847 less than that shown by the average of the triennial period.

The principal falling off in receipts occurred in the Central Circle under the heads of bamboos and dry timber. The expenditure in the Oudh Circle was Rs. 37,078 less than in the previous year, whilst in the Central and School Circles it decreased by Rs. 17,208 and Rs. 3,529 respectively. The School Circle yielded a large surplus, exceeding the surplus of the previous year by more than half a lakh of rupees, and this without regard to an excess outstanding balance in its favour at the close of the year of Rs. 1,18,107. The increased receipts in this circle were due to larger sales of sleepers to railways, of standing trees to contractors, and of fuel to the Commissariat Department. The revenue in the Jaunsár Division was the highest on record, and being mainly derived from deodár timber, or from trees sold before the scarcity set in, was fortunately not much affected by subsequent events.

The value of timber and other forest produce in stock at the beginning and close of the year, and the net summary of the year's transactions, are shown in the following two statements :—

	Central.	Oudh.	School.
I.—Timber and other produce in stock.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
At beginning of year	6,264	61,699	2,12,517
At close of year	2,532	58,974	1,96,563
Total ...	—3,732	—2,725	—15,954
II.—Net summary of the year's financial transactions.			
Cash surplus	145,636	2,16,395	1,50,325
Increase or decrease of stock in hand	—14,674	—6,260	—13,148
Ditto debts due	+4,495	+246	+1,35,001
Total ...	+1,35,457	+2,10,381	+2,72,178

Mines and Quarries.

Provincial.

Stone Quarry Receipts.

	Demand.	Collections.	Balance.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Mirzapur	58,154	58,154	...
Almora	15	15	...
Garhwál	68	68	...
Total ...	58,237	58,237	

Water Mills' Rent.

			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Naini Tal	...	...	1,716	1,716	...
Almora	...	...	9,579	8,482	1,097
Garhwál	...	...	2,802	2,802	...
	Total	...	14,097	13,000	1 097
Grand Total*		...	72,334	71,237	1,097

* Inclusive of arrear balances.

Trade.

Registration of Traffic.

The following traffic was registered during the year:—

(1) Traffic with Tibet and Nepál.

(2) Internal traffic by road and river of the districts of Rae Bareli, Sultánpur, Partábgarh, Fyzabad, Jaunpur, Azamgarh, Gházipur and Ballia.

(3) Traffic by rail with the ports, native states, and other British Provinces.

Foreign Traffic.

The total trade of these provinces with the countries of Tibet and Nepál during the year 1896-97, as compared with that of the previous two years, is shown in the following table. It will be observed that a very large falling off has taken place in the total foreign trade of the province. The volume of the trade declined from 23,35,399 maunds to 15,56,521 maunds, or by 33 per cent., and the value thereof from Rs. 1,00,93,546 to Rs. 87,00,095, or by 14 per cent.

Direction of traffic.	Weight in maunds.			Value in rupees.		
	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports.						
From Tibet ...	52,712	57,605	66,844	6,36,066	5,16,332	6,76,002
„ Nepál ...	18,41,535	19,87,967	12,38,393	52,12,043	59,76,144	44,81,161
Total ...	18,94,247	20,45,572	13,05,237	58 48,109	64,92,476	51,57,163
Exports.						
To Tibet ...	47,148	69,626	53,320	2,47,032	4,14,244	3,49,930
„ Nepál ...	2,14,598	2,20,201	1,97,964	39,66,927	31,86,826	31,93,002
Total ...	2,61,746	2,89,827	2,51,284	42,13,959	36,01,070	35,42,932
Total Traffic ...	21,55,993	23,35,399	15,56,521	1,00,62,068	1,00,93,546	87,00,095

Trade with Tibet.

The particulars regarding the traders and the trade with Tibet and the causes of fluctuations have been explained in the annual report of the foreign trade. The trade remains pretty constant from year to year. The import trade with Tibet during the year under report shows an increase of 9,239 maunds in weight and of Rs. 1,59,670

in value, as compared with last year's return; but there has been a decline of 16,306 maunds in weight and of Rs. 64,314 in the value of the exports from these provinces. The improvement in the import trade is noticeable in every branch especially in wool, which contributes about one-third of the increase in the total imports. "The demand for wool," writes Mr. H. K. Gracey, Deputy Commissioner of Almora, "for export to Cawnpore is greatly on the increase, and has resulted recently in a very considerable rise in prices. It is now one of the most profitable staples in which the Bhutias trade, and they import as much as they can secure. Large advances are made to them by the Cawnpore Woollen Mills, which during the cold weather have a special depôt at Tanakpur, under the charge of a European manager. The trade is chiefly with the Byans, Chaudans, and Darma *pattis* in which, owing to the profits derivable from raw material, a decrease in the import of manufactured wool has occurred." The import duties imposed by Nepál are reported to have thrown an increased stock of salt in the hand of Tibetan traders and to have, for that reason, compelled them to lower their rates with the result that the quantity purchased for import into India, showed a considerable increase. The exports of cotton-goods and sugar during 1895-96 were the highest on record; and a decrease in the despatches of these articles during the succeeding year was but natural. The decline in the exports of grain was owing to the abnormally high prices ruling in this part of the country. The export of silver is gradually increasing of late years, and the increase is perhaps due, as explained by the Deputy Commissioner of Garhwál (Mr. E. K. Pauw) to the fact that a system of payment for imports in cash has sprung up of very recent years. Hitherto the Tibetans used to barter salt, borax, and wool for grain, sugar, and cotton-goods.

Trade with Nepál.

The import trade with Nepál declined from 19,87,967 to 12,38,393 maunds in weight and from Rs. 59,76,144 to Rs. 44,81,161 in value. The 1896-97 figures are the lowest on record, about one-half of the average of the last 10 years. The exports at the same time diminished from 2,20,201 to 1,97,964 maunds in weight, which are also the lowest on record. The value of the exports, however, shows a slight rise from Rs. 31,86,826 to Rs. 31,93,002, owing to the large despatches of the more costly articles, *viz.* cotton-goods, &c. The decrease in the total imports from Nepál has almost entirely taken place in the receipt of grain, under which a decrease of 6,32,278 maunds has occurred owing to the Nepál authorities having stopped imports of food grains into British territory as soon as famine declared itself in these provinces in the beginning of the cold weather. The falling off in the import of *ghí* to the amount of 4,873 maunds is partly due to the cheapening of this article in these provinces, and was in part a result of the scarcity and restriction of luxuries with us. The increase in the imports of oil-seeds was doubtless due to the short crops of these provinces. In 1894-95 the timber trade rose by over 2½ lakhs of maunds; in the next year it fell off by over one lakh of maunds. In the year under report there has been a further decline to the extent of about 1½ lakhs of maunds, which is reported to be due to the restriction placed on this trade by the Nepál authorities for some time past. The decrease in timber lies in the imports into Gorakhpur district by the river Gandak, and is more probably due to scanty rainfall, and the consequent decreased facilities for floating wood down the numerous small tributaries of the river. In 1895-96 there was an increase in the import trade in hides of cattle to the extent of Rs. 29,136 in value, owing to the great mortality among cattle which prevailed in the Nepál Tarái. In the year under report this trade fell off by Rs. 41,446 in value. The Collector of Gorakhpur (Dr. W. Hoey) in whose district the decrease is large, regards it as suspicious. He says the traders who send piece-goods into Nepál are largely those who bring out hides in exchange; and as the export of piece-goods has increased, an increase in the import of hides was expected. The famine has led to no great losses of cattle in his district; but it is possible, he adds, that with an increased mortality in other districts owing to failure of fodder, dealers in hides may not have found it necessary to go so far afield as Nepál. The trade in spices has

again risen this year by 1,587 maunds in weight and Rs. 33,645 in value; and is reported to be due to easier prices ruling in the Nepál marts. The imports of drugs not intoxicating were unusually large in 1895-96, and exceeded those of the preceding year by 13,425 maunds in weight and Rs. 2,16,379 in value. In the year under report they again fell off to the extent of 14,702 maunds in weight and Rs. 2,15,617 in value. The trade in fibrous products has improved largely: and may be connected with the extension in paper-making. The imports of this article during the year under report rose by 42,287 maunds in weight and Rs. 1,34,944 in value. The total exports to Nepál have declined by 22,237 maunds in weight; but the value thereof shows a slight rise of Rs. 6,176 in value owing to more costly articles having been despatched to Nepál. The decline in the exports of cotton-goods in 1895-96 was very large, and amounted to 7,107 maunds. In the year under report the exports rose slightly by 755 maunds. The export trade in salt has steadily risen during the last two years; and the present year's exports exceed the average of the last 10 years by about 3,000 maunds. The increase in the trade in salt seems to have taken place at the expense of that transacted by the Tibetan traders on whom, as explained in connection with the trade with Tibet, import duties have been imposed by Nepál. The other chief articles which figure in the export statistics show a falling off, as compared with the preceding year's return; and the decline is the natural consequence of the slackness in the import trade. In 1894-95 the exports of metals amounted to 5,693 maunds; in the next year they fell to 5,025 maunds, and now they amount to 4,017 maunds. The cause of this steady decline is not, however, clear. The import of sugar, which rose by 5,895 maunds in 1895-96 fell off by 4,194 maunds in the year under report. The exports of provisions have much declined this year, and are almost one-half of the average of the last 10 years. The exports of all other articles of merchandise have likewise fallen off from 17,769 maunds to 8,001 maunds, a decrease of 9,768 maunds.

Rail-borne traffic.

The total rail-borne traffic is compared below with that of the preceding two years. The weight of the total traffic is only 458,545 maunds above that of the preceding year; but the value thereof far exceeds the value of the previous year's traffic, *viz.* by 652 lakhs of rupees. This great excess is due partly to the rise in the prices of the more important articles of trade and partly to "Treasure" (amounting in value to 366¾ lakhs of rupees) having been registered for the first time during the year under report. The volume of the export trade, which was waning last year, continued to decline, while the import trade rose from 35,059,695 to 39,187,360 maunds—a figure which almost approximates the abnormal import traffic of 1894-95, when indifferent harvests in this province coincided with plentiful crops in the Panjáb.

	Weight in maunds.			Value in rupees.		
	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.
Imports ...	39,476,973	35,059,695	39,187,360	15,59,26,358	14,99,77,247	19,70,90,374
(Excluding treasure) ...	...	...	...	...	...	17,88,62,064
Exports ...	26,724,171	25,422,478	21,753,358	20,09,51,497	18,97,16,134	20,78,02,249
(Excluding treasure)...	...	...	...	...	...	18,93,54,316
Total ...	66,201,144	60,482,173	60,940,718	35,68,77,855	33,96,93,381	40,48,92,623
(Excluding treasure)..	...	...	...	...	...	36,82,16,380

The figures given below indicate the share taken by each important province in the transactions with these provinces during the past two years :—

	Percentage on total imports.		Percentage on total exports.	
	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.
Bombay Presidency	1·7	2·3	2·4	2·0
Bengal	46·0	44·7	7·6	10·0
Panjáb	24·4	15·1	28·7	28·1
Central Provinces	2·5	4·9	3·8	4·1
Rájputána and Central India	15·8	16·6	18·5	20·4
Bombay Port	1·7	1·9	9·9	10·2
Calcutta Port	7·6	12·6	26·5	22·8
Other British Provinces and native states	0·3	1·9	2·6	2·4
Total ...	100	100	100	100

The following table compares the traffic in each of the principal articles of export and import in the year under report with their traffic in the preceding four years :—

Articles.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.
Import.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.
Cotton	170,846	202,674	200,162	233,061	249,053
Wheat	146,487	1,102,790	3,105,056	1,433,991	1,310,970
Other grains	1,073,346	2,712,550	14,319,809	7,807 020	15,137,142
Cotton goods	1,024,742	1,069,487	899,856	836,155	772,405
Wool	17,127	19,057	16,881	15,631	22,455
Woollen goods	18,331	13,256	12,376	9,954	11,235
Coal	8,953,564	9,526,300	10,687.456	13,265,111	10,141,067
Metals	1,552,494	1,780,150	933,105	1,015 962	1,054,059
Salt	4,495,424	4,113,930	3,893,842	4,067,001	4,168,655
Kerosine oil	452,863	468,801	515,646	490,410	419,235
Stick lac	131,903	118,202	185,874	234,867	261,258
Export.					
Cotton	786,715	1,003,908	564,577	1,649,137	1,200,191
Wheat	8,251,464	3,134,212	3,715,970	3,580,712	1,334,948
Other grains	7,355,275	4,024,105	5,958,837	2,388,114	1,499,565
Oilseeds	5,914,587	6,600,064	4,176,931	2,651,524	3,722,259
Sugar	5,015,546	5,556,935	5,343,562	4,713,996	4,057,048
Tea	14,550	21,227	22,497	22,919	17,391
Hides and skins	274,198	248,819	462,509	407,264	326,326
Ghí	230,435	289,447	259,368	271,058	348,823
Indigo	35,319	61,379	48,600	» 68,838	82,201
Shell lac	87,598	92,117	113,323	100,136	165,991
Saltpetre	176,704	144,576	150,094	282,215	274,844
Opium	66,648	65,998	64,274	55,592	76,196
Cotton and woollen goods ...	136,206	136,536	175 498	175,781	209,632
Metals	252,419	313,710	296,300	194,156	215,940

In 1896 the cotton crop occupied an area which exceeded that of the preceding year by 8·46 per cent. ; but owing to the sudden cessation of the rains in August the season was not as favourable as in the past year. The exports of cotton, therefore, declined from 1,649,137 to 1,200,191 maunds, while the imports rose from 233,061 to 249,053 maunds. The exports are, however, much larger than what they were in the three wet seasons of 1892-94.

The exports of wheat diminished from 3,580 ,712 to 1,334,948 maunds, and the imports from 1,433,991 to 1,310,970 maunds. The exports of other grains, too, fell off from 2,388,114 to 1,499,565 maunds ; but owing to agricultural scarcity the imports rose very considerably from 7,807,020 to 15,137,142 maunds and are the highest on record. The chief grains imported were rice from Bengal and the port of Calcutta, *juár* and *bájrá* from the Panjáb, Rájputána, and Sindh ; gram and pulse from the Panjáb and Bengal ; and other grains from Rájputána and Bengal. The figures of export and import of food grains show the extent to which the province has suffered from the continued agricultural depression of recent years which culminated in the present year's famine. The large net export of food grains, amounting to 14,387,206 maunds in 1892-93 sunk to 3,342,977 maunds in 1893-94. In the

next three years there was a net import of food grains; in 1894-95 of 97½ lakhs; in 1895-96 of 32¾ lakhs; and in 1896-97 of 136 lakhs of maunds.

The exports of all kinds of oilseeds rose from 2,651,524 to 3,722,259 maunds, while the imports declined from 537,980 to 127,221 maunds. The improvement in the trade of oilseeds occurred mainly under rapeseed, the yield of which in 1896 was excellent almost everywhere. The yield of linseed which is extensively grown in Bundelkhand was bad, and the exports fell off largely.

The exports of sugar, which have been falling off for some years, further declined from 4,713,996 to 4,057,048 maunds, having nowhere improved except in the Meerut Division. On the other hand, the export of *ghí* rose from 271,058 to 348,823 maunds, due no doubt to the inability of the people to consume this article in consequence of the high prices of food grains. In Rohilkhand in particular, the export of *ghí* almost reached the dignity of a new trade.

The exports of hides and skins fell off from 407,264 to 326,326 maunds. In 1895-96 cattle-disease prevailed during the greater part of the year in the Allahabad Division, and the exports in that year were abnormally high. The decline in the export of hides in the present year is also largely due to the local demand which arose in connection with irrigation from wells after the autumn rains came suddenly to an end.

The area sown with indigo in 1896 was 20·50 per cent. more than in the year before. The light rains were again very favourable to this crop; and the exports were as high as 82,201 maunds, as compared with 68,838 maunds in the preceding year. Tea, however, did considerably worse than in the year before.

The exports of shell-lac rose from 100,136 to 165,991 maunds, and were chiefly despatched to Calcutta, from the Benares Division. The imports of stick lac likewise rose from 234,867 to 261,258 maunds, and were received in the same division from Bengal and Central Provinces.

Owing to agricultural distress the decline in the imports of cotton goods noticed in the last year's report, was maintained in the present year. The imports amounted to 772,405 maunds as compared with 836,155 maunds in the previous year.

The imports of all kinds of metals rose slightly from 1,015,962 to 1,054,059 maunds. Slight increases have occurred in the receipts of iron and steel and of wrought copper and brass; but the imports of unwrought copper and brass and of other metals have declined largely. It may be that the manufacture of utensils has been checked by high prices.

The imports of salt rose slightly from 4,067,001 to 4,168,655 maunds, of which no less than 3,022,954 maunds were received from Rájputána.

Road Traffic.

The posts established in April 1894 for the registration of road traffic in the Rohilkhand Division and in the districts of Meerut and Naini Tal were maintained during the year under report. Like the rail-borne traffic the road traffic, too, shows a large decrease in the import and export trade of each of the districts concerned except Bijnor, where a slight increase has occurred in the import trade, particularly in grain, *ghí* and sugar.

The registration of the three years' traffic in the districts mentioned above was completed on the 31st March 1897; and the staff was moved in April following to the Meerut Division, where they are employed in collecting statistics, partly in connection with projected railway lines and partly with a view to ascertain the trade and resources of this part of the province.

PUBLIC WORKS.

(a)—Buildings and Roads.

The following is a review of the operations in each of the three circles of superintendence during the year :—

FIRST CIRCLE.

IMPERIAL SERVICES.

Military Works.

Bijnor district.—Constructing a diversion road from the Najibabad Railway Station to the 13th mile of the Najibabad and Lansdowne road.

This work is practically finished, but as the compensation for land taken up was not paid during the year, the accounts have not been finally closed. The total expenditure on the work up to date is Rs. 6,273 against an estimate of Rs. 8,539.

Civil Works.

No important works were undertaken under this head.

PROVINCIAL SERVICES.

CIVIL BUILDINGS.

Administration.

Agra district.—Additions and alterations to the Collector's kachahri.

The project for this work provides for—

(i)—Conversion of the old male havalat into a treasury, and the addition of a verandah all round the building.

(ii)—Conversion of the old female havalat into the day havalat for under-trial prisoners.

(iii)—Fitting the present treasury room with iron record racks and converting it into a record-room for the accommodation of patwáris' papers.

A budget grant of Rs. 4,000 was made for the work during 1896-97, and this amount has been fully utilized. The treasury block has been completed to the springing of the verandah roof arches. The estimate for the work amounts to Rs. 18,733.

Bijnor district.—Constructing a new tahsíli at Nagina.

This work was noticed in last year's report as having been stopped for want of funds. Rupees 5,000 were allotted during 1895-96 and Rs. 6,000 during 1896-97. The office block and the chaprásis' lines have been finished, and the foundations and plinth of the Tahsíldár's and Peshkar's quarters have been laid. The Peshkar's and Tahsíldár's quarters, stables, and enclosure wall will be completed next year. The total expenditure incurred on the work is Rs. 11,184 against an estimate of Rs. 16,942.

Mainpuri district.—Constructing a new tahsíli at Jasrana.

An expenditure of Rs. 6,000 was incurred towards the collection of materials against a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 14,979.

Bareilly district.—Re-roofing nine rooms of the Commissioner's kachahri and providing a porch for the same.

This was an unfinished work of the previous year, which has now been completed at a cost of Rs. 5,806 against an estimate of Rs. 5,750.

Excise Buildings.

Agra district.—Constructing a bonded warehouse for the storage of hemp drugs in the sadr distillery.

The full amount of the estimate, *viz.*, Rs. 8,614, was allotted during the year. The work has been practically completed at an expenditure of Rs. 8,810.

Agra district.—Constructing an enclosure wall round the sadr distillery.

This work has been completed at a cost of Rs. 4,247 against an estimate of Rs. 4,123.

Bareilly district.—Constructing a store-room for hemp drugs.

An allotment to the full amount of the estimate, *viz.*, Rs. 3,371, was made for the work. Against this an expenditure of Rs. 2,450 only was incurred during the year, the balance lapsing. This was owing to the allotment having been received late. The building was practically finished during the year, but the racks could not be erected before the end of March.

Monuments.

Agra district.—Restoration of certain buildings of historical interest at Fatehpur-Sikri.

This is an unfinished work of the previous year, and was mentioned in last year's report. It has now been completed. The most important of the buildings, although not actually restored to their original state, have been considerably improved from the dilapidated condition to which they had been reduced. The total outlay on the work has been Rs. 11,953 against an estimate of Rs. 12,013.

Agra district.—Conservation of certain buildings of historical interest at Fatehpur-Sikri.

This work was taken in hand in 1894-95, and was mentioned in last year's report. It has now been completed at a cost of Rs. 8,783 against a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 8,860. The allotment of Rs. 2,700 for the last year was utilized in repairing the Khwabgah and Hada Mahál, &c.

Law and Justice.

Budaun district.—Constructing a new munsifi at Sahaswan.

This work has been completed at a cost of Rs. 5,801 against an estimate of Rs. 5,310.

Budaun district.—Constructing a new munsifi at Bisauli.

The estimate for the work amounts to Rs. 6,000, against which an expenditure of Rs. 2,500 was incurred in the collection of materials. The balance of the allotment could not be utilized as it was made late in the year.

Pilibhít district.—Constructing a new munsifi at Pilibhít.

The old munsifi was sold to the Dufferin Fund Committee for a female hospital for Rs. 5,500, which was used in the construction of a new munsifi. The work has been completed at a cost of Rs. 5,899 against an estimate of Rs. 5,887.

Ecclesiastical.

Saháranpur district.—Additions and alterations to St. John's Church at Roorkee.

The estimate for this work amounts to Rs. 5,519, and the work has been completed at a cost of Rs. 5,752.

Police.

Agra district.—Additions and alterations to the Reserve Police Lines.

The amount of the sanctioned estimated for this work is Rs. 34,058, of which Rs. 14,000 were allotted during 1896-97. This sum has been expended in collecting materials. Besides this two barracks for constables and one stable have been completed to roof level. The work is still in progress.

Pilibhít district.—Constructing a 3rd class police station at Ameria.

This work was started last year and has since been completed at a cost of Rs. 4,437 against an estimate of Rs. 4,684.

Pilibhít district.—Constructing a 3rd class police station at Madho Tanda.

The estimate for this work amounts to Rs. 6,369, against which an expenditure of Rs. 2,266 was incurred on the collection of materials. The work was stopped as the allotment was withdrawn.

Dehra Dún district.—Constructing a 1st class police station at Rajpur.

Materials to the value of about Rs. 1,000 were collected for the work in 1894-95. Owing to difficulties connected with the acquisition of the site first selected, a new site has, under the orders of Government, been taken up at a cost of Rs. 370 during the present year. The materials previously collected have been removed from the old to the new site at a cost of Rs. 140, which was covered by a requisition. The fair project for the work has not yet been finally sanctioned.

Aligarh district.—Constructing a 1st class police station at Koel.

This work was started last year, and has since been completed at a cost of Rs. 6,372 against a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 6,372.

Educational.

Saháranpur district.—Enlarging the main building of the Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee.

Owing to the change of system at the Thomason Civil Engineering College, where students will now undergo a course lasting for three years instead of for two years, additional accommodation was found to be necessary. The requisite extension of the building was obtained by dismantling the outer irregular walls and replacing by a straight outer wall, converting the narrow verandahs into good sized rooms. The work was practically completed on 31st March 1897; an expenditure of Rs. 32,982 having been incurred against a sanctioned estimate for Rs. 34,291.

Saháranpur district.—Constructing water-works for the Thomason College, Roorkee.

The estimate for this work amounts to Rs. 5,618, and an expenditure of Rs. 4,000 was incurred in the manufacture of piping, &c., in the Roorkee Workshops.

Medical.

Agra district.—Making certain additions and alterations to the medical school buildings.

This work was fully noticed in last year's report. The project has since been completed at a cost of Rs. 42,194 against an estimate of Rs. 40,203.

Agra district.—Supplying furniture for the new medical school buildings.

The total expenditure on this work has been Rs. 5,425 against a sanctioned estimate for Rs. 5,678.

Bareilly district.—Constructing twelve quarters for native warders at the Bareilly Lunatic Asylum.

This work has been completed at a cost of Rs. 3,000 against an estimate of Rs. 3,508.

Miscellaneous Public Works Buildings.

Etáwah district.—Constructing an office for the District Engineer.

This work was started last year. The remaining petty items have since been completed; the total cost of the buildings being Rs. 4,548 against an estimate for Rs. 4,645.

COMMUNICATIONS.

1—Metalled Roads.

A.—Bridged and drained throughout.

Dehra Dún district.—Constructing Dehra and Rampur-Mandi road.

This line of communication, except the first four miles from Dehra westwards, has up to the present been classed as a 2nd class local road. In its present condition the road is very difficult for traffic, and as it is a very important one owing to its passing through richly cultivated land, and to its being the only road to Dehra and northwards in the event of the road from Saháranpur through the Shiwaliks being blocked, it was decided to class it as a provincial road, and to have it metalled and bridged accordingly. An estimate and plans were therefore called for, which were submitted early in 1896 for sanction, the cost of the scheme amounting to Rs. 79,459. With a view to commencing operations an estimate for collection of materials, amounting to Rs. 44,531, was sanctioned, and an expenditure of Rs. 9,801 has been incurred up to the 31st March 1897. The work was noticed in last year's report.

Saháranpur district.—Protective works in connection with the Kandhaur bridge in mile 85 of the Meerut, Roorkee and Landour road.

Noticed in last year's report. Certain protective works in connection with the bridge, necessitated by damages done by the floods of 1894, were taken up in the early part of 1895 and completed by the rains of that year. But on the 13th August 1895 a flood came down the river of some 4½ feet higher than the recorded high flood of 1894, and in consequence much of what had been completed prior to the rains was very seriously damaged. The new work undertaken during the year 1896, commencing from the month of February, consisted of certain works in connection with the bridge itself, such as closing the end (north-east) damaged bays with pakka masonry, strengthening flooring, converting No. 3 north-east end pier into an abutment pier, and reconstructing and altering the guide bunds.

The estimated cost of the work was Rs. 24,087, and it was completed at an expenditure of Rs. 21,905 before the rains of 1896.

Agra district.—Improving the gradients of the Agra and Mainpuri road.

Advantage was taken of famine relief works being opened in the district to improve the gradients of the 3rd mile of this road, which was very steep and a source of great inconvenience to traffic. Rupees 7,131 were expended during the year; the earthwork being near completion. The estimate is under preparation.

Moradabad district.—Constructing right approach road to the Ramganga railway bridge on the Meerut, Moradabad and Bareilly road.

This work was noticed in last year's report. It has since been completed at a cost of Rs. 12,355 against an estimate of Rs. 13,355.

Meerut district.—Increasing the waterway of the Choya Nadi bridge on the Meerut, Moradabad and Bareilly road.

The estimate for this work amounts to Rs. 4,466, and an expenditure of Rs. 1,500 was incurred during the year on collection of materials at site of work.

LOCAL INCORPORATED FUNDS.

Civil Buildings.

Educational.

Meerut district.—Constructing a tahsíli school at Hápur.

An expenditure of Rs. 2,641 has been incurred on this work up to date against a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 8,984. The work has been completed up to the plinth level.

Aligarh district.—Constructing a tahsíli school at Háthras.

The sanctioned estimate for the work amounts to Rs. 8,576, against which an expenditure of Rs. 6,601 has been incurred during the year. The whole of the main building work, with the exception of the parapets and gables, &c., has been completed. Teachers' quarters very nearly finished; three side compound walls completed; iron work nearly completed; doors and windows nearly completed.

COMMUNICATIONS.

CONTRIBUTION WORK.

5—Cleared, partially bridged and drained.

Muttra district.—Converting the Gobardhan to Radhakund road into a 1st class metalled road.

The Hon'ble Mohni Mohan Roy of Calcutta contributed a sum of Rs. 7,000 towards the metalling of this kachcha road for the convenience of pilgrims visiting Radhakund. This amount was placed in the Government treasury to the credit of the Public Works Department, and the work was, under the orders of the Local Government, carried out free of establishment and other charges. The amount has been successfully utilized and the work completed at a cost of Rs. 7,000 against an estimate of Rs. 7,016.

(1).—METALLED ROADS.

A.—Bridged and drained throughout.

Meerut district.—Metalling the Meerut and Baghpat road from Baleni to Baghpat.

This line of communication, besides being an important railway feeder, is one which passes through richly cultivated country, and its completion as a metalled road will materially conduce to the prosperity of the tract of country through which it passes. As far back as 1876 an estimate was sanctioned for metalling the portion from the Ganges Canal, 11th mile, to Baghpat, in the 31st mile; but, probably from lack of funds and the administrative changes in 1882, the work was carried out only up to Baleni, in the 18th mile. The portion of the road from Meerut to the Ganges Canal bridge, 1st to 11th mile, having been metalled prior to 1876, the work under review is the section from miles 18 to 31, or in other words from Baleni to Baghpat, and consists of earthwork and metalling. An estimate, amounting to Rs. 33,419 for this work, was sanctioned in December 1891, against which expenditure to the extent of Rs. 27,391 had been incurred up to 31st March 1897, leaving of the 14 miles, the total length, about 4 miles of the work untouched, 6 miles completed, and 4 miles with consolidation of metal to complete.

Agra district.—Metalling the Agra to Fatehabad road.

This road, which has been completed in every respect, provides a first class communication from Agra to Fatehabad, the headquarters of the tahsíl called after the same name. The total outlay has been Rs. 30,774 against a sanctioned estimate amounting to Rs. 30,950.

Budaun district.—Metalling the Ujhani and Sahaswan road.

This work was started last year, and has since been completed at a cost of Rs. 38,081 against a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 38,950.

Budaun district—Raising, bridging and metalling the Budaun and Kadir Chauk road.

The culverts in miles 10 and 12, and the dip in mile 7, have been completed, except for the consolidation of kankar, which will be done during the rains; 192,796 cubic feet of earthwork done, and 8,640 cubic feet of metal collected, in mile 6. The total expenditure incurred up to date is Rs. 2,714 against an estimate of Rs. 20,777.

Raising, bridging and metalling the Gunnaur and Babrala road.

This work was commenced in June 1896, and up to the 31st March 1897 only three culverts, costing Rs. 1,079, have been built against an estimate of Rs. 11,880, no more funds being available.

Moradabad district.—Opening a direct road from the town of Kanth to the railway station.

This work has been completed at a cost of Rs. 3,068 against an estimate of Rs. 2,987.

Muttra district.—Improving the berms and opening side drains of the Agra and Muttra road.

The estimate for this work amounts to Rs. 11,550. It was commenced as a famine relief work about the close of the year, and but little progress was made on the work.

Improving the berms and opening the side drains of the Jalesar to Muttra road.

Amount of estimate Rs. 11,331; commenced as a famine relief work at the close of the year, and but little progress was made.

Improving the berms and opening the side drains of the Agra and Aligarh road.

Amount of estimate Rs. 5,174. The work was commenced at the close of the year, and but little progress was made.

(1).—METALLED ROADS.

B.—Partially bridged and drained.

Muzaffarnagar district.—Restoring the up-stream left guide bund of the Titavi bridge on the Muzaffarnagar and Shamli road.

This work was started last year, and has since been completed at a cost of Rs. 9,985 against a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 9,874.

(2).—UNMETALLED ROADS.

A.—Bridged and drained throughout.

Saháranpur district.—Reconstructing the Katha Nadi bridge on the Nakur and Titron 2nd class road.

The sanctioned estimate for this work amounts to Rs. 9,037. An allotment of Rs. 2,260 was made during 1896-97, which was utilized on the purchase of iron work from the Roorkee Workshops.

Agra district.—Converting the Saiyan to Khairagarh road into a 1st class road.

An estimate, amounting to Rs. 22,379, was sanctioned in August 1896 for the conversion of this road into a 1st class road. The road connects the town of Khairagarh (the headquarters of the tahsíl) with the Saiyan railway station on the Indian Midland Railway. The work has been taken in hand as a famine relief project, and when completed will form a feeder to the railway. An expenditure of Rs. 6,946 has been incurred during the year, and out of the total length of 7 miles the earthwork of 5 miles has been completed, that of the remaining miles being still in progress.

Improving the Agra and Khairagarh road.

This work was started as a famine relief work, and about 4 miles were completed during the last year, the work being still in progress. Rupees 3,896 were expended during the year against a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 24,150.

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Etáwah district.—Raising and improving the Etáwah and Kálpi road.

This was the only famine relief work opened in the Etáwah district, and all labourers seeking help were employed on it. The proposal is to raise the embankment and metal the entire length of the road in the district, about 35 miles. This will provide better communication to the town of Kálpi, in the Jalaun district, which is a commercial centre. About 15,765,000 cubic feet of earthwork has been completed during the year. The estimated cost of the work was Rs. 67,336, and an expenditure of Rs. 74,417 has been incurred up to the end of March 1897.

Bulandshahr district.—Improving the Khurja and Jewar road.

The length of this road in the district is 16½ miles, and the sanctioned estimate for the work amounts to Rs. 7,082. Rupees 3,514 was expended during the year out of an allotment of Rs. 4,000 on completing the first 6 miles, together with two culverts. The work is still in progress.

Aligarh district.—Reconstructing the Chatri bridge over the Kali Nadi on the Sasni, Nanun, Dadaon and Sankra road.

(2)—UNMETALLED ROADS.

B.—Partially bridged and drained.

The old bridge over the Kali Nadi, consisting of three spans of 37 feet, was completely destroyed by the extraordinary floods of September 1885. The project for a new bridge was sanctioned in May 1894. It consists of 3 spans of 70½ feet, and in its construction the old girders of the Hindan bridge at Ghaziabad, remodelled, have been used. On either side of the bridge flood escapes have been made to augment the waterway in case of any further extraordinary flood, and the embankment slopes have been faced, block kankar pitching, to prevent breaches. The work was undertaken in March 1894, and at the end of March 1897 the bridge has been completed, with the exception of four training bunds and a little block kankar pitching. The estimated cost of the work was Rs. 46,345, and the expenditure up to 31st March 1897 was Rs. 48,512; the amount expended during April 1896 to March 1897 being Rs. 20,836.

Mainpuri district.—Raising the Shikohabad and Batesar road.

This is the only famine relief work which was opened in the Mainpuri district. The road is a very important, but unmetalled, one, and leads to Batesar, where one of the largest fairs in the provinces is held annually. The work was closed by order of the Commissioner, as the number of labourers who came on the work was very few. The first half of the road has been completed, and an expenditure of Rs. 2,727 has been incurred against an estimate of Rs. 8,214.

Budaun district.—Raising the Budaun and Sháhjahánpur road.

This work was taken up as a famine relief work, and an expenditure of Rs. 3,764 was incurred up to the end of March 1897, against an estimate of Rs. 4,688.

Sháhjahánpur district.—Special repairs to the 2nd class road from Pawayan to Khotar.

This work was undertaken as a famine relief work, and an expenditure of Rs. 879 was incurred up to the end of March 1897, against an estimate of Rs. 4,191.

Etah district.—Raising and improving the Etah and Aliganj road.

This work was undertaken by famine labour as a test of the amount of distress in the district. Only a limited number of workers came on to the work, and they began to leave after a short time. The work was estimated to cost Rs. 11,918, and an expenditure of Rs. 4,516 was incurred up to the end of March 1897, when the work was closed.

Agra district.—Raising and metalling the Fatehabad and Katchoraghát road.

This work was undertaken as a famine relief work in December 1896. The project, which is estimated to cost Rs. 88,347 when completed, will, it is hoped, afford a direct metalled communication to Etáwah. The earthwork of a greater portion of the road has been completed. An expenditure of Rs. 18,300 was incurred during the year under report, and the work is still in progress.

Bareilly district.—Constructing Bhojipura and Shahi road.

About one mile has been completed by famine labour. An expenditure of Rs. 5,377 has been incurred against an estimate of Rs. 13,671 sanctioned at normal rates.

Moradabad district.—Constructing a culvert and metalled dip on the Atrasi and Hasanpur road.

One-half of the work has been completed at a cost of Rs. 5,000 against an estimate of Rs. 11,654.

Improving the Amroha and Kanth road.

This work was taken up as a famine relief work, but has been closed for the present. Rupees 3,735 have been spent against an estimate of Rs. 11,691.

Sháhjahánpur district.—Metalling the Azizganj and Nibia ghát road.

This work was taken up as a famine relief work, and an expenditure of Rs. 442 was incurred up to the end of March 1897 against an estimate of Rs. 14,685.

Metalling the Katra and Khudaganj 2nd class road.

This work was taken up as a famine relief work, and an expenditure of Rs. 1,301 was incurred to the end of March 1897 against an estimate of Rs. 33,116.

Bareilly district.—Constructing a road from the Central Jail to join the Bareilly and Pilibhít road.

The earthwork has been completed, but compensation for land still remains to be paid. The total expenditure up to date is Rs. 3,060 against an estimate of Rs. 3,962. The work was executed by famine labour. The culverts and metalling will be done when the District Board can spare the funds.

Muttra district.—Constructing a 3rd class inspection bungalow at Mát on the Nojhil and Mát road.

Out of a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 3,843 funds to the extent of Rs. 2,000 were allotted during the year. Of this sum Rs. 1,466 were spent in collecting materials.

(3).—*Roads cleared partially, bridged and drained.*

Agra district.—Raising the Farrah and Kagarole road.

This work was undertaken as a relief work very late in the year, and an expenditure of Rs. 1,304 was incurred in carrying out the earthwork of about 1½ miles. The estimate has been submitted for sanction, and the work is in progress.

Muttra district.—Raising and improving the Baldeo and Itmadpur road.

This work was undertaken as a famine relief work, and has been practically completed at a cost of Rs. 15,304 against an estimate of Rs. 5,475 at normal rates.

Constructing a new road from Raya to Sadabad.

Work undertaken as a famine relief work, and an expenditure of Rs. 54,528 was incurred during the year against an estimate of Rs. 21,733. About three-fourths of the work was done during the year. The work is now nearly completed.

Pilibhít district.—Constructing road from Kalinagar to Shahgarh railway station.

The work has been completed as a test famine relief work at a cost of Rs. 5,686 against an estimate of Rs. 9,987.

Improving the Puranpur and Ghungchai road.

About three-fourths of the work has been done as a famine relief work at a cost of Rs. 7,335. The work has been stopped by order of the Collector.

Shâhjahânpur district.—Raising the 3rd class road from Tilhar to Nigohi.

This work was taken up as a famine relief work, and an expenditure of Rs. 1,890 was incurred up to the end of March 1897 against an estimate of Rs. 5,549.

Shâhjahânpur district.—Special repairs to the Shâhjahânpur and Shahabad road.

This work was taken up as a famine relief work, and an expenditure of Rs. 193 was incurred against an estimate of Rs. 2,844.

Bijnor district.—Converting the Chandpur, Nurpur, Tajpur and Seohara 3rd class road into a 2nd class.

Work done to the extent of the allotment, which has been utilized in building a culvert of two spans of ten feet each about a mile from Seohara and in doing earth-work from Seohara to that culvert. Total expenditure incurred up to date is Rs. 2,597 against an estimate of Rs. 43,278.

Bareilly district.—Converting the Aonla and Sirauli 3rd class road into 2nd class.

Nearly half a mile of the road has been completed by famine relief labour, and a sum of Rs. 2,998 has been spent on it against an estimate of Rs. 29,820.

Moradabad district.—Improving the Moradabad and Kanth *vid* Mogalpur road.

This work was undertaken as a famine relief work. It has been closed for the present. An expenditure of Rs. 14,098 has been incurred against an estimate of Rs. 42,365.

Bareilly district.—Converting the Bareilly and Bisalpur road from 3rd to 2nd class.

About one-third of the road has been completed by famine relief labour, and Rs. 13,790 were spent during the year against an estimate of Rs. 25,772.

Bareilly district.—Converting the Faridpur and Khudaganj 3rd class road into 2nd class. Nearly half of this road has been done by famine relief labour, and Rs. 6,311 have been spent against an estimate of Rs. 9,062.

Pilibhît district.—Improving the Bisalpur and Deoria road.

About one-third of this work has been done as a famine relief work at a cost of Rs. 5,347 against an estimate of Rs. 15,357. The work was stopped under orders of the Collector.

Pilibhît district.—Raising Pilibhît and Madhotanda road.

This work has been completed as a famine relief work at a cost of Rs. 16,585 against an estimate of Rs. 16,170.

Bareilly district.—Converting the Aonla and Bhamora 3rd class road into 2nd class.

This work was taken up as a famine relief work, and about two-thirds done during the year. An expenditure of Rs. 8,400 was incurred against an estimate of Rs. 6,393.

Pilibhît district.—Improving the Bisalpur and Pawayan road.

About one-fourth of the work has been done as a famine relief work at a cost of Rs. 2,209 against an estimate of Rs. 11,025.

Shâhjahânpur district.—Raising the 3rd class road from Jalalabad to Kundaria.

This work was taken up as a famine relief work, and an expenditure of Rs. 477 was incurred up to the end of March 1897 against an estimate of Rs. 10,199.

Bijnor district.—Improving Hardwár and Moradabad road.

The project for this road is divided into the four following sections:—

Section I.—From district boundary to Dhampur.

„ II.—From Dhampur to Nagina.

„ III.—From Nagina to Najibabad.

„ IV.—From Najibabad to district boundary.

Section II has been done by famine relief labour, and about half a mile of work done in Section I. The other sections have not yet been taken up. The total expenditure incurred during the year is Rs. 9,324.

Bijnor district.—Improving the Haldaur, Nehtore, Daranagar, Nagina, and Barapura 3rd class road. This road is divided into four sections :—

Section I.—From Daranagar to Haldaur.

„ II.—From Haldaur to Nehtore.

„ III.—From Nehtore to Nagina.

„ IV.—From Nagina to Barapura.

About four miles of Section II have been done by famine labour, and a sum of Rs. 5,525 has been spent on the work. No other sections have been taken in hand.

Moradabad district.—Improving the Sambhal and Hasanpur road.

The work was taken up as a famine relief work, and Rs. 3,674 was spent up to the end of March 1897, when it was closed under the orders of the Collector.

Pilibhít district.—Constructing a 3rd class approach road from the 16th mile of the Puranpur and Pilibhít road to Shahgarh railway station.

This work was completed as a test relief work at a cost of Rs. 3,419 against an estimate of Rs. 4,336.

(4).—*Roads cleared only.*

Etah district.—Raising and improving the Agra and Jalesar road.

The estimate for this work amounts to Rs. 3,654, and an expenditure of Rs. 3,246 was incurred up to the end of March 1897. The work was undertaken by famine labour under the intermediate or petty contract system as a test of the amount of distress in the district. Only a limited number of labourers came to the work, who began to leave after a short time. The work was closed in March 1897.

Sháhjahánpur district.—Raising 4th class road from Rafiabad Kalan to Zarinpur *viâ* Mirzapur.

This work was taken up as a famine relief work, and an expenditure of Rs. 1,322 was incurred up to the end of March 1897 against an estimate of Rs. 3,692.

Sháhjahánpur district—Raising the 4th class road from Parour to Rafiabad Kalan.

This work was taken up as a famine relief work, and an expenditure of Rs. 216 was incurred on the work up to the end of March 1897 against an estimate of Rs. 3,007.

Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

Agra district.—Levelling the ravines behind the Maternity Hospital.

The unsightly broken ground in the neighbourhood of the Maternity Hospital has been levelled as a famine relief work at a cost of Rs. 3,602.

Agra district.—Levelling the mounds and ravines between the Fort and the Táj.

Owing to the stress of famine and to the number of poor people seeking help in the vicinity of the city of Agra, it became necessary to select a work on which they could be employed. The ground between the Fort and the Táj is one mass of unsightly ravines and mounds, but it is believed it could be converted into a handsome park. This work was accordingly selected, and, after obtaining Government sanction, relief work was started in December 1896. The work has been partially carried out, but cholera making its appearance the labourers had to be transferred to other works situated at some distance from Agra. The expenditure during 1896-97 was Rs. 68,166.

Etah district.—Improving the drainage of the town of Kasganj.

This work was noticed in last year's report. It has since been completed and, as was expected, the sanitary condition of the town has been considerably improved. The total outlay has been Rs. 9,824 against Rs. 10,428, the amount of the sanctioned estimate.

SECOND CIRCLE.

IMPERIAL SERVICES.

MILITARY WORKS.

THERE were no important works under this head requiring special notice.

CIVIL WORKS.

Opium.

Partábgarh district.—Constructing an opium godown at Partábgárh.

This work is in progress and approaching completion. It was considered to be urgent by the Opium Agent, and hence full allotment was made during the year: but owing to the delay in obtaining the ironwork from Roorkee, the work could not be completed. Expenditure on the work during the year was Rs. 12,248 against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 13,259.

Sítapur district.—Additions and alterations to the opium godown at Sidhauli.

The opium godown at Sidhauli, in the Sítapur district, was originally a distillery. There are two long sheds in the enclosure and some godowns. These were falling in and were considered unsafe. All have been reroofed with sound timbers and tiling, and *asamis'* sheds have been constructed along the enclosure walls; also offices for the opium officers to work in. Estimate for work Rs. 7,045; outlay incurred Rs. 2,392. The work is still in progress.

Postal and Telegraph.

There were no works of sufficient importance under these heads.

Minor Departments.

Naini Tal district.—Constructing buildings for a Bacteriological Laboratory at Mukhtesar.

This work, which was noticed in full in last year's report, was nearly all completed with the exception of porches and certain petty works. The expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 6,550.

Naini Tal district.—Furniture and fittings required for the buildings of the Bacteriological Laboratory at Mukhtesar.

This work was also nearly completed with the exception of the erection of gas apparatus. The expenditure incurred during the year under review was Rs. 10,600.

PROVINCIAL SERVICES.

CIVIL BUILDINGS.

Administration.

Naini Tal district.—Provision of a temporary Government House at Sherwood, Naini Tal.

This work, which was noticed in detail in the last year's report, was completed during the year under review at a cost of Rs. 22,263 against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 21,700. Expenditure during the year was Rs. 16,627.

Naini Tal district.—Constructing a new Government House at Naini Tal.

During the year under review proposals were made by Government to the Committee of the Diocesan School, Naini Tal, for the purchase of the Sherwood property at Naini Tal and its adjacent ground for the purpose of building a new Government House and a Secretariat Office. Negotiations were made, and afterwards settled, with the Committee on the following terms:—

(*i*) A payment by Government of Rs. 1,15,000 for the construction of a new Diocesan Boys' School.

(*ii*) The provision of a cleared site on the Ayarpata hill for the new school building and a play-ground.

(*iii*) The preparation of plans and estimates under instructions of the Committee and the actual construction at Committee's cost by this Department.

(*iv*) A guarantee by Government against loss from possible excess of expenditure over estimate, provided the estimates are approved by Government.

(*v*) The payment of rent and taxes for reasonable accommodation for the school until the new building is built.

(*vi*) A guarantee of Rs. 5,000 per annum against incidental losses to be incurred by the Committee in the removal of the school from Sherwood.

After the negotiations were settled, steps were at once taken by Government for the purchase of Giwali Park and Ardmore Estates near the Sherwood grounds for the new Government House buildings and out-offices. The purchases were completed during the year for Rs. 12,000 and Rs. 22,000 respectively.

The site on the Ayarpata Hill was levelled for the building of the new Diocesan School at a cost of Rs. 11,067. The construction of the main building of the school and subsidiary buildings was commenced, and expenditure of Rs. 659 and Rs. 791 was incurred against the sanctioned estimates of Rs. 74,937 and Rs. 19,493 respectively. Materials to the extent of Rs. 7,612 were also collected in the year against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 7,400.

The site for the new Government House was also cleared with an expenditure of Rs. 14,368 against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 15,959. Materials to the extent of Rs. 8,755 were also collected and some of the out-houses completed.

The following is the total expenditure incurred during the year on account of the Government House, Naini Tal:—

	Estimate. Rs.	Expenditure. Rs.
(1) Levelling site for new Government House, acquisition of Giwali Park and Ardmore Estates, collection of materials of some outhouses and subsidiary works	99,480	83,370
(2) Works in connection with the removal of the Diocesan Boys' School from Sherwood and construction of a new school ...	1,20,478	26,344
(3) Provision of a temporary Government House at Sherwood with additions and alterations to the building	25,967	26,530
Total ...	2,47,925	1,36,244

The design for the main building of the new Government House has been entrusted to Mr. F. Stevens, Architect, Bombay.

Naini Tal district.—Government Secretariat Offices at Naini Tal.

This building, which was completed last year, was burnt down during the year under review. When the fire took place it was occupied by the Diocesan Boys' School, the Secretariat having been previously removed to the new Kachahri Building at Naini Tal. The school was then removed to Khurpa Tal; but cholera having broken out there, it was subsequently removed to Naini Tal in a hired building. The expenses incurred in these moves and compens tion to the school for their losses amounted to Rs. 2,264, which was paid by Government against a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 2,602.

Lucknow district.—Additions and alterations to the Government House at Lucknow.

The whole work, consisting of raising and certain additions to the reception-room, re-arrangement of cook-house and boiler-shed, water-supply to verandah-room, &c., has been completed during the year. The expenditure incurred on the work was Rs. 7,990 against a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 7,862. A separate estimate was sanctioned for Rs. 4,979 for constructing enclosure wall round extensions to Government House compound, which was taken in hand and completed during the year with an expenditure of Rs. 4,367.

Naini Tal district.—Constructing the new Kachahri Buildings at Naini Tal.

This work, which was noticed in full in the reports of the previous year, was nearly completed during the year under review, with the exception of the approach road, the tower, and a few other petty works. The expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 19,890. A revised estimate for the work has since been prepared and sanctioned for Rs. 1,26,033.

The building was occupied during the year by the Secretariat Offices.

Sultánpur district.—Reroofing the Deputy Commissioner's Court at Sultánpur.

This work was completed during the year under review, with a total expenditure of Rs. 7,908 against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 7,909. Outlay incurred during the year was Rs. 2,731.

Unao district.—Additions to chaprásis's lines connected with the tahsíli at Unao.

This work was completed at a cost of Rs. 5,100 against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 5,959.

Excise Buildings.

Constructing a depôt for storage of drugs in the Lucknow distillery. An estimate for this work was sanctioned for Rs. 12,878, and the work completed during the year for Rs. 11,964.

Law and Justice.

Unao district.—Constructing Sessions Circuit-house with out-houses at Unao.

Work on this building was resumed during the year. Roofing and masonry have been completed. Outlay incurred during the year was Rs. 6,440.

Kheri district.—Constructing Sessions Court-house at Lakhimpur.

An estimate for collection of materials was sanctioned for this work during the year. Outlay incurred during the year was Rs. 3,000 against the sanctioned estimate for the s me amount.

Gonda district.—Constructing a new Judge's Cour at Gonda.

This was noticed in the last year's report. An expenditure of Rs. 2,282 was incurred on it during the year under review. The work could not be completed as funds were reappropriated to other works.

Fyzabad district.—Constructing Cantonment Magistrate's Court at Fyzabad.

This work was completed during the year under review at a total cost of Rs. 7,423 against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 6,966. Outlay incurred during the year was Rs. 2,821.

Police.

Fyzabad district.—Constructing a first class police station at Fyzabad.

This work was completed during the year under review at a total cost of Rs. 6,310 against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 6,167. Outlay incurred during the year was Rs. 2,968.

Naini Tal district.—Providing accommodation for 100 policemen at Haldwani.

This work was completed during the year under review at a total cost of Rs. 6,900 against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 6,632. Outlay incurred during the year was Rs. 1,360.

Educational.

The only work of importance under this sub-head was the construction of the Diocesan Boys' School with subsidiary buildings at Naini Tal, which has been noticed in this report under "Administration" buildings in connection with the proposed new Government House.

Medical.

Lucknow district.—Laying on municipal water to the Lunatic Asylum at Lucknow.

This work was completed during the year under review at a cost of Rs. 3,188.

Communications.

Naini Tal district.—Construction of a new iron girder bridge in mile 8 from Kathgodam of the Bareilly, Ranibagh and Naini Tal cart-road.

An estimate for Rs. 9,878 was sanctioned for this work, and an outlay of Rs. 4,610 incurred during the year. Abutments and other masonry works were completed.

Contribution Works.

Lucknow district.—Special repairs to roads and culverts and improving drainage at La Martinière Boys' School at Lucknow.

This work, which was noticed in the last year's report was completed during the year under review. The total length of the road, except the main road, as provided in the estimate, has been remetalled, and two new drains constructed and two bridges repaired during the year. The main road was repaired by the Municipality at the instance of the Martinière authorities. Outlay incurred during the year was Rs. 1,513.

Bahraich district.—Constructing a Memorial Church at Bahraich.

This work was completed during the year under review with a total expenditure of Rs. 7,503 against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 6,196. Outlay incurred during the year was Rs. 907.

Bahraich district.—Constructing a first class Dispensary at Piagpur.

An estimate for this work was sanctioned during the year for Rs. 9,721, and an expenditure of Rs. 6,112 incurred. The work is in progress.

LOCAL INCORPORATED FUNDS.

Civil Buildings.

There was no work of any importance under this head.

Communications.

Fyzabad district.—Raising and bridging the Daulatpur and Sohawal road.

This was taken in hand as a famine relief work and the budget provision surrendered. Outlay incurred during the year was Rs. 6,809, out of which Rs. 6,583 was spent under famine relief.

Gonda district.—Constructing and realigning the Khargupur and Itiathok road from fourth to second class.

Earthwork was completed, except where there were standing crops, out of famine funds. Six culverts have been constructed from the ordinary grant. Outlay incurred during the year was Rs. 9,819 (Rs. 5,288 debited to budget grant and Rs. 4,531 to famine grant) against an estimate of Rs. 17,751.

Bahraich district.—Raising the Bahraich and Bhinga road.

An expenditure of Rs. 257 was incurred on this work during the year against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 34,844. The work was afterwards postponed.

Partábgarh district.—Increasing the waterway of the forty-feet iron girder bridge over Paraya Nálá on the Partábgarh and Akbarpur second class road.

This work was completed during the year under review with a total expenditure of Rs. 12,515 against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 8,715. Outlay incurred during the year was Rs. 8,619.

Lucknow district.—Raising and metalling the Lucknow and Mahmudabad road.

Raising and bridging was completed. Four miles from the 5th mile have been metalled and kankar collected for about 2⅓ miles during the year. Outlay incurred during the year was Rs. 8,368.

Lucknow district.—Metalling and thereby raising to first class the Ajgain and Mohan second class road.

This work was completed during the year under review with a total expenditure of Rs. 26,773. Outlay incurred during the year was Rs. 1,457.

Hardoi district.—Metalling the Hardoi and Farukhabad road.

This work, which was noticed in the previous year's report, was completed during the year under review with a total expenditure of Rs. 10,744. Compensation for land was not paid.

Hardoi district.—Raising and metalling 4th to 8th miles of the Hardoi and Farukhabad road.

This work was noticed in the previous report. Collection and consolidation of kankar (one coat) was finished, and collection of kankar for the second coat completed. Outlay incurred during the year was Rs. 4,690.

Kheri district.—Raising and bridging the Gola and Aliganj third class road.

One culvert in mile 1, iron girder bridge in mile 2, and a culvert in mile 3, completed, and earthwork done up to 4½ miles. Outlay incurred during the year was Rs. 4,978 against a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 9,866.

THIRD CIRCLE.

IMPERIAL SERVICES.

MILITARY WORKS.

There were no important works under this head.

CIVIL WORKS.

Opium.

Ghâzipur district.—Constructing a stone godown in the Opium Factory.

This work consists of six store-rooms with an office and receiving-room; also a room for tents and two other small rooms. The superstructure has been carried to girder level, and the arching in of verandahs has been done.

Expenditure during the year, Rs. 19,624 against sanctioned estimate of Rs. 29,394.

Ghâzipur district.—Renewing roof of No. 12, cake godown, in the Opium Factory.

Materials to the value of Rs. 3,125, chiefly corrugated iron, collected during the year against an estimate of Rs. 9,409. Work suspended. Revised estimate under preparation.

Ghâzipur district.—Scheme for fire protection in the Opium Factory.

Portion of materials collected transferred to other urgent works. Bricks to the value of Rs. 1,402 remains at debit of the work against a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 4,000. Preparation of fair estimate in hand.

PROVINCIAL SERVICES.

CIVIL BUILDINGS.

Administration.

Cawnpore district.—Constructing a tahsíli at Pakhrain. Amount of estimate Rs. 20,477. Expenditure of Rs. 5,050 incurred during the year on collection of materials.

Fatehpur district.—Constructing a tahsíli at Khaga, amount of estimate Rs. 21,846. Expenditure up to end of March 1897 on collecting materials, Rs. 8,075.

Ghâzipur district.—Constructing a new office block in the tahsíli at Muhammadabad, amount of estimate Rs. 12,053. Completed for Rs. 10,349.

Ghâzipur district.—Constructing a tahsíli at Saidpur, amount of estimate Rs. 21,929. Outlay to date Rs. 6,365.

Work in progress.

Jaunpur district.—Additions to the Collector's Court, amount of estimate Rs. 15,143. Value of materials collected during the year Rs. 6,430.

Law and Justice.

Benares district.—Additions and alterations to District Court buildings, amount of estimate, Rs. 30,000. Completed for Rs. 30,156.

Jails.

Ballia district.—Constructing a Sadr havalat at Korantadih, amount of estimate Rs. 8,037. Completed for Rs. 8,400.

Police.

Bánda district.—Constructing a residence for the District Superintendent of Police, amount of estimate Rs. 7,565. Completed for Rs. 7,019.

Bánda district.—Residence for Assistant Magistrate. The building was purchased from the Municipality for Rs. 2,784.

Hamirpur district.—Constructing a 1st class police station at Sumairpur, amount of estimate Rs. 7,453. Completed for Rs. 7,121.

Lalitpur district.—Constructing a 1st class police station at Talbehat, amount of estimate Rs. 4,464. Completed for Rs. 5,279.

Benares district.—Constructing Reserve Police Lines, outlay during the year Rs. 4,029, against an estimate of Rs. 24,925.

Ballia district.—Constructing Reserve Police Lines at Korantadih.

This is an unfinished work of previous year. It has been held in abeyance pending settlement of the question regarding retransfer of the headquarters of the district to Ballia.

Materials to the value of Rs. 560 transferred to other works. The outlay to date is Rs. 11,160 against an estimate of Rs. 34,077.

Miscellaneous Public Improvements

Azamgarh district.—Protective works, Azamgarh city, amount of estimate Rs. 12,604. Work completed at a cost of Rs. 11,654.

The compensation for land has yet to be adjusted.

Jhánsi district.—Constructing a tank at Piprai, amount of estimateRs. 10,793. Outlay to date Rs. 1,214.

The waste weir flank walls and a portion of the dam have been done.

INCORPORATED LOCAL FUNDS.

COMMUNICATIONS.

(1) METALLED ROADS.

A.—Bridged and drained throughout.

Cawnpore district.—Raising and metalling the Akbarpur and Rura road, amount of estimate Rs. 23,500. Expenditure to date Rs. 11,260.

Fatehpur district.—Raising and metalling the Khaga and Kishenpur road, amount of estimate Rs. 30,193. Expenditure to date Rs. 23,637.

Jalaun district.—Metalling Jalaun-Madhogarh road, amount of estimate Rs. 49,950. Outlay to date Rs. 39,990.

Metalling up to the seventh mile finished except about half a mile in bed of Chiria nálá. Consolidation in miles 8, 12, 13 and 14 finished. Collection in miles 9, 10, 11, 15, 16 and 17 in progress.

Hamirpur district.—Raising, bridging and metalling the road from Mahoba towards Lauri in the Chatterpur State, amount of estimate Rs. 16,635. Completed for Rs. 16,227.

Bánda district.—Constructing a road from Maraini bázár to Attara Railway Station, Indian Midland Railway, amount of estimate Rs. 37,868. Outlay to date Rs. 27,126.

This is an important feeder road to the Indian Midland Railway. The earthwork, bridges, and large portion of metal collection completed.

Gorakhpur district.—Metalling Deoria and Barhaj road, amount of estimate Rs. 42,293. Outlay to date Rs. 25,507.

Miles 1 to 3 were done in the previous year. This year earthwork was done in miles 4 to 10 and 18.

The consolidation of one coat only was completed on miles 4 to 10 and 18; culverts were built in miles 3 to 6; and 14 irrigation drains were put in. The work is being carried on at present as a famine relief work.

(1) METALLED ROADS.

B.—Partially bridged and drained.

Jhânsi district.—Constructing Mau-Punch road, amount of estimate Rs. 1,55,921. Outlay to date Rs. 41,974.

The raising of this road has been completed: the greater portion of it by famine labour. Miles 1 to 6 have been consolidated and metal collected for miles 7 to 10.

Benares district.—Improving and metalling Phúlpur and Sindhora road, amount of estimate Rs. 18,515. Outlay to date Rs. 596.

Gorakhpur district.—Metalling a portion of road from Deoria to Padrauna, amount of estimate Rs. 11,795. Outlay to date Rs. 11,506.

Work completed.

(2) UNMETALLED ROADS.

A.—Bridged and drained throughout.

Bânda district.—Constructing Naraini-Kartal road, 2nd section, estimate Rs. 18,602. Outlay to date Rs. 14,741.

The girder bridge over the Galwa nála remains to be finished only. This will be done during 1897-98.

Ballia district.—Raising and bridging the road from Rasra in Ballia to Mau in Azamgarh *viâ* Haldarpur. The expenditure up to date has been Rs. 22,832 against an estimate of Rs. 39,421.

Ballia district.—Constructing Ballia and Ghorauli road, amount of estimate Rs. 10,789. Outlay to date Rs. 3,556.

Gorakhpur district.—Raising and bridging Koari Ram and Gola road, amount of estimate Rs. 11,583. Outlay to date Rs. 5,833.

Basti district.—Raising and bridging road from Bathuria to Chanderdipghát, amount of estimate Rs. 12,181. Outlay to date Rs. 1,380.

This work has been opened as a famine test work, and is in progress.

(2) UNMETALLED ROADS.

B.—Partially bridged and drained.

Benares district.—Raising and bridging Alinagar and Baburi road, amount of estimate Rs. 10,190. Outlay to date Rs. 641.

Benares district.—Improving Saidraga and Zamania road, amount of estimate Rs. 5,380. Outlay to date Rs. 688.

Gorakhpur district.—Constructing a road from Ganeshpur to Sindhuria *viâ* Tirmohanighát and Maharajganj, amount of estimate Rs. 44,942. Outlay to date Rs. 39,808.

Basti district.—Raising and improving Khalilabad to Chapraghát, amount of estimate Rs. 23,732. Outlay to date Rs. 5,314.

CONTRIBUTION WORKS.

Civil Buildings.

Benares district.—Additions to family quarters in the Prince of Wales' Hospital, amount of estimate Rs. 3,000. Outlay Rs. 2,950.

Benares district.—Special repairs to certain buildings in the Fatiman Gardens, amount of estimate Rs. 3,626. Outlay Rs. 3,447.

Mirzapur district.—Constructing a wall round the female side of the Victoria Jubilee Hospital, amount of estimate Rs. 2,826 Outlay Rs. 2,826.

Ballia district.—Constructing a branch dispensary at Bansdih. Amount of estimate Rs. 2,230. Outlay Rs. 2,230.

Ganges Navigation Works

As usual, the operations in connection with the above were undertaken for maintaining a navigable channel for cargo-boats and steamers over that portion of the Ganges which lies between its junction with the Gogra and Jumna. The minimum depth of the channel is fixed from four to five feet. A navigable channel was kept open the whole time, and no obstruction to traffic occurred. No accidents have been reported, and the operations carried on were successful. The outlay up to 30th June 1896 was Rs. 7,479, as detailed below :—

		Rs.
Allahabad district	...	2,162
Mirzapur ditto	...	1,181
Benares ditto	...	1,323
Ghâzipur ditto	...	867
Ballia ditto	...	1,946
Total	...	7,479

Government Workshops at Roorkee.

THE aggregate value of work done during the year was Rs. 3,85,600. The demand for tools and other requirements for famine work caused a considerable increase in work done for North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Provincial. The value of work done for Government departments and private customers was as follows :—

	Rs.
Public Works Department, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Provincial	93,426
Ditto, Other Provinces, Provincial and Military Works	46,500
Ditto, North-Western Provinces and Oudh and other Provinces, Irrigation	69,791
Ditto, State Railways	4,599
Commissariat and Ordnance Departments	20,275
Miscellaneous	16,721
Government and private customers, for cash	54,860
Manufacture for stock	60,011
Maintenance and sundry work for shops	19,417
Total	3,85,600

The gross revenue for the year was Rs. 90,026; the cost of establishment and repairs was Rs. 43,560, leaving a net profit of Rs. 46,466.

Stock has been reduced from Rs. 3,67,422 on 1st April 1896 to Rs. 2,53,271 on 31st March 1897.

Works carried out by the Agency of the Jail Department.

The following statement shows the works carried out by the Agency of the Jail Department:—

Serial number.	Project and work.	Budget item (1896-97.)	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Expenditure up to 31st March 1896.	Allotment during 1896-97.	Expenditure during 1896-97.	Remarks.
			Rs	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
	BUDGET WORKS.						
1	Re-roofing jail hospital in jail, Muttra.	32	2,508	..	2,500	2,500 0 0	Completed.
2	Constructing a new mill-shed in the Ghazipur Jail.	36	3,800	...	3,800	3,800 0 0	Ditto.
3	WORKS PROVIDED BY REAPPROPRIATION OF FUNDS.						
4	Constructing three quarters for superior officials in jail, Muzaffarnagar.	33	3,189	1,100 0 0	2,000	2,000 0 0	Ditto.
5	Constructing a mill-house in jail, Moradabad.	35	2,609	1,593 5 4	700	700 10 6	Ditto.
6	Constructing a new hospital in the District Jail, Allahabad.	A.	7,958	...	7,958	7,958 0 0	Ditto.
	Adding verandahs to two habitual barracks in the Jail, Moradabad.	29 appropriation B.	2,562	..	1,000	999 15 4	Project under revision: spent on purchase of material.
	A. Transferred from item 33. Rs. 358						
	A. Transferred from item 34. 1,300						
	A. Transferred from item 35. 5,000						
	A. Transferred from item 44B. 1,300						
	Total .. 7,958						

Works of Public utility.

Expenditure to the extent of Rs. 1,25,855 or Rs. 50,568 more than the previous year's outlay, was incurred during 1896-97 on works of public utility by private individuals and from private contributions.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The revenue realized during the year 1896-97, as compared with the revised estimate for that year and the actuals for 1895-96, are given below:—

Service.	1896-97. Revised estimate.	1896-97. Actuals.	1895-96. Actuals.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial ... Military Works	1,000	883	1,034
Imperial ... Civil ,, ...	...	39	244
Total ...	1,000	922	1,278

	Service.	1896-97. Revised estimate.	1896-97. Actuals.	1895-96. Actuals.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Provincial.	Rent of buildings	26,300	38,130	30,868
	Sales of buildings, lands, &c.	2,000	3,090	7,274
	Ditto tools and plant	800	391	2,425
	Ditto produce	20,000	13,669	13,636
	Ditto old materials	3,000	2,536	3,125
	Recoveries of deferred fees from students of the Royal Indian (Civil Engineering College).	...	...	...
	Fines, refunds and miscellaneous	2,700	4,687	5,908
	Profits from Roorkee Workshops	50,000	42,796	55,637
	Ferry receipts	30,000	25,007	31,740
	Unclaimed deposits	200	441	...
	Thomason Civil Engineering College	...	...	26,793
	Total ...	1,35,000	1,28,747	1,77,406
Incorporated Local Funds.	Rent of buildings	2,400	2,180	2,897
	Sales of buildings	...	...	2,700
	Ditto tools and plant	500	391	2,426
	Ditto produce	7,000	646	6,628
	Ditto old materials	200	206	649
	Value of old materials received from old buildings ...	100	32	...
	Fines, refund and miscellaneous	300	4,269	4,892
	Unclaimed deposits	...	62	—4
	Arboriculture	9,500	6,573	6,879
	Total ...	20,000	14,359	27,067

The actuals for the year were less by Rs. 11,972 than the revised estimates and by Rs. 61,723 than the actuals for 1895-96.

The budget grants, as finally revised, were as follows:—

		Rs.	Rs.
Imperial ...	Military	30,000	
	Civil Works	1,76,000	
	Famine Relief	83,00,000	
			85,06,000
Provincial		26,27,000	
Incorporated Local		16,53,000	
			48,80,000
	GRAND TOTAL ...		1,27,86,000

The actual expenditure of the year, distributed by funds, was:—

		Rs.	Rs.
Imperial ...	Military	21,903	
	Civil Works	1,79,626	
	Famine Relief	77,86,225	
			79,87,754
Provincial		25,63,773	
Incorporated Local		16,16,793	
			41,80,566
Contributions		87,951	87,951
	GRAND TOTAL ...		1,22,56,271

and classified by service and main heads of accounts, the expenditure was as under :—

Service.	Original works.	Repairs.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Suspense.	Total.	Deduct expenditure in England.	Net outlay.
Imperial.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Military	11,052	6,832	3,778	241	...	21,903	...	21,903
Civil works ...	96,976	49,126	31,747	2,071	...	1,79,920	294	1,79,626
Famine Relief ...	70,98,007	53,239	72,193	5,34,539	28,247	77,86,225	...	77,86,225
Total ...	72,06,035	1,09,197	1,07,718	5,36,851	28,247	79,88,048	294	79,87,754

Service.	Original works.	Repairs.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Suspense.	Total.	Deduct expenditure in England.	Net outlay.
Provincial.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Civil Buildings ...	5,83,300	2,90,371	7,38,090*	4,607	67,196	25,63,773	...	25,63,773
Communication ...	91,861	8,02,685						
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	1,07,249	12,806						
Total ...	7,82,410	11,05,862	7,38,090*	4,607	67,196	25,63,773	...	25,63,773
Incorporated Local.								
Civil Buildings ...	72,583	58,902	4,00,000	11,000	....	16,16,793	...	16,16,793
Communications ...	2,92,016	7,62,815						
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	4,306	15,171						
Total ...	3,68,905	8,36,888	4,00,000	11,000	...	16,16,793	...	16,16,793
Contributions ...	63,240	24,035	676	....	...	87,951	...	87,951
GRAND TOTAL ...	84,20,590	20,75,982	12,46,484	5,52,458	38,949	1,22,56,565	294	1,22,56,271

* Includes Rs. 41,632 for Roorkee Workshops.

The variations between actual outlay and the final grant are shown below :—

Service.	Final grants.	Actual outlay.	Outlay compared with grant.		Percentages of excess or short outlay.
			More.	Less.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Imperial { Military	30,000	21,903	...	8,097	—26·99
Imperial { Civil works ...	1,76,000	1,79,626	3,626	...	2·06
Famine Relief	83,00,000	77,86,225	...	5,13,775	—6·19
Provincial	26 27,000	25,63,773	...	63,227	—2 41
Local	16,53,000	16,16,793	...	36,207	—2·19
Total ...	1,27,86,000	1,21,68,320	3,626	6,21,306	—4·83
			6,17,680		

(*b*)—*Railways.*

The control of Provincial Railways was transferred to the Director-General of State Railways from the 1st January 1891.

(c).—*Canals.*

Section I.—Financial Results.

Capital outlay during and up to the end of the year.—The direct and indirect Capital outlay during and up to the end of the year is shown for each work in the following statement:—

Class.	Works.	During the year. Direct charges.	During the year. Indirect charges.	During the year. Total, direct and indirect charges.	Total, direct and indirect charges to end of 1896-97.
Major Works.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Protective Works (Account head 35).	Betwa Canal ...	43,612	1,098	44,710	42,80,864
Works of which the Capital outlay is not charged against Revenue (Account head 49).	Ganges Canal ...	2,05,681	13,004	2,18,685	2,98,50,813
	Lower Ganges Canal ...	2,54,763	26,982	2,81,745	3,47,76,553
	Agra Canal ...	62,399	9,081	71,480	95,34,543
	Eastern Jumna Canal ...	69,023	9,635	78,658	38,17,964
	Fatehpur Branch, Lower Ganges Canal.	8,34,658	67,732	9,02,390	13,87,488
Minor Works.	Total, Major Works ...	14,70,136	1,27,532	15,97,668	8,36,48,225
Works of which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept (Account head 43).					
Works in operation ...	Dún Canals ...	9,715	327	10,042	6,96,893
	Rohilkhand Canals ...	21,629	658	22,287	17,53,928
	Bijnor Canals ...	12,401	330	12,731	1,50,970
	Bundelkhand Lakes ...	...	...	...	82,398
	Total ...	43,745	1,315	45,060	26,84,189
Surveys ...	Bundelkhand Irrigation Works.	151	...	151	1,76,045
	Sarda Canals ...	...	...	...	49,572
	Total ...	151	...	151	2,25,617
	Total, Minor Works ...	43,896	1,315	45,211	29,09,806
	Grand Total ...	15,14,032	1,28,847	16,42,879	8,65,58,031

The total expenditure to the end of the year includes Rs. 8,09,90,962 direct, and Rs. 55,67,069 indirect charges. Of the direct charges, Rs. 7,79,88,658 have been provided from Imperial, and Rs. 30,02,304 from Provincial Funds.

Profit or loss based on realizations.—The revenue actually realized and the charges against Revenue during the last two years are shown below :—

	1895-96.				1896-97.				Increase or decrease in 1896-97.
	Protective Works.	Productive Works.	Minor Works.	Total.	Protective Works.	Productive Works.	Minor Works.	Total.	
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Water-rate and miscellaneous revenue.	25,861	36,72,268	1,37,183	38,35,312	83,317	74,68,105	2,42,264	77,93,686	+39,58,374
Indirect revenue.	...	11,74,982	86,284	12,61,266	...	11,74,982	86,284	12,61,266	...
Total ...	25,861	48,47,250	2,23,467	50,96,578	83,317	86,43,087	3,28,548	90,54,952	+39,58,374
Charges.									
Direct charges,	87,449	20,08,015	1,45,511	22,40,975	89,904	23,74,656	1,64,294	26,28,854	+3,87,879
Indirect do.	7,624	1,55,085	13,019	1,75,728	7,410	1,67,484	13,420	1,88,314	+12,586
Total ...	95,073	21,63,100	1,58,530	24,16,703	97,314	25,42,140	1,77,714	28,17,168	+4,00,465
Net revenue ...	—69,212	26,84,150	64,937	26,79,875	—13,997	61,00,947	1,50,834	62,37,784	+35,57,909
Interest charges.	1,60,675	28,87,838	...	30,48,513	1,61,694	29,41,511	...	31,03,205	+54,692
Profit or loss ...	—2,29,887	—2,03,688	64,937	—3,68,638	—1,75,691	31,59,436	1,50,834	31,34,579	+35,03,217

The net results for the two years are shown below :—

Class of works.	1895-96.	1896-97.
	Rs.	Rs.
Protective works	—2,29,887	—1,75,691
Productive do.	—2,03,688	31,59,436
Minor do.	64,937	1,50,834
Total Profits ...	—3,68,638	31,34,579

The general result of the year's operations is a net profit after paying all interest charges of Rs. 31,34,579. Excluding Protective works (Betwa Canal) on which there is a loss of 1¾ lakhs the net profit from Productive and Minor works is Rs. 33,10,270. This exceeds by 46 per cent. the highest figure previously recorded. The increase over the previous year, when the receipts were the lowest for many years past, is due to the dryness of the *rabi* season of 1895-96 ; to the early cessation of the rains of 1896 ; and to improvements in the distribution of supply and in the carrying capacity of the Lower Ganges Canal.

Total receipts, charges, and interest to the end of the year.—The following shows the total receipts (realizations), charges, and interest from the opening of the canals to the end of 1896-97:—

	Protective Works.	Productive Works.	Minor Works.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direct and indirect receipts to end of 1896-97 ...	7,00,403	16,65,28,843	68,02,721	16,80,31,967
Direct and indirect revenue charges to end of 1896-97.	11,22,175	6,61,40,609	47,79,886	7,20,42,670
Net revenue	—4,21,772	9,43,88,234	20,22,835	9,59,89,297
Interest charges to end of 1896-97	21,57,543	7,77,68,381	...	7,99,25,924
Net revenue, deducting interest charges ...	—25,79,315	1,66,19,853	20,22,835	1,60,63,373

The charges incurred on the Betwa Canal from its opening to the end of the year exceed the receipts by over 25¾ lakhs; from Productive works the net revenue to the end of the year exceeds the charges, including interest, by over 166 lakhs. In the case of Minor works the net revenue exceeds 20 lakhs.

Provincial Contract.—Under the contract entered into with the Government of India on 1st April 1892, the Provincial Government retains the *direct* revenue from Major Productive and Minor Irrigation works, but pays interest to the Imperial Government on the total Capital outlay from all sources on works of the former class; and also on the Capital outlay (Rs. 23,35,555) from Imperial Funds, Minor works and Navigation.

The results for the past four years are shown in the following table:—

Financial results of the Provincial Contract.

	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.
Revenue—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Productive Works, gross earnings ...	57,71,147	56,23,502	36,72,268	74,68,105
Minor Works	1,74,368	1,50,481	1,37,183	2,42,264
Total ...	59,45,515	57,73,983	38,09,451	77,10,369
Expenditure—(Provincial)—				
Productive Works, working expenses ...	24,38,835	23,69,675	20,08,015	23,74,656
Minor Works, Capital Account ...	37,964	18,344	11,923	43,896
Ditto, working expenses ...	1,44,210	1,59,269	1,45,511	1,64,294
Ditto, neither Capital nor Revenue.	70,393	90,809	57,369	87,445
Total ...	26,91,402	26,38,097	22,22,818	26,70,291
Net Revenue	32,54,113	31,35,886	15,86,633	50,40,078
Interest charges payable to Government of India.	29,17,772	29,42,706	29,81,260	30,34,933
Surplus or deficit	+3,36,341	+1,93,180	—13,94,627	+20,05,145

In marked contrast with the loss of nearly 14 lakhs in 1895-96, there is now a gain of over 20 lakhs to Provincial revenues.

Area irrigated and details of gross revenue assessed.—The area irrigated and details of the gross revenue assessed for the past 11 years are given in the following statement :—

Year.	Area irrigated.	Direct revenue assessed.							Indirect revenue.	Total revenue.
		Occupier's rate.	Owner's rate.	Plantations.	Water-power.	Navigation.	Miscellaneous.	Total.		
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1886-87 ...	1,363,815	35,31,976	3,15,094	1,76,098	78,666	31,022	50,959	41,83 815	9,57,155	51,40,970
1887-88 ...	1,517,288	39,03,962	3,93,463	1,80,953	71,242	25,576	50,349	46,25,545	9,58,660	55,84,205
1888-89 ...	1,604,753	41,80,276	4,06,792	1,86,649	71,075	26,530	50,804	49,22,126	9,60,417	58,82,543
1889-90 ...	1,879,403	46,58.828	4,05,347	1,99,394	78,451	28,263	52,522	54,22,805	10,64,710	64,87,515
1890-91 ...	2,014,114	51,42,352	4,17,418	1,55,741	71,053	19.612	56,935	58,63,111	11,93,253	70,56,364
1891-92 ...	2,045,030	53.06,234	4,09,170	2,14,090	71,422	21,982	65,150	60,88,048	12,32,091	73,20,139
1892-93 ...	1,799,846	47,83,006	3,20,751	1,72,586	72.530	18,498	69,090	54,36,461	12,61,266	66,97,727
1893-94 ...	1,645,197	52,66,886	3,12,737	1,72,177	73,705	17,331	57,648	59,00,484	12,61,266	71,61,750
1894-95 ..	929,461	33,89,917	1.98,406	2,12,054	75,719	19,361	65,731	39,61,188	12,61,266	52,22,454
1895-96 ...	2,010,021	60,46,630	3,80 303	1,90,447	85,782	18,023	62,937	67,84,122	12,61,266	80,45,388
Average for 10 years ending with 1895-96.	1,680,893	46,21,007	3,55,948	1,86,019	74,964	22,620	58,212	53,18,770	11,41,135	64,59,905
1896-97 ...	3,023,884	84,96,282	5,70,543	1,65,838	77,051	14,436	71,306	93,95,456	12,61,266	1,06,56,722

The assessed revenue is over 26 lakhs in excess of that of the previous year, the highest then recorded.

The increase over the previous year is distributed as follows :—

	Rs.
Occupier's rate	24,49,652
Owner's rate	1,90,240
Plantations	—24,609
Water-power	— 8,731
Navigation	— 3,587
Miscellaneous	8,369
Total	26,11,334

SECTION II.—AGRICULTURAL.

Nature of the seasons, demand for water, &c.—kharif.—A hot west wind blew steadily from the middle of March till the end of April. The wind then changed to the east and remained so until the middle of May, when strongly-marked hot weather conditions were re-established. From the commencement of the season until the break of the rains there was an exceptionally strong demand for canal water owing to a large increase in the cultivation of sugarcane and indigo. The rains broke in most Canal Divisions on the 14th or 15th of June, and from that time until the end of August the rainfall was fairly normal except in the districts irrigated by the Lower Ganges Canal. The rains ceased on the 27th August, an unusually early date, and from the commencement of September until the end of the season there was a strong demand for water for all crops. A large area of cotton, millets, maize, and previously unirrigated rice was secured in addition to the already large area under rice and sugarcane. Fortunately, nearly all the indigo had been cut before the demand for food crops became intense. The demand for water for *kharif* crops continued until the middle of November and well into the *rabi* season.

Rabi.—With the early cessation of the rains and the setting in of west winds in September it became impossible in most districts to make *rabi* sowings without the help of artificial irrigation. The demand for water for *rabi paleo* therefore commenced about the middle of September and during that and the succeeding month

the demand for water for both *kharíf* crops and *rabi* sowings was intense. There was a general fall of rain in the third week of November varying from two to six-tenths. This was insufficient to affect demand, but it did immense good to all crops both irrigated and unirrigated, and led to some extension of sowings on unirrigated land. There was again a general and fairly sufficient fall in the last week of December. This varied from three-tenths to an inch and appreciably affected demand in some Divisions as did the subsequent rainfall in January, which though slight in the more northern districts averaged an inch in the districts of Cawnpore and Etáwah.

Towards the end of February hot west winds set in and with a falling supply in all canals, some difficulty was experienced in securing the large area of irrigated crops. This, however, was done very successfully. The demand for water for the irrigation of *rabi* crops did not cease until the middle of April.

Supply.—During April 1896 the supplies in the rivers were below requirements; during the remainder of the *kharíf* season they were sufficient; but on the cessation of the rains at the end of August the Ganges river at Hardwár fell with great rapidity, and some difficulty was experienced in maintaining a supply in the Upper Ganges Canal. To make up for the low supply in that canal an exceptionally large volume was taken into the Lower Ganges Canal at Narora, the whole of the supply taken in at Hardwár being then set free for the use of the Upper Canal.

Considering the dryness of the year the supplies during the *rabi* season were fairly good.

Area irrigated by canals.—The following statement shows the areas irrigated during the last 11 years (excluding those irrigated by the Tarái and Bhábar canals which are under the Commissioner of Kumaun):—

Year.	Ganges Canal.	Lower Ganges Canal.	Agra Canal.	Eastern Jumna Canal.	Betwa Canal.	Dún Canal.	Rohilkhand Canals.	Bijnor Canals.	Bundelkhand Lakes.		Total.
									Jhánsi.	Hamírpur.	
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1886-87 ...	574,440	359,003	122,096	203,429	8,608	12,472	78,554	4,183	[a]309	721	1,363,815
1887-88 ...	601,904	470,942	124,557	176,243	24,135	15,398	93,694	8,510	589	1,316	1,517,288
1888-89 ...	628,260	519,022	124,434	185,026	82,609	15,138	89,193	7,643	1,567	1,861	1,604,753
1889-90 ...	807,574	499,894	178,254	243,817	24,282	19,220	95,140	9,262	474	1,486	1,879,403
1890-91 ...	821,652	642,632	152,118	237,422	33,953	16,984	98,272	8,730	673	1,678	2,014,114
1891-92 ...	832,864	660,963	164,981	223,437	30,606	20,521	96,914	11,970	1,148	1,626	2,045,030
1892-93 ...	722,478	584,009	107,054	227,430	22,422	15,190	105,737	12,474	1,548	1,504	1,799,846
1893-94 ...	656,757	525,853	165,220	201,664	18,804	9,659	62,705	2,487	941	1,107	1,645,197
1894-95 ...	351,637	231,143	139,166	125,260	8,041	9,470	59,276	4,610	562	296	929,461
1895-96 ...	759,297	666,880	184,502	222,476	35,292	16,027	108,789	12,809	1,942	2,007	2,010,021
Average for 10 years ending with 1895-96.	675,686	516,034	146,238	204,620	23,876	15,008	88,827	8,268	976	1,360	1,680,893
1896-97 ...	1,083,234	1,042,662	308,004	324,700	87,306	19,598	129,083	25,362	1,244	2,691	3,023,884

The total area irrigated exceeds three million acres and is over 31 per cent. in excess of the highest area irrigated in any previous year. The area irrigated by the Betwa Canal—87,306 acres—is more than double that of any previous year. Practically none of this area would have given a crop without the aid of canal water. The value of the crops grown by the aid of the water of this canal is estimated at over 23 lakhs, and the weight of the food-produce at 27,552 tons. This would suffice to feed a population of 134,000 people for one year. The results no doubt would have been better if the people had been more accustomed to the use of canal water.

Kharif and rabi areas.—The next table shows the *kharif* and *rabi* areas irrigated during the last 11 years:—

Year.	Kharif. April to September.	Rabi. October to March.	Total area.	Percentage. Kharif.	Percentage. Rabi.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		
1886-87	541,821	821,994	1,363,815	39·73	60·27
1887-88	612,436	904,852	1,517,288	40·36	59·64
1888-89	653,443	951,310	1,604.753	40·72	59·28
1889-90	649,737	1,229,666	1,879,403	34·57	65·43
1890-91	727,489	1,286,625	2,014,114	36·12	63·88
1891-92	766,215	1,278,815	2,045,030	37·47	62·53
1892-93	706,221	1,093,625	1,799,846	39·24	60·76
1893-94	744,381	900,816	1,645,197	45·25	54·75
1894-95	777,913	151,548	929,461	83·70	16·30
1895-96	716,756	1,293,265	2,010,021	35·66	64·34
Average for 10 years ending with 1895-96,	689,641	991,252	1,680,893	41·03	58·97
1896-97	1,200,460	1,823,424	3,023 884	39·70	60·30

Crops irrigated.—The areas of the different crops, *kharif* and *rabi*, irrigated during the last 11 years are shown below:—

Crops.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	Average for the past ten years.	1896-97.
Annual—	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Sugarcane ...	168,452	197,532	224,245	158,484	198,577	245,667	216,362	207,537	218,006	214,529	204,939	247,119
Kharíf—												
Rice ...	109,513	102,367	110,137	132,554	167,868	149,045	174,843	138,875	126,826	150,106	136,213	200,671
Maize ...	13,554	9,330	14,439	24,070	15,034	35,157	32,946	18,429	8,895	21,861	19,372	90,900
Millet ...	4,297	4,426	3,874	6,363	9,831	17,158	11,640	6,393	7,024	9,499	8,051	144,691
Indigo ...	164,013	212,756	224,177	223,633	224,663	174,546	138,521	264,652	308,832	223,441	215,923	325,406
Cotton ...	41,835	47,912	35,990	62,967	69,887	88,647	68,690	63,776	50,378	45,550	57,563	126,707
Other crops ...	40,316	38,332	40,804	41,826	42,081	56,107	63,331	44,939	58,065	52,232	47,803	65,139
Total, Kharíf ...	373,528	415,123	429,421	491,413	529,364	520,660	489,971	537,064	560,020	502,689	484,925	953,514
Rabí—												
Wheat ...	495,370	508,263	545,153	713,199	736,297	755,786	655,116	558,126	83,973	728,163	577,945	1,015,120
Barley ...	70,881	79,937	92,142	113,505	107,352	108,821	68,963	56.439	6,385	74,091	77,852	118,632
Gram ...	27,793	33,091	32,279	70,960	57,158	55,557	34,510	32,640	18,689	79,625	44,230	68,025
Peas ...	27,634	22,461	13,066	16,629	26,092	25,778	30,297	23,630	1,674	33,480	22,074	43,999
Other food grains,	160,520	217,877	221,763	251,337	296,480	282,272	265,249	196,391	23,591	307,854	222,333	459,367
Poppy ...	14,679	12,957	8,819	10,847	12,744	11,290	9,816	10.149	5,812	20,864	11,798	26,534
Other crops ...	24,958	30,047	37,869	53,029	50,050	39,199	29,562	23,221	11,311	48,726	34,797	91,574
Total, Rabi ...	821,835	904,633	951,091	1,229,506	1,286,173	1,278,703	1,093,513	900,596	151,435	1,292,803	991,029	1,823,251
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,363,815	1,517,288	1,604,757	1,879,403	2,014,114	2,045,030	1,799,846	1,645,197	929,461	2,010,021	1,680,893	3,023,884

The areas under all crops, except indigo, maize, barley, and gram are the highest on record. The increase over previous dry years is most marked in the case of rice, millet cotton, and wheat.

Section III.—Navigation.

Revenue and Expenditure.—The gross revenue (realizations) and expenditure during the past two years were as follows:—

	1895-96.	1896-97.
Revenue.	Rs.	Rs.
Upper and Lower Ganges Canals	11,930	10,421
Agra Canal	5,654	3,631
Total, Receipts ...	17,584	14,052
Expenditure.		
Upper and Lower Ganges Canals	12,071	14,164
Agra Canal	6,792	6,959
Total, Expenditure ...	18,863	21,123
Excess of Expenditure over Receipts	1,279	7,071

The net result of the year's working is a loss of Rs. 7,071. The falling off in receipts is due to the decrease in traffic, the export of food grains from the canal tracts having been chiefly effected by railway and local requirements having absorbed a large part of the produce from canal-irrigated tracts. The expenditure though in excess of that of the preceding year is not above the average.

Traffic statistics.—Some details of traffic are given in the following statement:—

	1895-96.			1896-97.		
	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals.	Agra Canal.	Total.	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals.	Agra Canal.	Total.
Traffic in tons	141,287	28,153	169,440	81,601	19,960	101,561
Ton mileage	7,234,265	1,604,610	8,838,875	5,799,465	947,826	6,747,291
Value of goods carried	30,55,364	6,98,418	37,53,782	26,62,223	2,93,571	29,55,794
Number of passengers	...	552	552	...	216	216

Section IV.—Progress of Works.

Direct outlay of the year compared with grants.—In the following statement the total outlay of the year under the several service sub-heads included in the Budget Estimate of the Irrigation Branch is compared with the original and final grants of the year:—

Head of service.	Outlay.	Budget grant.	
		Original.	Final.
Imperial.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Protective works (account head 35)	43,612	12,000	45,000
Major works, working expenses (Account head 42)	90,286	93,000	91,000
Ditto of which the Capital outlay is not charged against Revenue (Account head 49) ...	14,25,690	17,79,000	14,89,000
Famine Relief Works (Account head 33) ...	10,974	...	...
Total, Imperial ...	15,70,562	18,84,000	16,25,000
Provincial.			
Major works; working expenses (Account head 42),	23,85,184	22,42,000	23,80,000
Minor works, (Account head 43)—Capital Account,	43,896	70,950	39,750
Ditto Working expenses ...	1,64,645	1,48,240	1,61,070
Ditto Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue accounts are kept.	87,445	1,29,810	1,00,180
Famine Relief Works (Account head 33) ...	2,400	...	...
Total, Provincial ...	26,83,570	25,91,000	26,81,000
Grand Total ...	42,54,132	44,75,000	43,06,000

There was no serious difference between outlay and final grant. The only noticeable variation is the fall under account head "49" from an original budget assignment of Rs. 17,79,000 to a final grant of Rs. 14,89,000 due to the restriction placed on expenditure, and to the fact that in a year of scarcity and drought officers in Canal Revenue Divisions were unable to devote the necessary amount of time to ordinary construction work; hence many works under "49, Capital" had to be postponed and a surrender of Rs. 2,90,000 was made.

Capital outlay on works.—The Capital outlay on "Works" was distributed as below:—

Class.	Works.	Head works.	Main canal and branches.	Distributaries.	Drainage works.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Major works.						
Protective Works (Account head 35).	Betwa Canal ...	...	28,729	4,603	...	33,332
Works for which the Capital outlay is not charged against Revenue (Account head 49).	Ganges Canal ...	7,792	47,440	58,667	59,720	1,73,619
	Lower Ganges Canal ...	6,200	73,612	1,05,745	9,867	1,95,424
	Agra Canal ...	...	...	15,943	31,397	47,340
	Eastern Jumna Canal ...	—1,18,236	1,38,863	3,791	21,344	45,762
	Fatehpur Branch, Lower Ganges Canal.	...	6,73,927	4	784	6,74,715
	Total, Major Works ...	—1,04,244	9,62,571	1,88,753	1,23,112	11,70,192
Minor works.						
Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept (Account head 43).	Dún Canals ...	...	...	7,904	...	7,904
	Rohilkhand Canals ...	...	...	16,428	...	16,428
	Bijnor Canals ...	...	...	10,042	...	10,042
	Total ...	...	...	34,374	...	34,374
Surveys	Bundelkhand Irrigation Works.	151	...	...	...	151
	Total, Minor Works ...	151	...	34,374	...	34,525
	GRAND TOTAL ...	—1,04,093	9,62,571	2,23,127	1,23,112	12,04,717

Betwa Canal.—The outlay of Rs. 33,332 was chiefly incurred on pitching of slopes of main canal from miles II-7 to III-3 and widening and raising the banks of the Kathaund Branch, which were completed during the year. Good progress was also made on four minor distributaries.

Ganges Canal.—On the Ganges Canal the total outlay on works amounted Rs. 1,73,619.

Northern Division.—Outlay Rs. 71,632. The main line of the Pur drain was completed during the year, and good progress was made on the following important works:—Five new spurs on the Belwala island in connection with training works; remodelling Muzaffarnagar drain; constructing Harsauli drain and providing additional gates for Myapur regulator.

Anúpshahr Division.—Outlay Rs. 15,987. The Raidhana drain was completed, and the work of improving the channel of the Nim nadi, commenced last year, was practically completed.

Meerut Division.—Outlay Rs. 18,372. The new fall in the Jani escape, the Nagan nadi improvement, and widening the Bisaich and Jánsath drains were completed during the year.

Bulandshahr Division.—Outlay Rs. 52,023. No large works were in progress; but 30 miles of minor distributaries and 56 miles of drains were completed.

Aligarh Division.—Outlay Rs. 15,605. The work of constructing bed bars below Gangauli regulator was practically completed, and the Barah and Kotla minors from the Pilkatra distributary were completed during the year. There was further good progress on work of remodelling the Nuh distributary.

Lower Ganges Canal.—Out of an outlay of Rs. 1,95,424 under capital, Rs. 1,43,120 were expended chiefly on the Ghátampur distributary extension and Cawnpore branch.

Narora Division.—Outlay Rs. 17,157. The central dividing groyne above the weir was completed; as also the remodelling of some groynes below the weir. The construction of these works was attended with satisfactory results. The Mohanpur, Rudain, and Hataura drains were also practically completed.

Mainpuri Division.—Outlay Rs. 6,948. Good progress was made on the raising and strengthening of banks of main canal, with the result that a record supply of water was passed down the channel during the month of October without difficulty or danger.

Cawnpore Division.—Outlay Rs. 9,138. The most important work was the remodelling of the right Ranjitpur distributary, which was brought to a state of completion sufficient to allow of the channels being used for irrigation.

Etáwah and Bhognipur Divisions.—Outlay Rs. 8,212 and Rs. 10,849 respectively. There were no works of any great individual importance under construction in these divisions, but the numerous small works in hand were well pushed on.

Fatehpur Division.—Outlay Rs. 8,17,835, of which Rs. 6,74,715 was incurred on the construction of the Fatehpur Branch and the balance on the Ghátampur distributary extension and other works debited to the capital account of the Lower Ganges Canal.

For the greater part of the year the Fatehpur division formed part of the second circle, but from the 1st January 1897 a second division was formed, and the whole branch placed under a Superintendent of Works. The progress of work in this division was as follows:—

(*a*) *Head works.*—Lock and byewash, Cawnpore branch, completed.

(*b*) *Escapes.*—All works on the Gujeni escape completed except a little earthwork in channel. Head and regulator, discharge site, bridge and three falls on the Missi escape completed; channel excavation in three miles in progress under Famine Relief Agency.

(*c*) *Regulators.*—Head regulator and regulator below Gujeni escape completed. A regulator at mile 59·6 was also commenced, and the masonry completed to springing of arch.

(*d*) *Falls.*—The fall at mile 66·4 of main canal nearly completed, and materials for a second fall at mile 76 collected.

(*e*) *Cross drainages.*—Work on the Pandu nadi aqueduct completed to canal bed. Collection of materials in progress for aqueducts over the Bara and Chhota nadis, and also for drainage culvert at mile 79.

(*f*) *Bridges.*—Five 1st class roads, twenty-six district and village roads and five cattle bridges completed, and work in progress on sixteen others.

(*g*) *Buildings.*—Three inspection-houses completed and two commenced.

(*h*) *Earthwork* (*Main canal*).—Seventy-six miles of channel completed.

(*i*) *Alignments.*—The alignment of main canal completed to tail, and 170 miles of distributary channel aligned and for the most part lockspitted. Surveys of distributary systems in progress in the Lower Division.

Ghatampur distributary.—All masonry works on the existing portion of the distributary completed; as also half of the channel remodelling. On the extension, masonry works completed to tail, and channel approaching completion. The Paras and Bhadwara distributaries, Bhitrigaon, Pasi Khera, and Kurian minors and the Etarra escape practically completed. Work on tail distributaries commenced.

Agra Canal.—Outlay Rs. 47,340. The greater part of this expenditure was incurred on the following works:—Western depression above Jarua escape Kudarban, Sohan, Kithwari, Kherla, and Rasulpur drains; and the extensions of the Bata drain.

Eastern Jumna Canal, Upper Division.—Outlay Rs. 16,032. The extension of the Naogaon dam, diversion of main canal at Naogaon and the second class inspection-house at the same place were brought to completion.

Lower Division.—Outlay Rs. 29,730. The widening of the Baraut drain and the siphons under the Miranpur distributary were completed. Good progress was made on the following works:—Executive Engineer's office at Delhi, Basi, Lumb, and Sanauli drains and Khandla drain diversion. Owing to the heavy demand for water these works could not be pushed to completion, as the staff for the most part was employed on arranging for the distribution of water.

Dún Canals.—Outlay Rs. 7,904. This sum was incurred chiefly on lining with masonry the Mianwala branch of the Kalanga Canal; remodelling the Bulakiwala and Tilpura branches of the Kata Pathar canal, escape and drain in connection with the Kalanga Canal, and lining with masonry portions of the Badripur branch. All these works were completed during the year.

Rohilkhand Canals.—Outlay Rs. 16,428 was almost entirely incurred on remodelling the Right and Left Oganpur Distributaries, on which good progress was made.

Bijnor Canals.—Outlay Rs. 10,042. This amount was spent on remodelling the Nehtor Canal, on which fair progress was made.

Ken Canal.—Outlay Rs. 151. Incurred on survey work.

Extensions and improvements.—The expenditure incurred under this sub-head was as follows:—

				Rs.
Protective works	Betwa			3,580
Productive works	Ganges			80,341
	Lower Ganges			37,342
	Agra			8,327
	Eastern Jumna			16,992
		Total		1,43,002
Minor works	Dún			5,686
	Rohilkhand			5,868
	Bijnor			1,803
	Jhánsi Lakes			1,719
		Total		15,076
		Grand Total		1,61,658

Ganges Canal.—The total outlay on works amounted to Rs. 80,341.

Northern Division.—Outlay Rs. 9,665. The following important works were completed during the year. Raising side walls of the Redan at Bhimgóda; alteration to the Navigation bay at Dhanauri regulator; and Training works on the Pathri and Solani torrents.

Anúpshahr Division.—Outlay Rs. 9,734. The following works were built during the year. Stables for the Jaunpura Inspection-house; outhouses for the Sháhjahánpur Inspection House; tools godown at Bagsar; siphon under Right Akbarpur distributary and two siphons under Kumehra minor.

Meerut Division.—Outlay Rs. 5,638. The expenditure was chiefly incurred on the following works. Beldars' huts at Jani; masonry outlets left Bhola distributary; widening Chajarsi drain; and widening Kadrabad drain on which good progress was made.

Bulandshahr Division.—Outlay Rs. 31,826 was mostly incurred on the following works which were completed; providing Dehra falls with cast iron grooves; extending the out-house of the Diyana Inspection-house; building lime shed at Dyanatpur; constructing Galauthi and Imthipur and Pitubas minors.

Aligarh Division.—Outlay Rs. 23,478. The only work of any importance was the construction of a new discharge site at the head of the Etáwah Branch.

Lower Ganges Canal.—Outlay Rs. 37,342. Most of the expenditure was incurred on a number of petty works of minor importance; but some of these which were completed during the year are detailed below by divisions.

Narora Division.—(Rs. 11,227.) Widening channel of Nadrai Escape; and bed bars for the Bhargain distributary.

Mainpuri Division.—(Rs. 5,259.) Improving the Jera Inspection-house, and raising and lowering outer walls of outlets on distributaries.

Cawnpore Division.—(Rs. 6,339.) Reroofing Jagatpur and Bara Sarohi Inspection-houses and constructing the Auron minor extension.

Etáwah Division.—(Rs. 6,527.) Siphon under Jarauli minor, Bansak distributary; and outlets, Gangsi distributary.

Bhognipur Division.—(Rs. 7,990.) Culvert under ramps of Pindarthu bridge and constructing beldár's huts at Dudia Khera.

Agra Canal.—Outlay Rs. 8,327. Good progress was made on the Shahpur Ladholi drainage cut and the Mirzapur drain. The following works were completed during the year.—Regulating gear for the Hindan head works; foot bridge over the Bata stop dam; stables at Chhajjunagar.

Eastern Jumna Canal, Upper Division.—Outlay Rs. 10,182 was incurred chiefly on the following works which were completed during the year. Revetment wall below Naogaon regulating dam; protecting old retaining dam at Naogaon; and extending the Saháranpur-Naushera telegraph wire to Faizabad.

Lower Division.—Outlay Rs. 6,810. The expenditure was confined to seven minor works of which the more important are; masonry outlets on Kotwalpur distributary, head channels of the Bijwara and Ramala distributaries and widening bridges on the Fatehpur Aldi drain.

Dún Canals.—Outlay Rs. 5,686 incurred on a number of minor works.

Rohilkhand Canals.—Outlay Rs. 5,868. The more important of the works on which this outlay was incurred are—works in connection with experiments for the new Kitcha weir; regulator for the Mohal distributary; and superpassage for the right Oganpur distributary.

Bijnor Canals.—Outlay Rs. 1,803 incurred on three petty works.

Jhánsi Lakes.—Outlay Rs. 1,719. The only work on which this money was spent was building sluice No. 2 on Barwa Sagar Lake.

Repairs and maintenance.—The following table shows the expenditure on repairs and maintenance during the year :—

Class of work.	Canal.	Expenditure on repairs.	
		1895-96.	1896-97.
		Rs.	Rs.
Protective works ...	Betwa	29,598	30,308
Productive do. ...	Upper Ganges	3,43,729	4,17,180
	Lower do.	2,44,586	3,40,368
	Agra do.	72,819	93,430
	Eastern Jumna	91,593	1,38,343
Minor do. ...	Dún	19,181	15,664
	Rohilkhand	19,987	28,755
	Bijnor	2,101	3,223
	Bundelkhand Lakes	3,035	2,794
Agricultural Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue accounts are kept.	Upper Ganges	9,499	14,028
	Lower do.	7,205	7,886
	Eastern Jumna	1,457	2,156
	Betwa	...	859
	Dún	15	...
	Jhánsi Lakes	671	...
	Total ...	8,45,476	10,94,994

The excess expenditure of Rs. 2,49,518 over the outlay in the preceding year is accounted for by the fact that during 1895-96 expenditure was restricted to works of actual necessity and several important repairs had to be postponed. These, however, had to be undertaken in the year under review to restore the canals to the standard of efficiency necessary to cope with an exceptionally heavy demand for water.

Minor Works, neither Capital nor Revenue.—The following statement shows the outlay for each canal under "new works" on minor (agricultural) works for which neither capital nor revenue accounts are kept :—

	Outlay.
	Rs.
Ganges Canal	34,757
Lower Ganges Canal	9,932
Eastern Jumna Canal	1,030
Total ...	45,719

Expenditure Rs. 45,719 or Rs. 18,192 in excess of the outlay in the previous year, was incurred on several small works, the construction of which was postponed during 1895-96.

Mileage of Channels.—Three hundred and fifty nine miles of new channel were opened during the year : of these two hundred and ninety four are drainage cuts.

The total mileage of channels completed at the end of the year was as follows :—

	Miles.
Main Canal and Branches	1,403
Distributaries	6,988
Drainage cuts	2,932
Navigation, escape and mill channels	277
Total ...	11,600

Famine Relief.—Outlay Rs. 13,374. Out of this Rs. 10,974 has been met from Imperial funds and Rs. 2,400 from Provincial funds. The former was incurred entirely on the Fatehpur Branch on the construction of the Missi Escape, and represents the amount by which the ordinary rates of work were exceeded ; and the latter on the Lower Ganges Canal, of which Rs. 2,114 was spent on the purchase of tools and plant.

(*d*)—*Telegraphs.*

The following statement shows the mileage of telegraph lines and of wires in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, at the end of 1896-97, and the extensions made during the year :—

Mileage of lines.				Mileage of wires.			
At the end of 1895-96.	Added during 1896-97.	Deducted during the year.	Remaining at the end of 1896-97.	At the end of 1895-96.	Added during 1896-97.	Deducted during the year.	Remaining at the end of 1896-97
5,038	355	...	5,393	17,879	432	...	18,311

During the year three Government telegraph offices were opened. Statistics regarding telegraph offices generally are given in the following table :—

Description of office.	Number open at end of 1895-96.	Number opened during 1896-97.	Closed during 1896-97.	Number open at end of 1896-97.	Number of telegrams despatched during the year from Government offices.	Increase over previous year.	Indian share of collections.
							Rs. a. p.
Government offices ...	157	3	2	158	347,582	44,842	4,06,968 1 4
Railway and Canal offices...	282	4	1	285	...	...	...
Offices not open for paid telegrams.	188	20	7	201	...	...	...
Total ...	627	27	10	644	...	...	...

Post Offices.

(*a*) *Imperial Post.*

The scarcity which prevailed showed its effect in the decrease in the value of land revenue money-orders, this being the first year in which there has been a falling off. The rent money-order system continued to decline, but miscellaneous revenue orders were used more largely. The local money-order audit system, which was extended to all districts of the united Provinces during the preceding year, appears to be working satisfactorily.

A new source of income was opened to the Postal Department by the use by the Forest Department of the ordinary money-order system for the remittance of (*a*) the forest revenue collected in the districts to the treasury, and (*b*) the advances made by the Divisional Forest Officers to disbursers, *i. e.*, Forest Rangers and Foresters for their outlay; but the scheme is not without its disadvantages, as it involves the receipt and payment of considerable sums at small sub-and branch-offices.

The pay of letter-box peons has been fixed by the Director-General at Rs. 6 instead of Rs. 5 per mensem. A better class of men will probably be now obtained both as to qualifications and character.

The scheme for the sale of quinine by post offices introduced last year has been extended to the districts of Gorakhpur and Hamírpur and to the Bundelkhand Agency. The only information as to the quantity of the drug sold is that furnished by the Superintendent of the Aligarh Jail (the supplying depôt for these provinces), which includes all sales effected in the calendar year 1896 by post offices in which the scheme was introduced both in 1896-97 and in the preceding year. The statement shows that 448 packets were first issued, and that only 32 packets valued at Rs. 44-12

were subsequently issued on indents by post masters to replenish their stock. Some of the reasons given for the apparent unpopularity of the drug are:—

(1) owing to the famine the people were too poor to make purchases;

(2) the year was specially free from fever owing to deficient rainfall;

(3) cinchona febrifuge pills are extensively distributed gratis by Municipalities and Raises through police officials; and

(4) ignorant villagers regard the drug as injurious to caste.

An extraordinary instance of delay came to notice. An "unpaid" cover, bearing an almost invisible stamp of the office of posting (only a portion of the outside ring of the stamp being visible), was received in the Etah Post Office on 11th September 1896 for delivery in Kásganj sub-office, and on the 14th September it was returned by that office as undeliverable and sent to the Dead Letter Office. The cover already bore the stamp of the Kásganj Post Office of 5th July 1867, the genuineness of which is undoubted, as the sender had written the date of posting as 2nd July 1867 on the cover, and the stamp is one of the very small ones which have been out of use for years.

The following statement shows the numbers of post offices of all classes and of letter-boxes which existed at the beginning and close of the year 1896-97, and of the postmen and village postmen employed:—

Particulars.	Post offices.	Letter-boxes.	Postmen.	Village post-men.	Total.
Existing on 31st March 1896 ...	1,337	2,280	1,608	587	5,812
Opened or entertained in 1896-97 ...	43	171	22	50	286
Closed or discontinued in 1896-97 ...	13	63	15	5	96
Balance on 31st March 1897 ...	1,367	2,388	1,615	632	6,002
Increase or decrease ...	+30	+108	+7	+45	+190

The entire strength of the delivery staff, including the district staff, was one man for every 16,097 of the population.

The following statement shows the distance over which mails were conveyed by railway, mail carts and runners as compared with the mileage under each of these heads for the previous year:—

Railways		Mail carts.		Runners.		Total.	
1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.
2,988	3,026	719¾	681¼	2,060½	2,042¼	5,768	5,750½

Delivery work shows the following result as compared with the previous year:—

	1895-96.	1896-97.
Number of articles issued for delivery	54,853,786	58,589,492
Ditto returned undelivered	1,165,034	1,259,544
Ditto actually delivered	53,688,752	57,329,948
Percentage of undelivered articles	2·123	2·149

The total number of articles given out for delivery during the year 1896-97 was 58½ millions as against nearly 55 millions in the previous year, the difference being an increase of nearly 4 millions, or 6·81 per cent., in the year under review. The

number of articles undelivered was 1,259,544, or 8·11 per cent., as against 1,165,034, or 2·12 per cent., in the previous year.

The number of insured articles sent through the post as compared with those of the previous year was as under :—

	1895-96.	1896-97.
Number of articles	26,344	24,740
Amount of insurance fee	Rs. 16,097	Rs. 15,629

The money-order transactions of the post office in these Provinces during 1896-97, are compared with those of the previous year in the following statement :—

Year.	Issues.			Payments.	
	Number of money-orders.	Value.	Commission charged.	Number of money-orders.	Value.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
1895-96	1,437,535	2,56,08,487	3,32,375	2,266,350	4,28,34,431
1896-97	1,542,718	2,67,38,729	3,55,339	2,504,412	4,20,07,940
Increase or decrease ...	+105,183	+11,30,242	+32,964	+238,062	−8,26,491

The number of British postal orders of all classes was 9,911 aggregating in Indian currency Rs. 1,09,067, and the commission realized amounted to Rs. 613.

The savings banks transactions of the post office compare as follows with those of the preceding year :—

Year.	Number of accounts.		Deposits.		Withdrawals.		Balance at credit of depositors.
	Opened.	Closed.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	
				Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
1895-96	23,052	17,043	129,701	54,83,649	90,805	55,59,239	81,66,569
1896-97	24,871	18,141	137,033	55,87,544	98,388	57,95,476	81,61,561
Increase or decrease ...	+1,819	+1,098	+7,332	+1,03,894	+7,583	+2,36,237	−5,008

The total number of complaints received during the year under review was 1,515 against 1,352 in the previous year, including those reported by Divisional Superintendents and first class post masters. Of these 743 were groundless, and of the 772 remaining 538 were well grounded. In 159, the inquiries were unsuccessful and in 75 the inquiries were still in progress at the close of the year. Compared with the number of articles, nearly 58½ millions given out for delivery, the number of complaints, excluding those which proved groundless, was far from excessive.

The number of cases proved against postal servants guilty of offences punishable by law in the year under review was 42 compared with 61 in the previous year. The legal convictions were 17 against 31 in the previous year.

There were eight cases of highway robbery, all of which occurred in British territory, as against six in the previous year.

Three hundred and fifty-three articles containing valuable property amounting to Rs. 65,478-4-3 were received in the Dead Letter Office during the year under review; and the Dead Letter Office was successful in delivering to the addressees and to the senders property to the value of Rs. 14,731-3-5. The balance was in deposit at the close of the year.

(*b*) *District Post.*

The subjoined table shows the total number of post offices and letter-boxes which existed and of village postmen employed at the commencement and close of the year 1896-97:—

	District post offices.	Letter-boxes.	Postmen.	Village postmen.	Total.
Existing on 31st March 1896 ...	306	758	50	676	1,790
Opened or entertained in 1896-97 ...	6	30	....	13	49
Closed or discontinued in 1896-97 ...	15	20	...	23	58
Balance on the 31st March 1897 ...	297	768	50	666	1,781
Increase or decrease ...	−9	+10	...	−10	−9

Six district post offices were opened during the year and fifteen were closed or transferred to the Imperial establishment. Thirty letter-boxes were set up in new localities or transferred to the district post from the Imperial establishment, and twenty letter-boxes were closed or transferred from the district post to the Imperial Department.

The total length of district post lines in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year was 9,234¼ as against 9,191¼ during the previous year.

The subjoined statement shows in abstract the total number of articles posted at and delivered from district post offices during the year 1896-97 and the previous year:—

Year.	Articles received from district post offices for despatch by imperial post offices.			Articles sent from imperial post offices for delivery by district post offices.		
	Letters.	Packets.	Parcels.	Letters.	Packets.	Parcels.
1895-96	2,493,276	47,168	3,676	3,754,626	77,942	26,506
1896-97	2,326,541	38,184	4,334	3,539,234	75,306	18,810
Increase or decrease ...	−166,735	−8,984	+658	−215,392	−2,636	−7,696
Percentage of increase ...	...	...	17·8	...	...	...
Percentage of decrease	6·6	19	...	5·7	3·3	29

The total number of articles received for delivery and posted for despatch during the past two years was as follows:—

	1895-96.	1896-97.
Received for delivery.	3,859,074	3,633,350
Posted for despatch.	2,544,120	2,369,059

The above shows a decrease of 5·8 per cent. in the number of articles received for delivery as compared with the figures for 1895-96 and of 6·8 per cent. in the number of those posted for despatch.

The total number of articles returned undelivered during the year was 187,548, or 5·1 per cent. on the total number received for delivery.

The total cost of maintenance of the district post in the United Provinces was Rs. 1,93,665-0-3 as shown below :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
North-Western Provinces	1,51,418	7	3
Oudh	42,246	9	0

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

A.—Imperial Revenue and Finance.

1.—Land Revenue, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

The revenue year (September 30th, 1895, to September 30th, 1896) was an abnormal one in respect to both its autumn and spring harvests. The autumn crops reaped towards the beginning of the year were unfavourably affected by the scantiness of the rains at the close of the preceding revenue year. The monsoon of 1895 had appeared early and had given heavy rain in June; but drier weather had ensued in July, and though the rain in the following August had been fairly well distributed, there had been a large defect in September, the rain having entirely ceased before the middle of that month except in the eastern districts and in the tracts below the hills. Thus over the entire provinces the average rainfall of the monsoon of 1895 had been only 36·2 inches, or nearly 14 inches below the average of the five preceding years. In spite, however, of this deficiency, the autumn crops were, on the whole, better than those of the preceding two years, 1893 and 1894, which had owed their failure to excessive instead of to scanty rainfall. The total area cropped exceeded slightly that of the previous year, the area under the early crops—*juár*, cotton, indigo, and *til*—showing a large decrease, while that under the later crops—rice, *maize*, *bájrá*, and pulses—considerably increased. Unfortunately, however, the best outturn was that of the early crops, which had been sown over a diminished area, while that of the more extensive late crops, especially late rice, was unusually poor. Thus the actual deficiency in the yield of the autumn harvest was probably very much greater than would appear from a mere perusal of the figures giving the average estimated outturn of the principal crops of the province. The winter rains of 1895-96 were also scanty, and consequently the spring crops on unirrigated lands were generally inferior, notably so in Bundelkhand and the submontane districts. The total area cropped showed the large decrease of 2,335,227 acres as compared with that of the previous year, the crops chiefly affected by this contraction being wheat (—1,156,427 acres), barley (—906,388 acres), and linseed (—350,292 acres). There was, on the other hand, a considerable increase in the area under sugarcane, opium, peas, and *arhar*, and as the yield of these crops was, on the whole, good, the effect of the great failure in other crops was no doubt to some extent mitigated. The yield of linseed, which is a staple crop in Bundelkhand, was especially poor. A small weevil, identified as *Tanymecus Indicus*, which had hitherto caused damage only to poppy on germination, extended its ravages to other spring crops in several districts as well as to the poppy crop. While the year was, on the whole, less unfortunate than those that preceded it, the cumulative effect of the actual inferiority of its harvests taken together with those of the two previous years proved to have exhausted, to a large extent, the resources of the population, and it became necessary, not only to undertake relief works on an extensive scale in the Bundelkhand districts, and to a smaller extent in parts of the Allahabad, Hardoi, Pilibhít, Garhwál, and Almora districts, but also to allow suspensions of revenue and to grant liberal advances. Several hailstorms occurred in the provinces, but none were of any great severity, and it was only in the Saháranpur, Bulandshahr, and Aligarh districts that remissions and suspensions of revenue had to be sanctioned on account of injury to crops by hail. The autumn rains of 1896 were still more irregular than those of 1895, and they ceased earlier. The rainfall in June was generally in excess of the normal; but in July it was everywhere deficient except in the Meerut division, and in August it barely sufficed over much of the

provinces for agricultural operations. At the end of that month the rain suddenly ceased just at the time when it was most needed to bring the growing crops to maturity, and the month of September was practically rainless.

The year was, generally speaking, an unhealthy one: and it was only in Oudh, the Allahabad (north of the Jumna), Benares, and Gorakhpur divisions that the public health was fairly satisfactory. Cholera was more prevalent than in previous years, the mortality in the Basti district amounting to 10,460. Small-pox was generally prevalent. Malarial fever was responsible for the greatest number of deaths, and the disease was especially fatal in the Meerut division and in the distressed Bundelkhand districts. The experiment of selling quinine in five-grain packets at one pice each through postmasters and other officials was in operation in the Meerut division, four districts in the Rohilkhand division, and in the Naini Tal district. The results so far have not been encouraging, but the people require time to become acquainted with, and take advantage of, this system of supply.

There was a diminution in the general mortality from cattle disease as compared with the previous year. But rinderpest and foot and mouth disease were very rife in most of the Benares division and in the Rae Bareli district. A severe outbreak of *surra* occurred amongst the ponies on the Naini Tal-Kathgodam cart road.

Prices were exceptionally high in all districts, owing to deficient harvests. The failure of the winter rains caused a further rise in prices, and towards the close of the year the rates for all food grains had reached famine level. Owing to poor harvests in the Panjáb, the usual importations of grain from that province did not take place. But it was chiefly to the holding up of stocks in anticipation of the failure of the ensuing harvest that the great rise in prices which occurred during the latter half of 1896 was said to be attributable.

The outstanding balance of arrears of land revenue on the roll at the beginning of the year amounted to Rs. 9,32,469, of which Rs. 5,16,861 were collected and Rs. 3,05,865 remitted. The net balance for recovery was shown as Rs. 1,07,440, more than two-thirds of which were due from the Allahabad division, but it was probable that a large part of this sum would not be realized. Due consideration will be given to any proposals which may be submitted by the Board of Revenue for dealing with these arrears in the distressed districts.

The current demand of revenue on the roll amounted to Rs.6,03,07,924, of which Rs. 5,73,64,985, or 95 per cent., was collected. Of the balance uncollected, *viz.*, Rs. 29,42,939 no less than Rs. 23,34,646 were shown as recoverable, Rs. 4,03,448 as doubtful, Rs. 63,455 as irrecoverable, and Rs. 1,41,390 as nominal. Of the recoverable balance Rs. 1,31,415 were collected after the close of the year; Rs. 4,75,269 represented revenue the suspension of which, on account of failure of crops, had been sanctioned when the Board's report was written; Rs. 1,77,874 were due from estates under the Court of Wards, from estates under direct management, attachment, and sale, and from defaulters residing in other districts; and Rs. 15,50,088 were under recovery. Subsequent orders have been issued by Government, which have raised the total amount of the suspensions for the year under review to Rs. 17,48,023.

The cause of this large balance, the largest, as noticed by the Board, since 1877-78, was not so much the inferiority of the harvests of the year under report as the number of poor harvests during the last five years. The western districts were exceptionally fortunate, but elsewhere throughout the provinces there had been a succession of unfortunate seasons. Measures of relief by means of remission and suspension of revenue had already been adopted in the Allahabad and Rohilkhand divisions, where the arrears were heaviest; and, in considering the prospects of recovery of the large arrears which had accrued, the still graver failure of the autumn crops and the accumulation of very much larger arrears in the year now current will doubtless call for consideration. As regards the balance of Rs. 4,03,448, classed as doubtful, no less than Rs. 3,84,197 was accounted for by the Allahabad division. The

amount was chiefly due from the Bánda and Hamírpur districts, which had suffered from unfavourable seasons, and the Government had subsequently to the submission of the district reports sanctioned the remission of the whole of the sum (Rs. 2,12,647) outstanding in the former district, and the suspension of Rs. 1,50,000 in the latter district. Of the irrecoverable balance (Rs. 63,455), a remission of Rs. 61,398 had been sanctioned in the Jalaun district. The greater part of the nominal balance of Rs. 1,41,390 represented remissions of revenue on account of diluvion, and remissions due to reduction at regular settlement. The collections in the Agra division were the best in the provinces, and the revenue administration of that division has merited the approval of the Government. In the Benares and Gorakhpur divisions also the balances were small. In the Lucknow division the balance was large. The Commissioner's criticism on the failure to collect the revenue in Sítapur was well founded. In Kheri the short collections were chiefly due to the recusancy of two large landholders. The large balance in Hardoi was not a matter of surprise. In the Fyzabad division Partábgarh was the only district in which the balance was important. In Saháranpur the collections might have been better.

On 1st October 1895 the land revenue on the roll was Rs. 6,03,07,924 ; on 1st October 1896 it amounted to Rs. 6,08,91,991, being an increase of Rs. 5,84,067, chiefly due to the enhancement of revenue at the regular revision of settlement in certain districts. In view of the present agricultural situation, it had been decided to suspend the collection of the enhanced demand in the Oudh districts which fell due on 1st October 1896, while giving effect to the reductions resulting from the revision of the current demand.

The scarcity of the winter rains necessitated an extensive resort to artificial irrigation, and the demand for occupier's rate accordingly rose from Rs. 32,49,360 in the previous year to Rs. 58,51,775 in the year under report, or an increase of over 26 lakhs. The collections averaged nearly 99 per cent. of the demand, leaving some Rs. 51,736 as a recoverable balance. More might, without undue pressure, have been collected in the Saháranpur district, against which a sum of Rs. 26,258 was shown as outstanding. The remarks of the Commissioner of Agra, which were endorsed by the Board, that " it is precisely in a season of drought that those who possess the great privilege of canál water should be required to pay promptly for it," and that " it is an injudicious and misdirected policy in these cases to show leniency in the collection of the demand" are concurred in by the Government.

Following the increase in the occupier's rate, the demand on account of owner's rate amounted to Rs. 3,18,028 as compared with Rs. 1,52,726 in the previous year, and all but Rs. 1,104 was collected.

There were 393 State properties in the provinces, or one more than in the previous year, and the total demand on them, including outstandings, was Rs. 7,81,005, of which Rs. 7,06,149, or 90·4 per cent., were collected. The current rental demand was, however, short of last year's figures by some Rs. 9,000, due to a falling off in the rent-roll of the Kumaun-Bhábar Estate in Naini Tal, owing to numerous relinquishments of holdings in preceding years. The estates in the Bánda district, as was natural, were again responsible for the heavy arrears (Rs. 31,370 out of a total for the provinces of Rs. 74,856), and only 28 per cent. of the demand could be collected. The Collector has been requested to submit a further report with regard to these balances, which the Board anticipated would have to be written off ultimately, as, in consequence of successive bad harvests and the existing distress, the chances of recovery were small. In several other districts the outstanding balances were also large, and it is said that adverse seasons were more or less accountable for these arrears everywhere. After payment of land revenue and rates the income from State properties was Rs. 5,38,781 ; the total expenditure amounted to Rs. 3,49,479, leaving a net profit for Government of Rs. 1,89,302.

The system of remitting revenue by money-orders has now been in force for six years. Steady and satisfactory progress has been made in the number and value

of money-orders issued year after year. In the first year (1890-91) of the experiment 125,200 money-orders were issued of the value of Rs. 26,75,553; four years later (1893-94) the figures were 150,303 and Rs. 32,78,485 respectively; in the year under review (1895-96) they were 170,806 and Rs. 36,54,412. Compared with the preceding year (1894-95), the district of Bareilly in Rohilkhand and the famine stricken districts of Bánda and Jalaun in the Allahabad division were the chief exceptions to the general increase in the number and value of these money-orders. It is noticeable that the districts of the Gorakhpur division accounted for nearly half the number of remittances and nearly one-third of the total value. As regards miscellaneous revenue remittances, 24,036 money-orders of the value of Rs. 4,63,314 were issued against Rs. 20,004 and Rs. 3,70,456 in the previous year.

In the North-Western Provinces the number of suits instituted increased by 2,782, or 2·53 per cent., but the number of applications fell off by 20,264, or 13·90 per cent. The total of suits and applications had thus decreased from 255,604 to 238,122, the figures for the year 1893-94 having been 271,592. The number of suits in the year under review (112,633) was again the highest on record since the Rent Act (XII of 1881) was passed. Suits for arrears of rent exceeded the previous year by 3,092 and were 90·8 per cent. of the total number of suits instituted—a very slight increase as compared with preceding years. In the Rohilkhand, Allahabad, and Gorakhpur divisions the number of suits increased, while in Meerut, Agra, and Benares they declined. The explanation suggested for the decrease in Meerut and Agra was that they enjoyed comparatively good harvests in 1894-95, and the continued bad seasons in Rohilkhand and Allahabad were held to account for the further marked increase in those divisions. The variations in the figures for Benares called for no remark. In the Gorakhpur and Basti districts, where rent suits had for some years been falling off, it was said that there had been a reaction in the past two years. Considering the large number of suits for disposal, it was satisfactory to note that only 4,408 cases were pending as compared with 5,586 in the previous year, and that there were only 122 cases pending for more than three months against 184 in 1894-95. In Allahabad, notwithstanding the increase in the institutions, and the extra work thrown on the staff by the prevalence of scarcity, suits were disposed of with creditable promptitude, and there were no cases pending over three months.

A slight increase took place in the amount of rent remitted by money-orders in the North-Western Provinces, but there was a very large decrease in Oudh, and one which was spread over nearly all its districts. The variations in the North-Western Provinces were remarkable, adjacent districts exhibiting contradictory results. The system appeared to be most popular in the Agra division, but even there the district of Farukhabad formed a solitary and marked exception. These local variations could not be readily accounted for.

There was a further falling off in the number of applications to eject tenants-at-will, the figures having been 44,792 as compared with 54,614 in the previous year and 72,105 in 1893-94. The total number of notices issued on tenants-at-will fell short of the figures of 1894-95 by 9,816, and the decrease was said to be general in every division and to be distributed over every district but six. This diminution in such applications and notices is generally found to accompany bad harvests, and the year under report formed no exception to the rule. The tenants contested 27 per cent. of the notices, the same percentage as in the preceding year, and the area affected fell from 281,251 acres in 1894-95 to 240,964 in the year under report. The proportion of success obtained by the tenants in resisting ejectment (in 54 per cent. of the applications) was a little higher than in the preceding year (52 per cent). Rohilkhand and next to it Allahabad and Gorakhpur showed a large number of attempted ejectments successfully defeated.

The system of sending to tenants intimation by post of the applications made by their landlords for the issue of notices of ejectment, which was tried in Rohilkhand

had to be abandoned, because the addressees refused to take delivery, having gained from the notes on the outside of the envelope all the information they could have gained from its contents. It did not, however, follow that the plan of giving the tenants this information by post was without its advantage. The very marked decrease in the number of notices of ejectment issued in the Rohilkhand division was noteworthy. Certain special measures recommended by Board, the object of which was to ensure that tenants should be informed of the notices of ejectment, and that the notices should be actually served have been sanctioned by the Government, and it is to be hoped that these measures will result in a check being put on fraudulent practices in the service of these notices.

The decline in the number of applications to enhance the rent of occupancy tenants, the figures having been 4,588 as compared with 5,937 in the previous year and 7,668 in 1893-94, was no doubt, as remarked by the Board, another concomitant of bad seasons, and was, as usual, accompanied by an increase in the number of applications under section 35, Act XII of 1881, to eject protected tenants for non-payment of rents. The increase in these applications in the year under report was most marked in Budaun, Meerut, Allahabad, and Jaunpur. In the two former districts the desire to eject occupancy tenants before the commencement of settlement operations contributed to this result; while in Allahabad the landlords freely availed themselves of the opportunity afforded by the circumstances of the year to oust tenants whom they wished to get rid off. In Jaunpur the increase was said to be due to the strained relation between landlords and tenants. The proportion of instances in which ejectment actually took place, *viz.*, about 1 in 3, seems to vary but little from year to year. The steady rise in the area affected was noticeable, the figures for the past three years having been noted in the margin. The progressive increase in the past five years in the area in the Benares division in which tenants had lost rights of occupancy by process of court was commented on by the Board. The number of resignations of occupancy holdings exceeded the figures of the previous year by 12,317: this excess was chiefly due to the large number of resignations in the Allahabad division, where nearly two-thirds of the whole number of notices were filed. Most of these resignations were, it is said, made by tenants holding inferior fields or fields which had gone out of cultivation, who, as a rule, left them without any intention of abandoning cultivation altogether, but could not afford to remain under a liability for their rent.

	Acres.
1893-94	40,502
1894-95	55,559
1895-96	61,561

The tenant area had fallen off by 40,000 acres, due to the contraction in cultivation on account of unfavourable seasons. The area recorded as held under some kind of right fell by 40,000 acres; but as the area held for over twelve years increased by over 200,000 acres, tenants had, on the whole, gained during the year.

In Oudh the number of suits instituted was 35,351 as compared with 33,909 in the previous year, but, as the whole of this increase could be accounted for by exceptional circumstances in the Sultánpur district only, rent litigation was practically stationary elsewhere in the province. As regards ejectment proceedings, eviction actually took place from 7,974 holdings, with an area of 60,235 acres, and about one-third of this area was relet to new tenants. The average rise in the rent of lands relet from which statutory tenants were ejected was 13 per cent., or more than double the percentage allowed by law in individual cases. Illegal enhancement of rents was comparatively rare, owing, it was said, to the unfavourable seasons. Instances were given of various devices to evade the law, such as the levy of a premium on the grant or renewal of a tenancy.

The total number of suits for disposal in Kumaun was 713 as compared with 899 in the previous year. The prevalence of scarcity and sickness, coupled with the fact that certain cases which used to be filed in the revenue courts were now instituted in the civil courts, accounted for the decrease. Most of the suits instituted were for

arrears of rent and by *málguzárs* for arrears of revenue. Only 65 ejectment suits were pending at the close of the year. The average duration was shown as not having exceeded two months in any district.

There were 3,375 appeals for disposal by Judges, of which 2,152, or 64 per cent., were decided. The pending file was still heavy. It had increased, though but slightly, in the North-Western Provinces; but it is satisfactory to record that in Oudh, it was reduced by nearly one-half, from 1,002 to 552 cases. The average duration in the North-Western Provinces was 6 months and 15 days, or four days longer than in 1894-95, but in Oudh it rose from 11 months 5 days to 13 months 24 days. It may be reasonably expected that as the old arrears in Oudh have been much reduced, the average duration in the current year will show a sensible improvement.

Appeals to Commissioners in rent cases had diminished by nearly 1,000 cases. In spite of this, the number of pending cases was 970 as compared with 833 at the commencement of the year. On the other hand, the number of cases pending over three months fell from 85 to 35. The appeals decided were most numerous in Gorakhpur, Agra, and Fyzabad. The number of appeals transferred by Commissioners to Collectors in the Meerut and Benares divisions diminished from 1,162 to 577, of which all but 64 were disposed of, and none of the latter were over three months old. Orders were issued during the year that appeals were not to be transferred to Officiating Collectors of less than ten years' service, and that the appeals made over to Collectors for disposal should include cases such as those of enhancement in which local inquiry was necessary which the Commissioner was unable himself to make.

The cases for disposal by the Board had increased by 352, from 3,237 to 3,589. Of these 2,514 were decided as compared with 2,205 in the previous year. The pending file was still large and in excess of that of 1894-95 by 43 cases.

There was a decrease both in the total number of processes and in the arrears for the recovery of which they were issued. As regards writs of demand, it was remarked by the Board that the variations in the extent to which this process was employed in successive years and in similarly situated districts made it clear that the use of this process had not been systematized, and depended to a great extent on the individual inclinations of District Officers. The Board rightly observed that there was a want of uniformity evident throughout the provinces to a very marked degree; and that the number of writs which were distributed broadcast through many districts, would be lessened by a truer appreciation of the value and limitations of this form of process. Their remarks on this subject have been commended to the attention of District Officers and it is trusted that the Board will take steps to ensure greater consistency in the application of this coercive process in future.

With respect to processes other than writs of demand, the figures showed that in the North-Western Provinces the difficulties by which the landholders were confronted had been recognised by a decrease in the pressure applied, while in Oudh, where arrears were rarer, greater efforts had been made to attain the usual standard of collection. The Government, however, agreed with the Board that, on the whole, the revenue demand had not been collected with undue severity, and that in those districts in which the character of the seasons was most unfavourable, and the resources of the people most severely tried, coercive processes were more sparingly resorted to than usual. The system introduced by Mr. Wyer, by which *lambardárs* were supplied with a statement of the demand fifteen days before the revenue instalments fell due, was reported to have worked well in some districts, while in others practical effect could not be given to it, as the orders for its introduction were received too late in the year. The experiment had been continued in 1895-96, but, in judging of its results, allowance must be made for the abnormal character of the seasons.

Opinions were still divided as to the results of the experiment of utilizing the post for the service of writs, and it was generally considered that writs served

through the post were not so effective as those served through peons. The Government, however, agreed with the Board that the system should have a further trial over a more extended area, and that, although its introduction would not dispense entirely with the employment of process servers, it would to some extent prevent the entertainment of a temporary staff, which was under less restraint than a permanent one. Orders were therefore given that the post should be more largely made use of for the service of writs, the more persistent defaulters being suitably dealt with.

The statistics of transfers showed that the number of transfers by public sale had decreased in the North-Western Provinces while it had increased in Oudh, and that the number of transfers by private sale and of mortgage cases had increased in both provinces. The effect of two unfavourable years on voluntary transfers was apparent on a comparison of the figures for the past five years. While in the North-Western Provinces, sales of revenue-paying lands, which had fallen off in 1893-94 and 1894-95, exhibited an increase in the year under review, in Oudh such sales had been steadily becoming more numerous for the past four years. Mortgages in both provinces showed an increasing tendency; in Oudh, however, a large portion of the increase was said to be nominal, being due to better reporting.

Satisfactory progress was made in the disposal of partition work, only eight districts showing cases pending over three years and more. The number of applications was again largest in the Gorakhpur and Meerut divisions, but nearly one-third were disposed of. There had been a further increase of over 5,000 in the number of mahâls, in spite of the fact that in certain districts advantage was taken of the ruling discouraging the formation of minute and scattered properties which caused administrative inconvenience.

The amount advanced under the Land Improvement Loans Act (Rs. 1,46,295) was nearly double that in the preceding year. The increase was most marked in the Allahabad division and in Rae Bareli, where, owing to the drought, the demand for loans was exceptionally great. Notwithstanding the character of the season, 86 per cent. of the demand on account of principal which fell due in the year under review was collected in all but five districts; in these latter the collections were less than half the demand owing to poor harvests.

There was a falling off of nearly Rs. 40,000 in the advances under the Agricultural Loans Act. In the North-Western Provinces the advances showed a net increase of Rs. 1,15,846, while in Oudh there was a decrease of Rs. 1,55,460. Very large sums were advanced in the distressed tracts of the Allahabad division for the purchase of seed and cattle; but no explanation was given of the falling off of the loans made in Oudh. There was no doubt that, as remarked by the Commissioner of Allahabad, the money advanced in the distressed districts materially helped the landlords and tenants at a time when such help was much needed, and that had not funds been liberally allotted under the Land Improvement and Agricultural Loans Acts, the amount spent by Government on relief works might have increased. Of the amount of advances on account of principal which fell due in the year under review, 63·1 per cent. was collected. Pressure for payment was rightly deemed unadvisable in view of the adverse seasons.

Good progress was made in settlement work. In seven districts the assessment of the revenue demand and the revision of records were undertaken in accordance with the system formerly in vogue as a part of settlement operations; and the work is now drawing to a close in Lucknow, Hardoi, Sítapur, Bara Banki and Fyzabad, where no revision of records was undertaken and the assessment was made on the existing papers. In Meerut, which has been under cadastral survey for the past two years, it has been decided that a complete record should be prepared by the Settlement Officer. Arrangements were also made to start settlement work in the Shâhjahânpur and Bahraich districts, and in the Lalitpur sub-division of the

Jhánsi district in which surveys by patwáris' agency were being made. The Board had expressed a doubt whether the plan of resurveying districts without at the same time submitting the record prepared with reference to the new maps to the test of attestation waslikely to be successful in the North-Western Provinces districts however well it might be suited to Oudh, where the *sír* area was limited and where occupancy rights existed only to a small extent and rarely accrued to new tenants; and they promised to submit a report on the subject for the orders of Government.

Satisfactory progress was made in carrying out survey operations and revision of land records by the permanent agency of the Land Records Department, notwithstanding that in certain districts the work suffered from the continued absence of patwáris from their duties. The Deputy Surveyor-General, who inspected the work done, found it to be "but little below professional standard." Owing to the supply of men to be trained being limited, and to the inconvenience caused to district work by the withdrawal of patwáris from their circles for survey operations, the time for completing the survey in each patwári circle will, instead of being confined as now to a single year, be spread over two years. It had been found necessary to strengthen the department by two additional trained officers of the Survey Department for supervision and control of the patwáris employed on cadastral work; and the Government has now under consideration certain proposals which have been made by the Board with regard to increasing the present staff of survey officers and organizing a Provincial Survey Department.

The revision of patwáris' circles in the North-Western Provinces was nearing completion. In Muttra the Board had allowed a further extension of two years up to 1st April 1898 for the complete introduction of the revised scale of salaries, while in Agra and Etah, owing to the prevailing scarcity, the new scale had been postponed for a year. In Oudh the introduction of a system of personal pay for patwáris had been authorized by the Board, and the revisional schemes for certain districts were in abeyance pending sanction to general rules on the subject which were under preparation.

It was satisfactory to observe that advance had been made in the educational qualifications of the patwáris in the North-Western Provinces. The number who had passed through the patwáris' schools had increased: the number of those who were exempted from or who had still to pass the examination had fallen. The proportion of resident patwáris had also increased. In regard to exemptions, that there should have been an increase in their number in Mainpuri, Allahabad and especially Benares, was remarkable in the face of the decrease elsewhere in the North-Western Provinces, but was unexplained. Oudh was in a transition state, owing partly to the pendency of settlement operations, and much remained to be done to bring its patwáris to the level of the educational standard of their brethren in the North-Western Provinces.

It was satisfactory to note a still further improvement in the punctuality with which the annual papers were filed. The results of testing by superior officers had, it is said, on the whole been good; but the Board had found it necessary to call the special attention of the District Officers to the remarks of the Director of Land Records that too much attention was given to the *minutiæ* of the *khasra*, while the rent-roll, the map, and the *siyaha* were comparatively neglected. The maintenance of the pargana books had made progress, and the rules had been modified with a view of securing that the information available in these books should be made practically useful in the district administration.

An interesting note was drawn up by the Director of Land Records and Agriculture on agricultural depression during recent years. The scope of this note was said to be limited to the indication of the areas which had suffered from depression in recent "non-famine" years, to investigation of the causes of depression, and to the suggestion of remedies. The district reports furnished to the Director were stated to be

in some instances defective, inasmuch as they did not in all cases give the required information, and showed that the subject was as yet insufficiently understood by some District Officers. The Board very rightly observed that the object of the district reports was to secure that information which was embodied in detail in the pargana books should be collated and recorded in a readily accessible form for the district as a whole, and that deterioration which was important as regards extent or avoidable should not escape from notice.

It is desirable that steps should be taken to derive full advantage from the information that is contained in these reports or that should be found in them if they were properly compiled. They should, in the opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner, embody the experiences of the individual districts during the years to which they refer. The history of past years shows that the climatic conditions of the province vary considerably from year to year, and yet that all these variations have been generally experienced at some time or other within a cycle (the length of which has been differently estimated by various authorities), after which they repeat themselves. In other words, an accurate account of the agricultural condition of the province and its individual districts for that cyclical period will afford instances of all the various forms of depression affecting a district, either as a whole or in part, to which that district is ever likely to be subject. If, then, these records of the annual history of a district for the whole period of such a cycle of years be compiled with accuracy and intelligence, and so collated as to form a connected and intelligent account of the agricultural history of the district for that period we should have for all time a valuable and useful guide for Government and for the district officials to the weak points in the agricultural prosperity of each district, and more especially regarding the manner, the extent, and the precise localities in which it is affected by climatic variations. With this object in view it is not sufficient that these records of a district's vicissitudes should be found in annual reports. They should be carefully examined by the Director of Agriculture ; where from any cause they are defective, the defect should be rectified at once ; the significance of the records of one year compared with its predecessors should be noted ; and after every five years all the reports should be collated and the inferences or results set forth in a clear light. Thus a manual of the agricultural conditions of each district might, in time, be compiled, which would be invaluable to Government and to all officers to whose charge the district may be entrusted in future.

The two great dangers to which the agriculture of this country is exposed are undoubtedly flood and drought. The evils resulting from either one of these calamities have the effect of blinding the observer for the time being to the disastrous effects of the other. There are in most districts portions in which floods are the more serious evil, and to which a dry year brings relief ; there are other portions in which drought has the more serious effect for evil ; and yet again other parts, such as the *bhúr* tracts, which suffer almost equally from excessive or from deficient rain. It is, on the other hand, fortunate that what is a serious evil in some portions of the province carries with it some compensating advantages in other parts. But with a careful and intelligent account of the effect of the climate on every district and its component parts, an account based on actual experience extending over a cycle of years, it is hardly possible that any climatic danger could overwhelm a district and take by surprise those who are responsible for its administration without their being prepared for the evils they would have to face and guided as to the measures they should take to counteract them.

As regards drainage operations, it is admitted that much has been done in this direction in the canal-irrigated districts, and that the people have realized that the Government is willing to provide for the drainage of flooded land, but very little progress has been made in other localities outside the area not commanded by canals. The Government has still under consideration the proposals made for amendment of the law to facilitate private drainage schemes.

The question of the utilization of drainage cuts as stores of water for irrigation in dry years has been commended to the notice of the Irrigation Department.

Certain measures have been suggested by the Director to increase the area protected by well irrigation in tracts in which canal irrigation does not exist. The Board's attention has already been drawn to the insufficiency of the existing rule by which compensation for improvements by extension of irrigation is permitted at settlement, and their proposals for amending this rule so as to allow of a more liberal scale of compensation are awaited.

2.—Canal Revenue.

3.—Customs.

Blank.

4.—Opium.

Blank.

5.—Salt.

Blank.

6.—Excise.

The total real receipts of the year, that is, the gross receipts, inclusive of the amounts credited in 1894-95 on account of the year under report, and exclusive of refunds and advance payments made on account of the year 1896-97, amounted to Rs. 52,86,411 as compared with Rs. 56,48,608 in the previous year. Receipts thus fell by Rs. 3,62,197, or nearly 6½ per cent., and were lower than in any other year since 1891-92. The charges fell from Rs. 1,23,396 to Rs. 89,291. A fall of Rs. 24,697, or over two-thirds of the decrease, was due to the transfer of the cost of the amalgamated establishments of Excise, Stamps and Income Tax to the head of Land Revenue, under the orders of the Government of India. There was also a large decrease (Rs. 5,723) under refunds, as refunds to opium contractors are now charged to the Opium Department. The closing of two distilleries, and the general practice of reducing expenditure to the lowest limit in view of financial pressure, resulted in further economies.

	1894-95. Rs.	1895-96. Rs.
Country liquor ...	36,20,838	32,98,599
English ,, ...	3,88,261	4,18,672
Drugs	7,83,060	7,99,342
Opium	7,68,736	6,77,884
Tári	85,812	89,443
Fines and miscellaneous,	1,901	2,471
Total ...	56,48,608	52,86,411

Country Liquor.—The area under the distillery system, which remained the same as in the three preceding years, includes nearly two-thirds of the total area of the provinces and four-fifths of their population. In the Pilibhít and Mirzapur districts an area of 512 square miles was transferred from the farming to the outstill system, the intention of the change of system in each district being to break up monopolies, which were found to be injuriously affecting the administration of the excise; but the measures taken were only partially successful.

The decrease of over 3½ lakhs in the real receipts fell entirely under the heads of opium and country liquor. Under the latter there had been a fall of about 2¼ lakhs in the previous year, and this was succeeded in the year under report by a further fall of nearly 3¼ lakhs, the receipts from the excise on country liquor amounting to only Rs. 32,98,599 as against Rs. 36,20,838 in 1894-95. The following table compares the figures for the year under report under the more important heads of receipt with those of the two preceding years :—

		1893-94. Rs.	1894-95. Rs.	1895-96. Rs.
Distillery system	License fees for retail vend ...	10,39,974	10,90,757	10,10,898
	Still-head duty	23,15,418	20,07,777	18,23,859
Outstill and farming systems		4,76,350	4,97,484	4,40,870

The partial failure of the rains, and the consequent injury to both the spring and the autumn crops in 1895-96, caused severe distress in the tracts south of the Jumna, accompanied by high prices over the greater part of the provinces, with the result that the consumption of liquor fell, and with it the receipts from still-head duty, to an extent out of all proportion to the decline in the fees obtained for the right of retail vend.

The diminution in consumption since 1893-94 has as the figures in the margin show, not been confined to the districts where the scarcity was most severe, but has affected all parts of the province, and has been conisderable in every division, except Agra and Meerut. Another cause which contributed to the unfavourable results of the year was the failure of the *mahua* crop, which brought up the average price of *mahua* to twice that which had ruled in the two preceding years. The current price of *shíra* was also 25 per cent. in excess of that for 1893-94.

Division.	Percentage of the total of gallonage for 1895-96 to gallonage of 1893-94.
Meerut	... 92·8
Agra	... 92·7
Rohilkhand ...	... 75·05
Allahabad ...	... 75·03
Benares	... 80·8
Gorakhpur ...	... 77·4
Lucknow	... 71·5
Fyzabad	... 74·8

European Liquor.—There was an increase of Rs. 30,411 in the receipts from European liquor, due almost entirely to large exports. The consumption of Rosa rum within these provinces amounted to 30,741 gallons as against 30,509 gallons in the preceding year, and 28,461 gallons in 1893-94. That there has been no falling off in the issues of this liquor is owing to the fact that its consumption is, under present conditions of vend, confined to the well-to-do classes, and has therefore been unaffected by the pressure of hard times. In addition to 48,997 gallons issued in bond for payment of duty in Bengal and Bombay, there was an export from these provinces of 65,590 gallons on which still-head duty had been paid as against 56,836 gallons in the previous year.

Hemp Drugs.—The receipts from hemp drugs amounted to Rs. 7,99,342, giving an increase of Rs. 16,282 over the figures of the previous year, which were, at the time, the highest ever obtained. There was a fall of about 19 per cent. in the recorded net imports of *gánja*, while the imports of *charas* and *bhang* rose. The unreliability of the figures of consumption has, however, been frequently pointed out in these reports, and no conclusions of practical importance can be based on them. With the introduction, from the 1st October 1896, of the new system of hemp drugs administration, based on the proposals of the Hemp Drugs Commission, more accurate statistics will be available in future.

Opium.—The receipts from opium fell from Rs. 7,68,736 in 1894-95 to Rs. 6,77,884 in 1895-96. Of the total decrease of Rs. 90,852, Rs. 6,253 only fell under the head of "license fees;" while the balance of the decrease, amounting to Rs. 84,599, was due partly to a decline in the sales of opium and partly to the enhancement by Re. 1-4-0 per *ser* of the price of opium supplied by the Opium Department. This enhancement took effect from 1st July 1895, and renders a comparison between the real receipts of the year under report and those of its predecessor somewhat difficult. The Commissioner of Excise appears to consider that this may have been largely made up for by increasing resort to the illicit drug, but there has probably been a real decrease in consumption, owing to scarcity and high prices.

There has again been a decline in the number of prosecutions for offences against the excise laws. In the following table the figures for the past three years are compared :—

		1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
Number of cases under the Excise Act.	(1) Connected with liquor ...	645	479	330
	(2) Ditto drugs ...	231	265	198
	(3) Others	174	122	142
Number of cases under the Opium Acts		566	566	528

In the most important class of excise cases—that relating to the illegal manufacture of spirits—the number of cases has fallen from 305 in 1893 94 to 186 in 1894-95 and 61 in the year under report, and it has been necessary to call the attention of officers in charge to the necessity for more careful efforts to prevent infringement of the excise laws.

In the detection and prosecution of cases of illicit sale of preparations of opium considerable success was obtained. There are difficulties under the existing law in suppressing the opium smoking dens which are farmed under the names of clubs or saloons, but instructions have been issued that all cases in which the law against sale is broken should be vigorously sought out and prosecuted, and in the two largest cities of the province—Lucknow and Benares—prosecutions were successfully instituted against the proprietors or conductors of shops where the illicit sale of preparations of opium was carried on.

7.—Stamps.

The gross receipts are compared below with those of the two preceding years:—

Years.	Non-judicial stamps.	Court-fees stamps.	Copy stamps.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1894-95...	18,68,343	48,30,059	3,78,832	70,77,234
1895-96...	18,65,509	50,48,338	3,86,161	73,00,008
1896-97...	18,57,815	48,63,869	3,72,814	70,94,498

There was a falling off in the sale of stamps of all classes, but not to an extent seriously affecting the revenue, except in the case of court-fees stamps. And with regard to the sales of stamps of this class, it is noticeable that the receipts, though less by Rs. 1,84,469 than in the previous year, were higher than in 1894-95. In the case of non-judicial stamps a slight increase of Rs. 3,818 in the North-Western Provinces was more than counterbalanced by a decrease of Rs. 11,512 in Oudh. The decrease occurred under the heads of one-anna and other adhesive stamps and *hundí* stamps, the sales of document stamps having increased by Rs. 14,280.

Sales of one-anna adhesive stamps fell off by Rs. 1,822, but, as in the previous year, the decrease is more than accounted for by lower sales in Agra, where the practice of buying stamps for export to Bombay is said to have at last entirely ceased. In districts other than Agra there was an increase in the total sales. In Aligarh the sales of these stamps rose considerably, owing to a mistaken use of them to stamp speculative agreements for the sale of grain. The increased sales in Etáwah are attributable to the improved facilities afforded to the public for purchasing these stamps and to better supervision generally. The receipts from foreign bill stamps have declined, chiefly on account of the cessation of sales in Agra for export. There is a large decrease of Rs. 15,881 or 14·8 per cent. in the sales of *hundí* stamps, which may with some certainty be explained by the stoppage of traffic with Bombay owing to the plague, and by the general dullness of trade caused by the famine. The falling off is most marked in the trading centres—Cawnpore (Rs. 3,370), Mirzapur (Rs. 3,137), Allahabad (Rs. 1,069), and Farukhabad (Rs. 1,884).

Sales of document stamps rose by Rs. 14,280, which is almost exactly the amount (Rs. 14,631) by which the receipts fell off in the preceding year. The largest increase in any single district was in Allahabad (Rs. 14,016), and was fortuitous, owing to the purchase by a banker of stamps to the value of Rs. 12,500 for a deed of partition. The explanations of the fluctuations in other districts are somewhat conjectural, the only conclusion being that loans were contracted to a smaller extent than might have been expected, owing to the unwillingness or inability of money

lenders to provide accommodation, and to the large measure of assistance afforded to the agricultural classes by the State. It is noteworthy that the increased sales of document stamps were confined to stamps of Rs. 50 and under.

The receipts from the sale of court-fee stamps show variations exceeding Rs. 1,000 in every district but Jhánsi and Almora. There is a decrease in all districts but 13, and in all these cases the decline is attributed to the contraction of litigation owing to the scarcity. There is a corresponding decrease in the sales of copy stamps; but the variations are not important.

The charges have increased from Rs. 1,33,815 to Rs. 1,42,365 mainly owing to an increase in refunds of all classes of stamps, both judicial (Rs. 3,078) and non-judicial (Rs. 2,333).

Stamp duty amounting to Rs. 9,048 was realized by Collectors, under sections 37 and 38 of Act I of 1879, against Rs. 10,578 in the previous year, while penalties levied under section 37 fell from Rs. 3,285 to Rs. 3,142.

The percentage of acquittals to persons tried (excluding cases which were dropped or were pending at the close of the year) rose from 11·2 to 12·38 per cent.

The results of the examination of documents coming before the High Court and Judicial Commissioner, Oudh, show that documents are more frequently over-stamped than under-stamped, and that over-stamping in the North-Western Provinces occurs chiefly in the case of copies.

8.—Income Tax.

The following table compares the receipts from the tax during the year under report and the three preceding years :—

Year.	Salaries, pensions, and annuities.		Profits by companies.		Interest on securities.	Other sources of income.		Fines and penalties.	Total collections.	
	Number of assessees.	Amount of tax.	Number of assessees.	Amount of tax.		Number of assessees.	Amount of tax.		Number of assessees.	Amount of tax.
		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
1893-94	8,897	4,31,736	37	83,821	33,840	67,332	17,70,122	728	76,266	23,20,247
1894-95	8,873	4,47,659	44	86,290	40,373	67,759	18,06,964	705	76,676	23,81,991
1895-96	9,317	4,55,848	45	96,900	29,150	68,864	18,30,631	1,274	78,226	24,13,803
1896-97	9,497	4,56,331	49	1,08,213	35,578	66,213	18,05,752	1,101	75,759	24,06,975

There is a decrease of Rs. 24,879 in the collections of assessments under Part IV, which is the chief source of taxation. It is accounted for by a falling off in the tax levied from the six lowest classes of assessees, the remaining classes, with an income of Rs. 2,000 and upward showing an increase of Rs. 7,616. The circumstances of the year sufficiently explain the diminution in the income of the poorer classes of assessees. The receipts under "Salaries, pensions, and annuities paid by Government" also fell off; but there was a small increase, on the whole, in the assessments under Part I. The continued increase in receipts under Part III (Profits of Companies), almost the whole of which occurred in Cawnpore, is a satisfactory indication that the

Incomes.	Number of assessees.		Receipts.		Variations.
	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Rs. 500 to Rs. 2,000 .	61,545	58,804	9,62,318	9,29,823	—32,495
„ 2,000 and upwards,	7,319	7,409	8,68,313	8,75,929	+7,616
Total ...	68,864	66,213	18,30,631	18,05,752	—24,879

depression had not affected the large trades of that important manufacturing centre. Under the head "Interest on securities," which is specially liable to fluctuations, there was an increase of Rs. 6,428.

The incidence of the tax per thousand of the population was Rs. 44, exactly the same as in the previous year. One person in every 663 of the population was assessed as compared with one in 648 in 1895-96, while the average amount paid by each assessee rose from Rs. 28 to Rs. 29. This result is explained by the reduction in numbers of assessees of the poorest classes. The charges connected with the working of the Act (including refunds) amounted to Rs. 13,576 as compared with Rs. 17,560.

The initial assessments called for more frequent alteration on objection or appeal than was the case in the preceding year; and while this unsatisfactory result may be partly explained by the effects of the depression on the income of assessees after the initial assessments were made, there are other indications of a want of care and discretion in the administration of the Act in several districts, and there was a tendency to place too much reliance on the assessments and reports of tahsíldárs. The most defective initial assessments, judged by results, were in Azamgarh and Basti, where 46 and 53 per cent. respectively of the total number of new assessees were struck off the list, and 41 and 54 per cent. of the enhancements were wholly or in part cancelled; while 40 per cent. of the appellants were successful, and the final demand stood at only 79·2 and 82 per cent. respectively of the original assessment, the corresponding percentage for the Provinces being 93·5. The assessments in Mirzapur were too high in 1895-96, and it is therefore not surprising that the net demand fell off by Rs. 7,720; but the fact that 41 per cent. of objectors and 25 per cent. of appellants were successful, while a balance of Rs. 5,262 remained uncollected at the end of the year, of which a considerable portion will probably have to be remitted, indicates the unsatisfactory character of the work in this district. The results in Budaun, Ballia, Gorakhpur, and Lucknow also show the need for closer supervision.

On the other hand, the new assessments in Meerut, Saháranpur, Benares (where a special Deputy Collector was employed), Bara Banki, and Bahraich were evidently made after careful inquiry. The Collector of Meerut disposed of the objections, with one exception, during his cold weather tour as near as possible to the residence of the assessees—a practice which should, whenever possible, be followed elsewhere. During 1895-96 there were large decreases in the proceeds of the tax in Bareilly and Pilibhít owing to a poor sugarcane crop, and these districts, as well as Bijnor, show a satisfactory rise during the year under review when the crop was comparatively good. The Allahabad Division has suffered most from scarcity, and although the demand and number of assessees in the six lowest classes decreased, especially in Cawnpore (397) and Allahbad (280), there was a tendency in all districts, except Bánda and Hamírpur, to have recourse, to a greater extent than usual, to the severer methods of enforcing payment. The only explanation offered of this severity is that the assessees hoped that obstinate refusal to pay would secure for them the same consideration that the Government had shown to landholders in suspending or remitting land revenue. In other districts also there was recourse to the severer processes without the preliminary issue of writs of demand. In Meerut no writs were issued at all, though property was attached in 14 cases and sold in 5, and the number of attachments exceeded the number of writs in Mainpuri, Sháhjahánpur, Jalaun, Sitapur, and Unao. Notwithstanding these measures, the uncollected balances rose from Rs. 10,762 to Rs. 26,809. The largest balances outstanding were in Allahabad (Rs. 2,611), Benares (Rs. 2,528), Mirzapur, Rs. 5,262), and Gorakhpur (Rs. 4,764).

9.—Currency.

The average monthly (gross) amount of notes in circulation was Rs. 1,28,20,840, which was somewhat higher than in 1895-96 (Rs. 1,23,69,009), though considerably

below the average of the three years immediately preceding. The circulation varied within less extreme limits than in some previous years, the variations having followed the usual course till December, when notes to the value of Rs. 1,24,66,840 were outstanding. In January the amount of notes in circulation rose to Rs. 1,41,67,755 and increased to Rs. 1,47,22,325 in February, the year closing with a circulation of the value of Rs. 1,69,41,645, as against an opening balance of Rs. 1,09,09,025: this marked increase in the last three months was unusual, and was due mainly to a heavy demand for notes for remittance purposes in consequence of the great demand for money in the Calcutta market and of the dislocation of business caused by the plague in Bombay. In the latter case remittances were with difficulty effected in the ordinary way by húndis, owing to the exodus of native bankers; and Allahabad notes were in consequence in some request for sale at Bombay. In addition to the above causes, a currency transfer of a considerable amount made by the Comptroller-General in March in anticipation of opium and other payments to be met in April largely contributed to swell the balance which marked the close of the year. The following table compares the details of circulation on 31st March for each of the last three years;—

Year.	5	10	20	50	100	500	1,000	10,000	Total pieces.	Value.
										Rs.
1894-95	15,530	52,165	26,640	21,105	29,831	4,154	3,341	70	152,836	1,12,88,450
1895-96	14,819	60,597	28,853	20,196	28,421	3,914	3,713	13	160,526	1,09,09,025
1896-97	15,945	62,137	28,595	20,739	31,862	5,789	3,641	491	169,199	1,69,41,645

It may be taken that notes of Rs. 500 and upwards are in general obtained for remittance purposes, and if these are left out of account, the balance, which may be called the legitimate circulation required for the use of the public, is shown by the following figures to have remained fairly constant throughout the year:—

Month.	Circulation of notes below 500.	Month.	Circulation of notes below 500.
April	48 99,140	October ...	54,71,130
May	49,37,585	November ...	54,89,100
June	50,04,925	December ...	56,03,840
July	52,26,485	January ...	55,18,755
August	53,26,090	February ...	54 51,825
September	54,79,060	March ...	54,96,145

The value of foreign circle notes cashed fell from Rs. 1,43,15,420 in the previous year to Rs. 90,47,750.

At the commencement of the year the number of currency chests was 13, with an aggregate balance of Rs. 37,00,000. Owing to the difficulty of financing Treasuries during the prevalence of famine it was found necessary to open temporary chests, for longer or shorter periods during the year, in every Treasury except Dehra Dún, Naini Tal, Roorkee, and Jhánsi. A chest was however opened at Jhánsi after the close of the year. The total number of chests having balances on the 31st March was 34, the balances aggregating Rs. 96,00,000. The working of these chests was much simplified by the opening (in February) of a Remittance Treasury at the Currency office.

The following amounts were received into currency chests in remittance from other Circles:—

From Ajmere (Calcutta) ... ... 20,30,000, at Agra and Cawnpore.
Do. Lahore ... ... 10,00,000, at Lucknow.

The amounts remitted to other Circles from currency chests were—

To Calcutta	...	20,00,000, from Cawnpore.
	...	21,34,000, „ Gorakhpur.
	...	18,00,000, „ Meerut.

There was one case of fraud in which a currency note for Rs. 10 of the Allahabad Circle was fraudulently altered to one for Rs. 10,000. The alteration was very clumsy, and the two persons implicated were convicted under section 471 of the Indian Penal Code. Seven forged notes were brought to light in the course of the year, namely $\frac{X}{56}$ 26608, $\frac{X}{56}$ 26678, and $\frac{X}{56}$ 26688 for Rs. 50 each at Budaun; $\frac{V}{75}$ 90450 and $\frac{V}{75}$ 90451 for Rs. 500 each at Lucknow; another $\frac{V}{75}$ 90450 for Rs. 500 at Moradabad; and $\frac{R}{85}$ 68348 for Rs. 10 at the Currency Office. The accused in the Budaun and Moradabad cases were convicted by the Sessions Judges. In the Lucknow case the accused has so far succeeded in eluding arrest, although a reward of Rs. 100 has been offered for his capture.

A remittance of two lakhs was received from the Sambhar agency of the Calcutta Circle on the 21st December and another of 25 lakhs from Lahore on the 30th March, while the following remittances were made :—

(1) 25 lakhs to Calcutta on the 21st September.

(2) Rs. 34,37,000, including Rs. 9,37,000, uncurrent coin, to Calcutta on the 10th October 1896.

(3) Rs. 8,21,300, uncurrent coin to Calcutta mint on the 19th December 1896.

224,905 pieces of notes of the Allahabad Circle, of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,17,86,060, were cancelled during the year as against 223,632 pieces of the value of Rs. 2,85,35,800 in 1895-96. The cancellations fell off considerably under the denominations of 5, 10, and 20 rupees, as compared with the previous year, owing to notes that were still clean having been reissued by the Currency Office. There was, on the other hand, a considerable increase in cancellations of the denominations of Rs. 100, 500, 1,000, towards the close of the year, that of 500-rupee notes being most noticeable. The rise was due to the increased demand for notes for remittance purposes.

The Remittance Treasury established in February 1897, to facilitate the large number of currency transfers required by famine operations, had a balance of Rs. 2,53,692 on the 28th of that month and of Rs. 15,20,859 on the 31st March.

Twenty-nine notes, of an aggregate value of Rs. 445, were credited to Government, *viz.*—

	Rs.
10 half notes value ...	235
3 mismatched notes value ...	30
10 unclaimed notes value ...	180

B.—Revenue and Finance other than Imperial.

Provincial and Local Accounts, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, 1896-97.

In the budget of the year as originally framed, the receipts were taken at 3,38,24,* and the opening balance at 17,11, making a total of 3,55,35. The expenditure was estimated at 3,47,18, this amount including a contribution of 24,65, to Local Funds, and 7,00, on account of charges directly connected with the relief of famine. The budget thus provided for a closing balance of 8,17, or nearly twelve lakhs less than the minimum amount (20 lakhs) which the Local Government is under obligation in ordinary circumstances to maintain.

In the revised estimates the accounts were altered by the transfer of all charges directly relating to famine relief to the debit of the imperial exchequer. The increase in provincial expenditure and decline in provincial revenues had, however, been so serious that, even after the transfer of famine charges, a large deficit balance was inevitable. When the revised estimates were prepared this was estimated at 20,08,

* *Note.*—In all cases in which figures are given without the addition of "Rs." they represent thousands of rupees.

and an additional grant to this extent, or, in other words, a reduction to this extent of the share of land revenue credited under the contract to the imperial account, was estimated for in order to secure equilibrium. The financial position has, however, proved slightly better than the revised estimates indicated, and the accounts show that a grant of 16,09, or 3,99, less than was anticipated was sufficient to avoid the threatened deficit in provincial accounts. This improvement was due chiefly to the collections of land revenue being in excess of the estimates.

The actual receipts and charges under provincial heads compare with the original estimates as follows:—

	Budget.	*Actuals.*
Opening balance	17,11,	16.47,
Receipts	3,38,24,	3,31,31,
Total ...	3,55,35,	3,47,78,
Expenditure	3,47,18,	3,47,78,
Closing balance	8,17,	...

The receipts, exclusive of the opening balance, were, according to this statement, less by 6,92, than the estimates, but to this must be added the increase of 16,09, made in the provincial revenues by reduction in the contribution to imperial fixed under the contract. The total decrease as compared with the estimate was thus twenty-three lakhs of rupees. All the great heads of revenue, except Irrigation and Registration, fell off, the more important decreases being in Land Revenue (25,35,), Stamps (1,69,), Excise (2,95,), Provincial Rates (1,58,), Forests (1,17,), Interest (90,), Courts of Law (63), Jails (1,30,), and Civil Works (1,03,). On the other hand there was an increase of 12,78, or nearly thirteen lakhs, in Irrigation, and of over half a lakh under Miscellaneous.

The decrease in the receipts may be attributed in every case to the prevalence of famine; and the figures given above which refer to the provincial share of revenue only, fail to indicate the full extent of this loss. Land Revenue collections (including the imperial share) were over a crore below the estimate; and the estimate itself was a moderate one, a reduction of eight lakhs having been made in the normal figure in view of the distress in Bundelkhand. The much more serious and widespread calamity which followed on the failure of the monsoon of 1896, necessitating suspensions of revenue on an altogether exceptional scale necessarily vitiated all calculations.

The total deficiency in stamps (including the imperial share of receipts) was over two lakhs of rupees, and was confined to receipts from court-fee stamps, the income from commercial stamps being little short of the estimate, and of the receipts of the previous year. There was a heavy fall of revenue, as was to be expected, under the head of Excise. The means of indulgence in stimulants were curtailed by the famine, and at the same time the prices of distilling materials rose considerably. The total decrease under this head was close on twelve lakhs of rupees, of which one-quarter fell on provincial revenues. The collections of provincial rates were nine and a half lakhs below the estimate, the greater part of the loss falling, in the first instance, on Local Accounts, and necessitating an increase in the subvention annually made from provincial revenues to secure equilibrium between the receipts and charges of the Local Rate funds. The decrease in forest receipts, exceeding two lakhs of rupees, occurred chiefly in the Central and Oudh Circles. Payments made on account of interest on loans were nearly a lakh less than the estimate, chiefly owing to default in payment of the fixed instalment by the Municipal Boards of Agra and Naini Tal, but partly to a decrease in repayment of loans by agriculturists. The receipts under Courts of Law were indirectly affected by the prevalence of famine, and in the Jail Department there was a considerable loss of cash income, owing partly to a smaller demand for jail manufactures, and partly to the employment of convicts for a part of the year in making baskets for use on the famine relief works. Lower receipts from Fairs and Ferries, which were also due to the distress and the character

of the season, account for the falling off under the heads Scientific and Other Minor Departments, and Civil Works.

The great increase of thirteen lakhs of rupees in Irrigation receipts was owing to the unusual demand for water in the *kharíf* of 1896 and the *rabí* of 1896-97. The total area irrigated by canals in those two seasons, for the first time in the history of the canals in these Provinces, exceeded three million acres, and the total receipts, direct and indirect, of the canals, also for the first time, exceeded a crore of rupees. The increase was not quite so large as was anticipated when the revised estimates were framed, as the dues on account of water were not fully collected within the financial year. The receipts in the Registration Department were slightly in excess of the estimates, but the revenue under this head shows ordinarily an increase from year to year, and the receipts would probably have risen higher than they have done but for the large suspensions of revenue and rates and the liberal advances granted by Government to landholders and cultivators.

The estimates provided for an expenditure (exclusive of famine relief, but including the contribution to local funds) of 340 lakhs of rupees; the actuals have amounted to 347 lakhs. The more important increases over the estimates were under the heads Assignments and Compensations (28,), Land Revenue (51,), Jails, (4,69,), Irrigation, Major and Minor Works (83,), Civil Works (98,), and Contributions (1,19,). The most serious increase over the estimates was in the Jail Department, and was owing to a great increase in the number of prisoners, to the retention of the special overflow jail at Chunár, and to the high prices of food grains. Nearly four lakhs of the increase occurred under the head Rations and Dietary Charges, and there was also increased outlay on Hospital Charges, Clothing and Bedding of Prisoners, Charges for moving prisoners, and Miscellaneous Supplies and Services.

The savings on the estimates were in no case large, the more important being under the heads Stamps (16,), owing to smaller supplies being received from the Central Stores; Education (19,), owing to the absence of the Director on furlough, and to delay in the introduction of the revised tuitional staff at the Thomason College; Scientific and Minor Departments (14,), chiefly owing to lower expenditure on fairs; and Superannuation (29,). There was a saving generally in charges for salaries, owing to a reduction in exchange compensation allowance.

Under Local the receipts (exclusive of the provincial contribution) were estimated at 86,19, but, owing mainly to a decrease of 7,94, in the provincial rates, fell to 77,95. The expenditure was taken at 1,12,68, while the actuals amounted to only 1,07,30, the difference being chiefly accounted for by savings of 1,03, in Land Revenue charges; 71, under each of the heads Police and Education; and 2,95, under Civil Works. The balance at credit of the Local Funds stood at 5,54, as against 7,66, the estimated closing balance of the year.

The following table compares the general financial results of the year with those of the year 1895-96:—

	1896-97.			1895-96		
	Provincial. Rs.	Local. Rs.	Total. Rs	Provincial. Rs.	Local. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Opening balance ...	16,47,393	9,04,852	25 52,245	30,45,376	10,67,975	41,13,351
Receipts	3,31,31,177	1,03,98,111	4,35,29,288	3,16,63,510	1,05,09,997	4,21,73,507
Total ...	3,47,78,570	1,13,02,963	4,60,81,533	3,47,08,886	1,15,77,972	4,62,86,858
Expenditure	3,47,78,570	1,07,48,374	4,55,26,944	3,30,61,493	1,06,73,120	4,37,34,613
Closing balance ...	...	5,54,589	5,54,589	16,47,393	9,04,852	25,52,245

The differences of over half a lakh between the receipts of the two years were as under:—

	Provincial.		*Local.*	
	+	—	+	—
Land Revenue	...	14,63,	...	...
Stamps	...	1,54,	...	...
Excise	...	2,57,	...	...
Provincial Rates	...	1,65,	...	7,33,

	Provincial.		Local.	
	+	—	+	—
Forest	...	78.	...	...
Interest	...	96,	...	...
Courts of Law	...	62,	...	...
Jails	...	70,	...	...
Irrigation, Major Works—				
In charge of Civil officers	2,43,	...	...	...
In charge of Public Works officers ...	35,56,	...	...	...
Irrigation, Minor Works and Navigation—				
In charge of Public Works officers ...	94,	...	...	...
Civil Works—				
In charge of Civil officers	...	1,09,	...	...

The actual difference between the figures of the two years under Land Revenue was 30,72, as the accounts for 1896-97 include the special contribution of 16,09, made from Imperial. The differences under other heads are sufficiently explained by the remarks already made, except in the case of Irrigation. The large increase under this head is owing to the fact that the unprecedentedly high revenue obtained in 1896-97 followed a year that was unusually unfavourable for the operations of the Department.

The expenditure of the year exceeded that of the previous year by 17,17, having amounted to 3,47,78, as compared with 3,30,61. The following statement shows the more important differences in the charges of the two years:—

	Provincial.		Local.	
	+	—	+	—
Assignments and compensations	... 1,45,	...	...	...
Land revenue	... ...	48,	...	...
Interest on ordinary debt	... 64,	...	...	...
Jails	... 3,40,	...	...	...
Police	... 1,68,	...	...	...
Education	... 1,79,	...	40,	...
Medical	... 30,	...	...	...
Superannuation, &c.	... 45,	...	...	...
Stationery and printing	... ...	90,	...	...
Famine relief	... ...	1,79,	...	...
Irrigation, Major Works—				
In charge of Public Works officers ...	3,66,	...	...	...
Interest on debt	... 54,	...	...	...
Irrigation, Minor Works—				
In charge of Public Works officers ...	... 81,	...	...	...
Civil Works—				
In charge of Civil officers ...	... 44,	...	...	...
Ditto Public Works officers	...	34,	...	...
Contributions	... 6 35,	...	...	...

The increase under Assignments and Compensations is due chiefly to the payment of 1,11, (including 74, representing arrears) on account of the allowance to the heirs of the late Rája Shambhu Narayan Singh of Gházipur. The increase under Police is due to the payment of grain compensation allowance and to the introduction of reforms under the police reorganization scheme: and that under Education to the transfer to the accounts of the Education Department of the charges relating to the Thomason Civil Engineering College, which used previously to be accounted for in the books of the Public Works Department.

The decrease under Stationery and printing is almost wholly due to the actuals of 1895-96 having included heavy charges for stationery supplied from Central Stores: while the figures against Famine Relief merely indicate that no charges on this account were incurred from provincial sources during 1896-97. The other differences of importance are owing to causes already referred to. The increase in Contributions is due to the statutory contribution of ten lakhs to the *patwári* rate fund having been limited in 1895-96, with the sanction of the Government of India,

to 8,50, while in 1896-97 the full amount was paid, and to the falling off in Provincial Rates income, which necessitated a grant of 12,41, from Provincial to meet the deficit of the Local Rate Fund as compared with a subvention of 6,52, required for this purpose in 1895-96. As regards Local, the increase of 40, under Education was largely owing to the charges incurred in promoting primary education.

I.—Cash Balances and Resource operations of the Treasuries in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year ending 30th September 1897.

Cash balances.—The following table shows in lakhs of rupees the estimated minimum balance and the actual cash balance of the province on the first day of each month of the last two years :—

1	2	3	4	5	6
First of—	1895-96.		1896-97.		1897-98.
	Estimated minimum.	Actual cash balance.	Estimated minimum.	Actual cash balance.	Estimated minimum.
October	1,34	1,70	1,36	1,33	1,36
November	1,00	1,22	1,00	1,13	1,00
December	1,06	1,31	1,06	1,03	1,06
January	1,34	1,63	1,34	1,28	1,34
February	1,66	1,76	1,66	1,41	1,66
March	1,61	1,62	1,63	1,37	1,65
April	1,63	1,66	1,63	1,61	1,63
May	1,43	1,77	1,43	1,46	1,43
June	1,91	2,03	1,91	1,64	1,91
July	2,20	2,53	2,21	1,74	2,21
August	2,15	2,25	2,16	1,55	2,16
September	1,72	1,78	1,74	1,33	1,74

The year 1896-97 was one of very low balances. The actual cash balances were without exception considerably below those of the corresponding months of the preceding year, and, except in the months of November and May, they were also below the prescribed minima. The reduction in the balances was due to the large suspensions of land revenue sanctioned on account of the failure of the kharíf and rabi crops, coupled with the large outgoings in connection with famine relief operations. It was not possible to place any money at the disposal of the Comptroller-General in any month of the year under report: but, on the other hand, aid had frequently to be obtained from outside.

II.—Movement of Funds.—The local remittances made during the year were :—

	Rs.
In specie	7,49,24,784
In currency notes ... ... { Home notes	1,61,96,685
{ Foreign notes	38,12,845
In small silver and copper coin	28,34,550
Total ...	9,77,68,864

The corresponding figures for the preceding year were :—

	Rs.
In specie	4,33,76,124
In currency notes ... ... { Home notes	35,90,025
{ Foreign notes	52,92,230
In small silver and copper coin	21,30,827
Total ...	5,43,89,206

The low balances necessitated the movement of a large amount of coin to meet not only the ordinary requirements of the treasuries, but also the heavy demands connected with the famine.

Of the remittances classed as specie, a sum of Rs. 4,97,37,638 represents transfers made through currency. Though such transactions do not indicate the actual movement of coin, yet to effect them during the year under report, it was necessary to actually move a large amount of currency money from treasury to treasury.

A sum of Rs. 4,90,000, representing bank transfers, is also included in the figures for specie remittances. The Government profited by this concession, which was allowed to the Bank of Bengal, as the actual remittance of coin was thereby reduced. The amount of bank transfers in the preceding year was Rs. 1,55,000 only.

The figures for specie remittances further include Rs. 18,83,752 on account of shroff-marked, light weight, and coins of 1835 moved from outlying treasuries to central treasuries for eventual transmission to the mint. The figures under this head are high owing to the withdrawal of coins of the year 1835.

There was a net increase of Rs. 1,11,27,275 under note remittances as compared with the preceding year. The marked increase of Rs. 1,26,06,660 in the remittances of Home Circle notes was mainly due to the transfer of notes from the remittance treasury to the Allahabad District treasury (*a*) for payment to banks which had taken supply bills on Allahabad for the purpose of obtaining notes there, and (*b*) to meet the large drawings of remittance transfer receipts issued by Calcutta on Allahabad in connection with the Indian Charitable Relief Fund. Extra note remittances were also occasioned to a certain extent by the fact that the treasuries ordinarily aiding the Allahabad Treasury had no funds to spare during the year under review, and in order to meet the ordinary expenditure of the Allahabad district aid had to be given from the remittance treasury. The transfers from the remittance treasury were made in notes, which the Bank of Bengal, Allahabad, exchanged for coin from time to time at the Currency Office, according to its requirements. The remittances of Foreign Circle notes were smaller by Rs. 14,79,385 than in 1895-96. This is due principally to the low land revenue collections at outlying treasuries, and the consequently smaller remittances from them to the Allahabad Treasury.

The exceptional circumstances of the year rendered a fair trial of the scheme fixing the amounts to be transferred to or from each treasury, described in last year's report, impossible.

The remittances of small silver and copper coin made during the year under review and in the year preceding it, consisted of:—

	1896-97.	1895-96.
	Rs.	Rs.
Half rupees	5,67,032	4,53,268
Quarter rupees	7,12,146	5,48,790
Eighth rupees	5,39,684	3,23,210
Double pice	40,259	54,770
Single pice	9,59,063	7,40,175
Half pice	1,649	5,039
Pie pieces	2,428	5,575
Total ...	28,22,261	21,30,827

In the districts affected with famine the demand for small silver and copper was exceptionally great, chiefly as regards single pice, and was a matter of considerable difficulty to meet the requirements of the several treasuries in respect of these last, particularly from March to June. Single pice have for some time been pouring back into the treasuries, and it has become a question how to find storage room for them.

III.—Supply bills.—The local supply bills issued during the year under review amounted to Rs. 79,41,819 as compared with Rs. 21,83,925 in the preceding year. Their distribution is shown below :—

District.		Amount. Rs.
By Agra	...	1,72,000
„ Ballia	...	52,000
„ Benares	...	14,25,000
„ Cawnpore	...	20,50,321
„ Dehra Dún	...	4,80,400
„ Etah	...	50,000
„ Farukhabad	...	89,400
„ Fyzabad	...	1,29,000
„ Gházipur	...	60,128
„ Hamírpur	...	85,200
„ Kheri	...	17,000
„ Lucknow	...	26,80,957
„ Naini Tal	...	4,80,800
„ Partábgarh	...	90,800
„ Roorkee	...	6,000
„ Bareilly	...	8,913
„ Gorakhpur	...	51,000
„ Moradabad	...	12 900
Total	...	79,41,819

The largest issues were at Benares, Cawnpore and Lucknow, where bills for large amounts were granted to banks desirous of remitting money to Allahabad for the purpose of obtaining notes there. By the issue of these bills a large saving to Government was effected in the cost of supplying the drawing treasuries and those adjoining them with coin.

IV—The supply bills on other Governments issued during the year under review amounted to Rs. 12,72,900, as follows :—

	India.	Panjáb.	Bombay.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Dehra Dún	35,300	84,600	1,40,600	2,60,500
Naini Tal	1,00,600	91,200	77,900	2,69,700
Cawnpore	4,00,000	...	...	4,00,000
Agra	26,000	...	50,000	76,000
Kheri	12,000	...	...	12,000
Bareilly	80,000	...	...	80,000
Sitapur	70,000	...	...	70,000
Roorkee	...	37,600	56,000	93,600
Allahabad	...	...	600	600
Fyzabad	...	...	8,500	8,500
Mirzapur	...	...	2,000	2,000
Total ...	7,23,900	2,13,400	3,35,600	12,72,900

The drawings of Dehra Dún, Naini Tal and Roorkee were of the usual nature, and do not call for special remark. The drawings by other treasuries were specially authorized by the Comptroller-General for the purpose of supplying funds to these provinces.

Agra was also authorized as a special case, and with the consent of the Comptroller of India Treasuries, to issue bills on Ajmere.

Supply bills issued by other Governments and paid in these provinces amounted to Rs. 1,16,730, bills to the extent of Rs. 1,11,630, Rs. 4,000 and Rs. 1,100 having been drawn by India, Bengal and the Panjáb respectively, the corresponding figures for the last year being :—

	Rs.
India	1,60,753
Bengal	16,000
Panjáb	35,549
Total	2,12,302

V. Shroff-marked and other uncurrent coins.—The subjoined table shows the extent to which shroff-marked and other uncurrent coin was withdrawn from circulation in these provinces during the year under review :—

	Rs.
Balance—1st October 1896—both in currency and treasury	15,67,471
Received from other provinces	1,50,165
Total	17,17,636
Issued to other provinces	32,85,965
Balance on 1st October 1897	1,46,880
Total	34,32,845
Net Local Receipts	17,15,209

The withdrawal of 1835 coin accounts for the high figures.

VI.—Absorption of small coin.—The following statement shows in detail the receipts and issues of small silver and copper coin in these provinces during the year :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Half rupees.	Quarter rupees.	Eighth rupees.	Double pice.	Single pice.	Half pice.	Pie pieces.	Total.
Opening balance on 1st October 1896.	2,27,276	3,61,186	3,04,637	71,567	6,60,328	24,506	10,976	16,60,476
Receipts from other Provinces.	1,20,000	1,82,000	2,28,000	...	6,14,000	...	...	11,44,000
Total ...	3,47,276	5,43,186	5,32,637	71,567	12,74,328	24,506	10,976	28,04,476
Issues to other Provinces ...	5,000	8,000	5,000	...	...	...	...	18,000
Closing balance on 30th September 1897.	2,20,378	3,71,146	3,50,253	60,705	9,85,953	21,630	11,453	20,21,518
Total ...	2,25,378	3,79,146	3,55,253	60,705	9,85,953	21,630	11,453	20,39,518
Local ... Net receipts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	477	477
Local ... Net issues ...	1,21,898	1,64,040	1,77,384	10,862	2,88,375	2,876	...	7,65,435

There was a great demand for small silver and copper coin, especially for eighth rupees and single pice in connection with the famine relief works.

Special arrangements were made for the collection of pice from the laborers on the relief works, in exchange for silver : but even so, there was difficulty in meeting the demands. Since July small silver coin and single pice have been returning from circulation.

With the exception of famine relief operations, there were no circumstances affecting the absorption of small coin which specially call for remark.

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

1.—Census of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

(*Vide* Chapter VI, pages 241 to 252 of Report for 1892-93.)

2.—Births and Deaths.

[See Sanitation Section.]

ROYAL

3.—Emigration.

(*a*) *Inland Emigration.*

During the year emigrants under the Act were registered only in the Ghâzipur district. The following statement gives the numbers of emigrants, garden *sardârs*, and local agents:—

District.	Emigrants.			Dependents.	Garden *sardârs*.	Local agents.	Remarks.
	Male.	Female.	Total.				
Ghâzipur	28	55	83	...	5	1	
Total ...	28	55	83	...	5	1	

The total number of emigrants registered during the year was 83 against 252 last year. There was thus a falling off of 169, which is undoubtedly due to the fact that emigration in terms of Government of India Resolutions Nos. 16 to 18E., dated 27th January 1882, has continued to gain favour both with the emigrants and the recruiters, as would appear from the considerable increase in the number of free emigrants.

The emigrants registered from Ghâzipur were all medically examined and were willing to enter into contract. The depôts of the local agents and recruiters were regularly inspected during the year and were found clean.

Allahabad, Gorakhpur, Fyzabad and Jaunpur are the only districts which have given definite information about the number of free emigrants, *i.e.* those recruited independently of the Act. In all 1,307 persons were enlisted as free emigrants during the year against 690 last year. Of these 1,307 emigrants, 363 went from Allahabad, 858 from Gorakhpur, 71 from Fyzabad and 15 from Jaunpur. During the previous year only two districts, *viz.*, Basti and Allahabad, were able to report the number of free emigrants recruited otherwise than under the provisions of the Act, while during the year under report such information has been furnished by four districts, showing that an improvement has taken place in the matter of recording the figures of free labour recruited. Several emigrants probably went from the Benares and Ghâzipur districts to Assam; but their number could not be ascertained because

they were in no case registered by any official. Orders were issued in January 1894, with a view of securing better control of this form of emigration, and the attention of the Magistrates of the two districts named has been called to the rules which were laid down for guidance.

Only one case of unlawful recruitment is reported from Allahabad. A woman who had been sent to the Khohang Tea Estate in Lakhimpur, Assam, stated before the Assistant Commissioner of the district that she had been fraudulently enlisted by a recruiter. She was ultimately sent back under police escort to Allahabad, whence she returned to her people in Jaunpur. The recruiter, however, disappeared from the district, and all efforts to trace him proved unavailing.

The total receipts during the year under report were Rs. 83 against Rs. 243 last year, and the expenditure Rs. 13-14-0 against Rs. 29-12-0. The decrease in the receipts and expenditure was proportionate to that in the number of emigrants recruited.

(*b*) *Emigration beyond India.*

The following abstract gives the results of registration in the two years 1895 and 1896, and shows a decrease of 876 in the number of emigrants recruited in the latter year.

The largest number of labourers for the colonies was again recruited in the North-Western Provinces :—

	1895.	1896.
Bengal and Behar	3,094	3,019
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	14,221	13,420
Total	17,315	16,439

The returns for the various districts of these provinces show the following number of recruits :—

Fyzabad	2,222	Lucknow	531
Basti	1 853	Agra	315
Allahabad	1,406	Fatehpur	117
Gorakhpur	1,405	Bara Banki	103
Cawnpore	1,356	Bareilly	41
Gházipur	1,147	Bánda	34
Gonda	976	Bahraich	6
Jaunpur	726	Sitapur	6
Azamgarh	639	Ballia	5
Benares	532	Total	13,420

As in the previous year, Fyzabad again stands first on the list as having supplied the largest number of recruits in these provinces.

The following statement shows the actual number of natives of these provinces who were registered during the years 1895 and 1896 :—

	1895.	1896.
North-Western Provinces	10,163	9,947
Oudh	5,710	5,076
Total	15,873	15,023

Classifying the total number of persons that were registered in 1896 for emigration to the colonies according to place of birth, it appears that 60 per cent. were natives of the North-Western Provinces and 30 per cent. natives of Oudh, against 58 per cent. and 32 per cent. respectively in the previous year.

The following table shows the number of natives of each district who were registered as emigrants :—

Basti	...	...	3,356	Sitapur	...	...	142
Gonda	...	...	1,916	Hamírpur	...	...	111
Azamgarh	...	...	1,755	Bareilly	...	...	99
Gorakhpur	...	...	1,130	Agra	...	...	95
Fyzabad	...	...	976	Bánda	...	...	82
Allahabad	...	...	759	Sháhjahánpur	...	...	62
Gházipur	...	...	641	Etáwah	...	...	55
Jaunpur	...	...	552	Farukhabad	...	...	43
Sultánpur	...	...	453	Mainpuri	...	...	37
Partábgarh	...	...	387	Jalaun	...	...	36
Rae Bareli	...	...	273	Jhánsi	...	...	26
Unao	...	...	231	Aligarh	...	...	25
Ballia	...	...	230	Budaun	...	...	25
Cawnpore	...	...	222	Moradabad	...	...	20
Benares	...	...	195	Kheri	...	...	19
Bahraich	...	...	190	Etah	...	...	14
Bara Banki	...	...	181	Bulandshahr	...	...	12
Fatehpur	...	...	164	Bijnor	...	...	12
Lucknow	...	...	155	Muttra	...	...	12
Hardoi	...	...	153	Meerut	...	...	11
Mirzapur	...	...	153	Other districts	...	...	13
				Total		...	15,023

Basti, which stood second on the list in 1895, supplied during the year the largest number of emigrants who were natives of the district.

The number of emigrants from these Provinces who proceeded to the several colonies during the year was 9,321 against 9,838 in the preceding year. The colonies to which the emigrants proceeded are shown in the following statement;—

	Demerara.	Trinidad.	Mauritius.	Natal.	Fiji.	Surinam.	Grand Total.
North-Western Provinces ...	1,548	1,916	325	1,081	692	629	6,191
Oudh	685	783	189	607	396	470	3,130
Total ...	2,233	2,699	514	1,688	1,088	1,099	9,321

4.—Dispensaries.

Nine new dispensaries were opened during the year under report and one was closed, making the total number at the end of the year 350, which may be classified as follows :—

I.—State	2
II.—Local Rate Fund or District Board	268
III.—(A) Private	38
IV.—(B) State-aided	42

It was noted that no returns were submitted by certain private and State-aided hospitals and dispensaries, and that no account could therefore be taken of these institutions in dealing with the general figures of the year. Of the private hospitals and dispensaries for which returns were submitted, 14 were general and 10 for females; and of the State-aided, 6 were general and 26 for females. The Lieutenant-Governor noticed with regret that the Rae Bareli Dispensary was reported to be temporarily closed for want of a female hospital assistant.

Excluding the dispensaries for which no returns were given, the remaining institutions contained accommodation for patients as noted below :—

2 for indoor patients only ;
104 for outdoor patients only ;
217 for both indoor and outdoor patients.

Total ... 323

The difference in the system of medical relief employed in various districts was still very noticeable, and was not considered to be altogether accounted for by variations in the means of communication or by the size or other physical peculiarities of districts. Thus in 11 districts no beds were maintained for the treatment of indoor patients at the outlying dispensaries, while in 19 others beds existed in every dispensary in the district. Endeavour however is made to concentrate patients so far as possible, at the headquarters of districts, and to treat only urgent cases at outlying dispensaries. With the heavy demands made upon the available resources for European medicines and other necessary items of expenditure, the economy to be effected in this way by concentration of medical relief to indoor patients at headquarters, where the highest medical skill and most efficient supervision is available, cannot be overlooked, though due consideration has to be paid to the wishes of the inhabitants of any place who may have subscribed liberally for the support of an outlying dispensary and to exceptional circumstances.

The decrease of 61,836 in the total number of patients of every description treated during the year was explained as due partly to the famine, which induced people to flock to poorhouses and relief works, and partly to the healthiness of the year as indicated specially by the diminution of malarial fevers. It appeared also that in years previous to 1896 persons who had lost their attendance tickets were shown twice over in the returns. The figures for attendance were—

		Indoor patients.			Outdoor patients.		
		General Dispensaries.	Female Dispensaries.	Total.	General Dispensaries.	Female Dispensaries.	Total.
Number of patients treated ...	1895 ...	52,012	9,502	61,514	3,646,837	308,844	3,955,681
	1896 ...	51,865	10,576	62,441	3,564,177	328,741	3,892,918

Though there was an increase in the number of indoor patients treated, the accommodation was generally sufficient; the chief exceptions among State institutions were the Allahabad Civil Hospital, the Bareilly Hospital and Dispensary and the Moradabad Hospital and Dispensary. At Allahabad and Bareilly the accommodation has been enlarged since 1890, but the popularity of the institutions show that further additions are required. The state of the Moradabad Dispensary was considered unsatisfactory, and necessity for providing increased accommodation pointed out.

Notwithstanding the general falling off in attendance, the total number of persons (women and children) treated during the year in female dispensaries, both as indoor and outdoor patients (339,317) exceeded that of 1895 (318,346) by 20,971, and the daily average number of women and children treated as indoor patients rose from 618·62 and 204·14 respectively to 648·10 and 228·48.

Of the diseases reported to have been treated dysentery, malarial fevers, debility, leprosy, goitre, diseases of the nose, spleen, skin, and lungs, all showed a decrease, those under the two heads malarial fever and skin diseases accounting for a decrease of no less than 170,915 cases: on the other hand, small-pox, cholera, ulcers, diseases of the eye, ear, and of the connective tissue showed a substantial increase. The number of operations performed, major and minor, rose by 13,717, from 192,582 in 1895 to 206,299. The Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner was pleased to observe that the following officers specially distinguished themselves by the large number of operations performed:—Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonels Moran and Willcocks; Surgeon-Majors Pratt, MacLaren, Sweeny, Lukis, and Anderson; Surgeon-Captain Scotland, and Assistant Surgeons Muhammad Abdul Rahim, Khán Bahádur, Prasanna Kumar Banarji, Chandra Kanta Chakrabarti, Rai Ganga Singh Bahádur, Manmatha Nath Basu, and Sripat Sahai. In female hospitals and dispensaries the operations performed increased from 13,110 in 1895 to 14,179 in 1896. The Benares Ishwari

Hospital (423 major and 840 minor), the Ghâzipur Female Dispensary (447 major and 231 minor), the Gorakhpur Female Dispensary (400 major and 687 minor), the Bareilly Female Dispensary (359 major and 378 minor), and the Agra Lady Lyall Hospital (322 major and 480 minor) headed the list.

The total income during the year under report amounted to Rs. 7,21,628, and the expenditure to Rs. 6,91,418. Among receipts the funds of two hospitals are indebted to Lâla Parmanand and the Hon'ble W. E. Cooper for the liberal donations of Rs. 21,000 and Rs. 3,600 respectively, while Rs. 4,176 were contributed to the Ramsay Hospital as proceeds of a "Bazaar" held in support of the funds of the institution. The main charges for the year under report and preceding year compare as follow:—

	1895.	1896.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Establishment	3,62,399	3,68,294	+5,895
Medicines	77,482	80,445	+2,963
Diet	48,640	53,780	+5,140
Miscellaneous	91,140	71,322	—19,818
Buildings and repairs	1,37,291	99,028	—38,263
Investments	38,300	18,549	—19,751
Total	... 7,55,252	... 6,91,418	—63,834

Thus the ordinary expenditure of hospitals and dispensaries on establishment, medicines, and diet increased by Rs. 13,998, due in part to the opening of new institutions and in part to the high price of food grains. Under the remaining three heads there was a substantial decrease of expenditure.

It was reported that 24,445 indoor and 59,369 outdoor patients, or 83,814 cases in all, were treated in the special poorhouses and relief works opened in connection with famine operations. Of these, 31,379 persons were suffering from fever. During the past year the inspection of special poorhouses and the control of the medical arrangements on relief works devolved upon Civil Surgeons of districts, and the Lieutenant-Governor acknowledged with satisfaction the care and attention displayed by the officers concerned.

Agra Medical School.

The number of male students in each class is exhibited in the table annexed:—

Class.	Military.		Civil.		Rájputána.		Private.		Total.	
	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.
I	28	* 10	23	31	3	† 4	8	1	62	46
II	10	6	31	38	4	3	2	2	94	101
III			42	46	3	6	2	...		
IV	6	15	25	26	3	3	23	7	57	51
Total ...	44	31	121	141	13	16	35	10	213	198
Passed out (class I only) ...	24	10	20	26	1	4	5	1	48	41
Remaining, 1st May {1896 / 1897} ...	20	21	101	115	12	12	30	9	165	157

* Including one student who had previously failed.

† Including one Ulwar student.

These figures are chiefly remarkable for the considerable decrease in the number of private students in the 4th class, which was not satisfactorily accounted for and of which an explanation was required. The small number of military students in the final year's class—all of whom passed out of the school—and the increased numbers in the

higher civil classes, are also noticeable. One hundred and fifty-seven students remained at the end of the year, and 43 were admitted at the Entrance examination, thus bringing up the numbers for the year 1897-98 to the specified limit. It was observed that in the first year class for 1896-97 only six students were shown as having passed the Entrance examination of the Allahabad University as compared with 10 in the previous year, which appeared to indicate that the educational qualifications of the students admitted were not quite up to the average. The question of imposing a tuition fee on private students is still under consideration.

The following table contains a comparative analysis of the working results of the year under report and previous year :—

Class.	Number examined.		Number passed.		Average marks of whole class.		Average marks of those who passed.		Maximum marks.	
	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.
I	62	46	50	41	437	477	442	483	700	700
II	47	49	...	...	243	254	...	...	375	375
III	57	58	53	48	456	418	463	435	575	575
IV	57	51	...	...	413	382	...	...	575	575

In the final examination the prizes for proficiency were awarded to two civil students, the first of whom obtained the high total of 629 marks out of 700. On the whole the average marks obtained by the civil students were lower than in the previous year, while five failed to obtain qualifying marks. The military and Rájputána students did better: they were all successful in passing the examination, and their average marks were higher than in 1895-96. In class III the results obtained by the civil students were unsatisfactory; there were no less than nine failures, while the average marks earned were 416 as against 473 in 1895-96. In class IV, composed of first year students, the civil class showed better results, while the military students only obtained the low average of 311 as compared with 391 in 1895-96.

The number of female students increased from 51 to 54. The following table shows the results of two years working in their case: there was an improvement over the previous year in the number of marks obtained at the final examination :—

Class.	Number examined.		Number passed.		Average marks of whole class.		Average marks of those who passed.		Maximum marks.
	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	
I	6	8	3	7	564	617	622	630	900
II	9	15	...	...	287	329	...	...	500
III	22	13	15	8	359	342	411	402	500
IV	12	18	...	...	273	280	...	...	500

In the year under report only one student failed to obtain sufficient marks to qualify, while the first student, who gained the Viceroy's silver medal and Lady Dufferin

prize, obtained the high total of 765 out of a possible maximum of 900. The Principal remarked that, with few exceptions, the female students are intelligent and hardworking.

The improvements which have been undertaken in connection with the school building were completed in the year under report. The new chemical laboratory was being fitted out with necessary apparatus, and it was hoped that it would prove a valuable addition to the institution. The Principal noted that there were certain defects in the present arrangements of the laboratory, *viz*, the absence of a water-supply and a separate room for working with noxious gases, and was directed to remedy them as far as funds permitted. A new pharmacy class was opened by the Principal for instruction in preparing different pharmaceutical preparations which are used in the hospital. The necessity of appointing an Assistant Surgeon to give instruction in Hygiene was recognised by Government, and it was intimated that orders would shortly be passed on the subject.

The acknowledgments of Government were conveyed to Surgeon-Lieutenant Colonel Willcocks for the energy he had uniformly displayed in the management of the school.

5—Lock Hospitals.

Blank.

6.—Sanitation.

The health of the people of these provinces during the year under report was intimately associated with the scarcity and distress which unfortunately prevailed. Owing to the cessation of the rains early in the month of September 1895, and the failure of the winter rains of that year, there was a serious decrease of 19 per cent. in the *rabí* area ordinarily under cultivation in Bundelkhand, and with the beginning of 1896 an acute period of distress set in in that tract, which is unprotected by irrigation and had suffered from agricultural depressions in the three years previously. The first week of February saw relief works started by the authorities, and the numbers for whom employment was provided continued to increase from that time till they reached 2¾ lakhs in the last week of May, when to add to the misfortunes of the people, cholera broke out on the relief works with some virulence. The numbers relieved fell by the third week in June, when the rains had broken, to 52,619, and by the end of August to 5,904. In the districts of Allahabad, Hardoi, Pilibhít, Garhwál, and Almora also relief works on a moderate scale became necessary ; but when the rains of 1896 set in, the pressure of scarcity both in these districts and in Bundelkhand practically ceased. The number of deaths reported to be due to starvation during the whole period was 26, but the death-rate of the distressed districts was above the average.

A far greater calamity than that referred to above unfortunately succeeded. The rainfall of 1896, which even in June was seriously defective in Bundelkhand, was found in July to be generally below the average to a serious extent, while in September and October—the months when rain is most wanted to bring the growing crops to maturity—the monsoon altogether failed. No portion of the provinces escaped injury, except the Meerut Division and parts of the north of Oudh ; and those parts of the Agra Division which are protected by canals, and in which consequently the *kharíf* crops were good. In Bundelkhand the opening of relief works again became necessary towards the close of the year ; test works were started in other districts, which in many cases developed into regular relief works ; and preparations were made for dealing with the famine, which was then found to be imminent throughout the greater part of the provinces.

Of recent years these provinces have been remarkable for the most startling variations in the death-rate : in 1891 and 1892, notwithstanding the great prevalence

of cholera, the ratios (31·14 and 34·11) approximated to the average of the preceding 10 years (32·79); in 1893, an exceptionally healthy year, the ratio fell to 24·10, the lowest on record; in 1894 (a year distinguished by a severe outbreak of cholera) it rose to 42·51, the highest on record, falling again in the succeeding healthy year to the very low figure of 29·13, and returning in 1896 to a normal figure of 33·32. Taking these extreme fluctuations together, the average death-rate for the quinquennial period 1891—95, amounted to 32·20, which differs but little from the decennial average for 1881 to 1890 (32·79).

Compared with the figures for the quinquennial period 1891—95, the birth-rate in 1896 was lower, and the death-rate slightly higher, than the average; the death-rate, in spite of the scarcity which prevailed in many parts of the province, the distress due to the high prices which ruled in all parts, and the serious outbreak of cholera in several districts, exceeded by 4·19 per mille only the death-rate of the healthy year 1895, while the birth-rate was nearly the same in each year. In comparing the figures for the three last years, it should be remembered that the year 1894 was a very unhealthy year, and that 1895 was remarkable for its general healthiness. It is satisfactory to note that the statistics for the year 1896, which was characterized by such special features, approached more closely to those for 1895 than to those for 1894 :—

	Births recorded.	Birth-rate per mille.	Deaths recorded.	Death-rate per mille.
1894	1,862,035	39·70	1,993,778	42·51
1895	1,637,235	34·90	1,366,443	29·13
1896	1,660,387	35·40	1,562,894	33·32
Average, 1891—95 ...	...	36·99	...	32·20

The very small increase in the death-rate for 1896 (1·12 per mille) over that of the quinquennial average must be considered a matter for sincere congratulation. Taking other provinces of India in which scarcity also prevailed, it appears that the ratio of deaths per mille in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh (33·32) was slightly lower than that of Lower Bengal (34·17), and far lower than the ratio of the Central Provinces (49·31). Though the mortality among the infant population, as was to be expected rose considerably, it was not unduly high compared with that of the two previous years. The ratio in 1894 stood at 270·7, and in 1895 at 199·9: the ratio for 1896, 233·6, was less than the mean of these two years and less than the decennial average for 1881—90 (238·4). The figures show that, while the total mortality among females increased by 3·59 per 1,000 living, that among males rose by 4·74, and, if the extracts quoted below giving the heads under which the greatest increases occurred as compared with 1895 represented the facts accurately, the hard times pressed most heavily on old men and male infants; the low mortality among women of 60 years and upwards is no doubt due to mistakes in classification, and deaths among males are generally reported more correctly than those among females :—

	Under one year.		One and under 5 years.		Forty and under 50 years.		Fifty and under 60 years.		Sixty years and upwards.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Ratio of deaths per 1,000 living. 1895 ...	217·87	208·32	47·88	46·68	29·19	23·50	47 99	37·20	67·60	46·91
1896 ...	241·16	228·20	57·73	54·98	34·36	27·05	53·81	41·32	71·89	48·63
Total ...	+23·29	+19·88	+9·85	+8·30	+5·07	+3·55	+5·82	+4·12	+4·29	+1·72

It appears that the first five months of the year were characterized by a high mortality, a climax being reached in May, when the temperatures everywhere were above normal and cholera was nearly at its worst in Bundelkhand; that in October, November, and December the public health was decidedly good, though a rising mortality in December marked the scarcity beginning to be more severely and more generally felt; and that in the remaining months of the year (June, July, August, and September) the ratio of mortality approximated closely to the average.

Excluding Kheri and Naini Tal (with the Tarái), which are notoriously malarious, the only districts which are conspicuous for combining a low birth-rate with a high death-rate are the three Bundelkhand districts, which were most seriously attacked by famine.

	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.
Bánda ...	29·07	42·05
Jhánsi ...	29·52	67·25
Hamírpur ...	29·52	52·69
Provincial ...	35·40	33·32

In the fourth district, Jalaun, though the death-rate was high, 37·55, the birth-rate, 38·21, was, as usual, considerably above the provincial average. Jhánsi, which, in addition to the prevailing scarcity, was visited by cholera and fever to an unusual extent, showed the highest death-rate in the provinces; in Hamírpur malarial fever and cholera were rife and Bánda suffered very heavily from the latter.

The unusually high death-rates in Bareilly, Pilibhít, Naini Tal, Sháhjahánpur and Moradabad were chiefly accounted for by the special prevalence of malarial fever and cholera in those districts. The low death-rates recorded in the eastern districts is attributed to the exceptional healthiness of that tract, as evidenced by the general absence of any unusual mortality from the more serious diseases: they are accompanied in many cases by low birth-rates—Azamgarh (24·00), Gházipur (26·79), Gorakhpur (27·30), Basti (28·58), Jaunpur (28·69), and Ballia (30·82),—which would ordinarily suggest defective reporting. It is believed, however, that the low birth-rates, which have mostly continued, as the quinquennial ratios show, for some years, are due to congestion of population and agricultural depression; and the results of the testing by the district staff of the birth and death registration in these districts were (except in Gházipur and Jaunpur) favourable to their accuracy. In addition to Gházipur and Jaunpur, the districts in which the testings indicate unreliable returns were Bareilly, Pilibhít, Dehra Dún, Etah, Kheri, Allahabad, Fyzabad, Bara Banki, and Partábgarh. Although the total number of testings for the provinces exceeded those of the previous year by 80,739, in Etah, Hardoi, Kheri, Bara Banki, Benares, and Mirzapur the small number of entries examined was noticeable.

In the case of some of the larger towns, the vital statistics for 1896 were in many cases exceptional, owing to the establishment of poorhouses within the limits of the municipalities, which attracted from the neighbourhood persons in an emaciated condition, many of whom succumbed after a short time from exhaustion or disease: the figures consequently do not represent the mortality for the year among the ordinary urban population. While the rural death-rate increased by 4·01 per mille only (from 28·58 in 1895 to 32·59 in 1896), the urban death-rate increased by 5·65 from 33·46 in 1895 to 39·11 in 1896. Among the important municipalities, Jhánsi, Benares, Fyzabad, Gházipur, and Cawnpore showed the highest death-rates.

Satisfactory progress was made during the year at Benares in carrying out the important drainage project which has been under construction for some years past; and in most of the municipalities possessing water works the number of house connections, which now stand as marginally noted, was extended. The defects in the sanitary condition of Naini Tal were investigated during the year by a strong committee appointed by the Government, which submitted its report in November 1896. Early in the year the Meerut water-works were brought to completion, the moderate expense of 7½ lakhs only having been incurred. The Dehra-Rájpur water-works were also completed at a cost of Rs. 93,100.

Agra ...	597
Allahabad ...	1,430
Benares ...	3,887
Cawnpore ...	93
Meerut ...	1

With regard to the chief causes of mortality as compared with the previous year, a small decrease was recorded in the number of deaths attributed to dysentery and diarrhœa and injuries, while under the three important heads of cholera, small-pox, and fever, there was an increase in each case, as the following figures show. In the case of cholera the increase was slight, and the ratio of deaths from that disease, from which the large tract of country included in the Ganges-Jumna and Ganges-Gogra doábs was comparatively free, fell far below the mean for the five years 1891—95, a period, however, which includes three years of abnormal mortality and one year of very light mortality from this cause :—

	Cholera.		Small-pox.		Fever.	
	Number of deaths.	Death-rate per mille.	Number of deaths.	Death-rate per mille.	Number of deaths.	Death-rate per mille.
1895	51,562	1·10	1,968	·04	1,093,212	23·31
1896	69,147	1·47	42,771	·91	1,205,964	25·71
	+17,585	+ ·37	+40,803	+ ·87	+112,752	+2·40
Mean ratio, 1891—95,	...	2·58	...	·20	...	24·19

From April to October inclusive the deaths from cholera were numerous, the monthly total ranging from 5,000 to nearly 13,000 and reaching a climax in September with a total number of 12,926, a figure, however, which was also almost reached in May (12,480). In the districts noted on the margin the outbreak, which was confined in great part to rural tracts, was serious, the maximum mortality occurring in Bundelkhand in May and June, and in Rohilkhand in September and October. In Bánda the disease attacked the unfortunate people gathered on relief works, and, in spite of the exertions made to maintain a pure water-supply and efficient sanitary arrangements, and to prevent overcrowding, abated only upon their dispersal.

	Ratio of deaths per mille.
Jhánsi	... 8·95
Bánda	... 5·88
Bareilly	... 4·15
Naini Tal ...	... 4·10
Sháhjahánpur ...	... 3·97
Hardoi	... 3·18
Gonda	... 3·02
Hamírpur ...	... 2·97
Pilibhít	... 2·87

Of the distressed districts two districts in Bundelkhand (Hamírpur and Bánda) recorded a mortality below the average for the first four months of the year: in May, June, and July the death-rate rose as usual, but not excessively if the unusual mortality from cholera be eliminated: in August, however, there was a considerable rise, which was maintained with some variations till the close of the year. In Jalaun and Jhánsi, on the other hand, for the first four months of the year, the mortality, apart from that due to cholera in Jhánsi during April, was unusually high: it increased, as in the other districts,—though in Jhánsi (excluding the abnormal mortality from cholera) to a greater extent than elsewhere in May, June, and July, and for the rest of the year it was below the average in Jalaun, but unusually high in Jhánsi. If the average death-rate for the provinces from cholera for the months concerned be substituted, for the abnormal rates which actually prevailed, the deaths from all causes in the worst district (Jhánsi) would stand as marginally noted: up to July the deaths exceeded the average by about 1 per mille only, in August, September, and October by about 3 per mille, and in November and December by 2 per mille—a result which, in view

January,	Average, 2·54	July ...	Average, 3·31
	1896 ... 3·50		1896 ... 4·29
February,	Average, 2·27	August...	Average, 3·67
	1896 ... 3·48		1896 ... 6·75
March ...	Average, 2·52	September,	Average, 3·72
	1896 ... 3·48		1896 ... 7·09
April ...	Average, 2·49	October,...	Average, 4·18
	1896 ... 3·73		1896 7·37
May ...	Average, 2·75	November,	Average, 3·75
	1896 ... 4·03		1896 ... 5·86
June ...	Average, 3·27	December,	Average, 3·24
	1896 ... 4·78		1896 ... 5·29

of the conditions of life during the periods in question, must be considered eminently satisfactory.

Towards the close of the year orders were issued by the Government reconstituting the Sanitary Board, converting it from a consultative into an executive body, and arranging, so far as practicable, for the employment of an efficient sanitary agency to co-operate with it, and for the undertaking of a detailed sanitary survey of each district. At the same time the Village Sanitation Act, which had been found useful in the eight districts to which it had been tentatively extended, was brought into force throughout the provinces. Although the year was not favourable to the carrying out of sanitary improvements through the ordinary staff, which were otherwise fully occupied, many villages were greatly benefited from a sanitary point of view by the relief works undertaken in their neighbourhood.

The special thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor were conveyed to the Sanitary Commissioner for the assistance afforded to the administration during the year under report.

Mortality caused by wild animals and snakes.

The totals of the annual provincial return of the mortality caused by wild animals and venomous snakes during the past two years are compared as follows:—

	Deaths of persons.		Loss of cattle.		Wild animals destroyed.	Snakes destroyed.	Remarks.
	Due to wild animals.	Due to snakes.	Due to wild animals.	Due to snakes.			
1895	530	6,297	6,079	184	2,300	16,387	
1896	642	5,695	6,500	361	2,489	14,827	

The increase in the number of persons killed by wild animals is accompanied by a rise in the total of wild animals destroyed. Among the former are 417 deaths ascribed to wolves as against 246 in 1895. Of these, 306 occurred in the Rohilkhand (231) and Allahabad (75) Divisions alone. Last year the figures for these two divisions were 98 and 21 respectively. In the Rohilkhand Division two districts—Moradabad (118) and Budaun (102)—are responsible for 220 out of the total of 231 deaths caused by wolves. In Moradabad, in spite of the higher scale of rewards sanctioned, only two wolves are reported to have been killed.

The continuance of the grant of special rewards for the destruction of these animals has been sanctioned for both these districts. In Budaun 55 wolves are reported to have been destroyed as against 184 last year.

The increase in the number of wolves destroyed in the Meerut Division * in conjunction with the fall in the total of deaths due to wolves from 74 to 15, is satisfactory and may be attributed to the increased rate of rewards in force during the year under report. In the Agra Division 102 wolves were killed as against 224 in 1895. In the Allahabad Division the deaths caused by wolves have risen from 21 to 75—from 8 to 39 in Allahabad and from 1 to 14 in Jhánsi; and special measures for the extermination of those animals in these districts have been ordered. At the same time the number of wolves destroyed in this division has fallen from 295 to 143: the decrease is chiefly noticeable in Cawnpore and is attributed to the large number of wolves killed in 1895. In the Fyzabad Division also the casualties ascribed to wolves have seriously increased from 15 to 47. There was a corresponding rise in the number of those animals destroyed.

* 1895 83
1896 150

The deaths due to tigers have decreased from 40 to 19, while leopards have claimed 31 victims as against 19 in 1895. The number of persons shown to have been killed by "other animals" has fallen from 209 to 149, of which jackals are answerable for 109 and wild dogs for 10.

Bears appear to have been unusually numerous in the forest tracts of the Meerut, Benares, and Kumaun Divisions. No less than 673 were destroyed as against 318 in 1895. Four wild dogs only were killed in these provinces during the year under review. The Deputy Commissioner of Fyzabad, concurring with the Agent of the Balrámpur Estate, recommends that the rewards for wild dogs should be discontinued. The Commissioner, in dissenting, observes that these animals have killed seven persons in Gonda. The Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion that under these circumstances the discontinuance of rewards for their destruction is not advisable.

Under the head of other animals destroyed the Etah district returns 106 out of a total 110 for the whole provinces. These figures however include 82 wild boar, 15 hedgehogs, seven wild deer, and two crocodiles.

Six thousand five hundred head of cattle are reported to have been killed by wild animals: of these, the Kumaun Division accounts for 4,979. Leopards have as usual, proved most destructive. The reported loss in the Allahabad Division (1,069) was also large. Lucknow Division with 127 stands next. Gorakhpur reports only two such casualties, though it is observed that four tigers were destroyed in that division. The reluctance on the part of villagers to reporting the destruction of their cattle by tigers no doubt accounts in a great measure for the evident incompleteness of these returns.

Deaths from snake-bite fell from 6,297 to 5,695. This has been attributed to the deficient rainfall during the past year, in consequence of which snakes were not driven to such an extent from their holes, and there was less undergrowth to afford cover for them in the neighbourhood of village sites. In the Meerut and Kumaun Divisions, where an increase in deaths from snake-bite occurred, this result is attributed to greater accuracy in reporting.

The number of snakes destroyed was 14,827 as against 16,387 last year. Rewards for the destruction of snakes were paid by the Municipal Boards of Khurja (Bulandshahr), Bijnor, Bareilly, Jhánsi, Mau Ránipur, Nanpara, and Nawábganj, and by the Bareilly Cantonment Fund. The amounts, however, were inconsiderable, the largest being in Jhánsi (Rs. 35-13-0) and in the Bareilly Cantonment (Rs. 17-6-0).

The divisional reports show that the clearance of jungle undergrowth from inhabited sites is receiving attention in the majority of districts. The municipalities of Saháranpur and Muzaffarnagar spent respectively Rs. 166-10-9 and Rs. 42 towards this object. The Commissioner, Kumaun Division, remarks on the rank vegetation surrounding the Government villages in the Tárai and steps will be taken to remedy this defect. In view of the large, and till the present year increasing, mortality from snake-bite, District Magistrates have been instructed to invite the attention of the Municipal Boards in their districts to the importance of removing, as far as possible, all cover for snakes in the vicinity of inhabited sites, and to record in their annual reports the action that has been taken by them for the information of Government.

7.—Vaccination.

Notwithstanding the prevailing scarcity, which might be reasonably expected to have retarded in more ways than one the operations of the Department, the results of the working of the year showed no falling off. The main figures are compared in the subjoined table with those for the preceding year. With the aid of a slightly increased staff, but with less expenditure, 29,409 more persons were vaccinated in

1896-97 than in 1895-96, and the number of successful primary vaccinations and re-vaccinations recorded increased by 3,022 and 16,103 respectively :—

Year.	Number of vaccinators employed.	Expenditure.	Total number of persons vaccinated.	Number of successful re-vaccinations.	Percentage of inspections— By Deputy Sanitary Commissioners or Deputy Superintendents of Vaccination.	Percentage of inspections— By Assistant Superintendents and others.
		Rs.				
1895-96	888	1,47,963	1,497,899	36,318	9·68	29·83
1896-97	896	1,44,646	1,527,308	52,421	9·05	27·77

Unfortunately a widespread epidemic of small-pox visited many parts of the Province, raising the death-rate per mille from that disease to ·91 as compared with ·04 in the previous year: it was most virulent in rural circles of the districts noted on the margin, and in some cases, notably in the Allahabad and Unao districts, a high death-rate from small-pox was coincident with a low proportion of protected population. Among the municipalities the following were noted for excessive death-rates from small-pox: Jalesar, 2·16; Benares, 2·13; Allahabad, 1·90; Bareilly, 1·85; Koil, 1·72; Cawnpore, 1·60; and Jaunpur, 1·56, and the Lieutenant-Governor had again to comment on the fact that the provisions of the Vaccination Act were not strictly enforced, a matter which with the abatement of famine will require special attention from Superintendents of Vaccination.

Allahabad. | Jhánsi.
Unao. | Aligarh.
Bareilly. | Mainpuri.

The question of the entertainment of vaccinators in estates under their charge was taken up by the Courts of Wards during the year in consultation with the Sanitary Commissioner, and in cases where the area and population of an individual estate was sufficiently large to give employment to separate men, they were entertained at its expense. In other cases, where estates could afford it, they shared in the cost of a vaccinator who worked in several estates or paid a contribution in cash to the cost of the district vaccinators.

8.—Lunatic Asylums.

The statistics of the asylum population during the year are given in the following table :—

Lunatic Asylum.	Remaining on 1st January 1896.	Admitted including re-admissions.	Discharged. Cured.	Discharged. Transferred to friends, &c.	Discharged. Died.	Remaining on 31st December 1896.	Daily average strength	Maximum number confined on any day.	Accommodation.
Bareilly	313	53	27	3	21	315	320·26	329	422
Benares	268	75	26	4	16	297	284·92	307	310
Agra	234	80	43	16	11	244	235·78	224	276
Lucknow	230	69	36	12	11	240	241·66	250	278
Total ...	1,045	277	132	35	59	1,096	1·082	1,110	1,286
Corresponding figures for 1895,	1.030	259	112	49	83	1,045	1,050·51	1096	1,286

Commencing the year with 1,045 inmates, the four asylums of the provinces showed at its close a roll of 1,096, the admissions (277) exceeding the discharges and deaths (226) by 51. The daily average strength of 1,082 (813 males and 269 females) marks a considerable advance on the figures of the three previous years; but it is satisfactory to note that should the increase continue, there is still a substantial margin of accommodation available. The death-rate fell from 79 per 1,000 in 1895 to 54·5 per 1,000 in 1896, the rate at the Benares Asylum, which gave cause for anxiety in the previous year, showing a marked improvement. Notwithstanding this, the year was not a healthy one, the admissions to hospital showing a considerable increase, especially of patients suffering from influenza and pneumonia.

The figures relating to criminal lunatics only compare as follows with those of the previous year :—

Lunatic Asylum.	Remaining on 1st January 1896.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining on 31st December 1896.
Bareilly	30	4	2	2	30
Benares	57	19	7	2	67
Agra	33	6	7	1	31
Lucknow	53	12	18	2	45
Total ...	173	41	34	7	173
Corresponding figures for 1895. ...	166	43	24	12	173

In addition 77 harmless criminal lunatics were confined in the central prisons. The daily average strength in each case approximated closely to that of the previous year.

The total expenditure rose from Rs. 73,319 in 1895 to Rs. 80,745, the increase being mainly attributable to the rise in the price of food grains. The net cost per head varied from Rs. 64-15-2 at Benares to Rs. 41-9-6 at Bareilly, where the large profits of the dairy farm attached to the asylum (Rs. 4,619) helped to reduce the cost of the institution.

Notwithstanding the increase in the number of inmates, the sum received from relatives for their support (Rs. 865) was somewhat lower than that realized (Rs. 872) in the previous year.

Of the schemes under consideration for improvement the most important were the project for connecting the Benares Asylum with the municipal water-supply system and a similar project in connection with the Agra Asylum.

The attention of the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals was also called to the desirability of providing suitable employment and amusement for the different classes of lunatics and of improving the appearance of the grounds attached to the asylums, with a view to rendering confinement less irksome and to alleviating, so far as may be, the sufferings of the inmates, especially of those whose insanity is not of a dangerous type.

CHAPTER VII.

INSTRUCTION.

1.—General System of Public Instruction.

(For standard section on above, see pages 273 and 274 of Report for the year ending 31st March 1893.)

2.—Education.

In accordance with the instructions of the Government of India, a quinquennial report was prepared in 1896 showing not only statistics of the year, but the principal events connected with the progress of education in these provinces during the period 1892-93 to 1896-97. Among the principal measures introduced during the quinquennium are those connected with the advancement of the study of science and encouragement of primary vernacular education: the remodelling of the Educational Department, which now consists of two branches—the Indian Educational Service recruited in England, and the Provincial Educational Service recruited in India; the reorganization of the Thomason Engineering College, Roorkee, which has been transferred since 1895 from the Public Works Department to the Educational Department.

During the five years ending with 1896, there has been an increase of 15 per cent. in the number of educational institutions of all descriptions and of 25 per cent. in the number of scholars on the rolls, of which by far the greater proportion occurred under the head of public institutions. In 1891-92 the number of private institutions (5,784) exceeded the public (5,071) by 713; but in 1896-97 the position is reversed, and in consequence of the large increase in 1895-96 in the number of aided primary schools for boys, the total number of institutions classified as public in 1896-97 (6,868) exceeded by 1,238 the total number of private institutions (5,630). The annual expenditure on public schools and colleges increased from 33½ lakhs to nearly 36½ *i.e.* by nearly three lakhs of rupees, of which one lakh fell to arts colleges and half a lakh each to middle schools and primary schools. Of the increase, four-fifths has been met from private sources.

During the quinquennium aided colleges were established at Meerut and at Cawnpore, and unaided colleges at Lucknow, Almora, and Allahabad, while the small Mission College at Benares ceased to exist. From the statistics quoted in the margin it will appear that the progress made during the past five years in the case of collegiate education has been chiefly under the head of aided and unaided institutions, the increased attendance at which more than compensated for the decline noticeable under State colleges. The transfer is not to be regretted. In the North-Western Provinces the Queen's College and the Muir College, having shown the way at a time when private enterprise had not been greatly developed, have served as models for the institutions subsequently established in other parts of the provinces. It is natural that students should prefer to attend a college in the neighbourhood of their own homes, and every Division (except the newly-created one of Gorakhpur) has now one or more colleges situated within its limits to meet the wants of the inhabitants. While the high

	Number of Arts colleges.		Average enrolment.		Expenditure.	
	1891-92.	1896-97.	1891-92.	1896-97	1891-92	1896-97.
					Rs.	Rs.
State ...	3	3	508	383	81,387	1,23,318
Aided ...	4	6	653	788	1,22,020	1,72,591
Unaided ...	5	7	141	231	31,723	47,412
Total ...	12	16	1,302	1,402	2,35,130	3,43,321

standard of the older Government Colleges is maintained, and the Muir College may still be regarded in some respects as a central college distinguished specially for the large number of students who take the M.A. degree and for the superiority of the instruction in science, the establishment of the Kayasth Pátshála at Allahabad, itself affiliated to the University up to the Intermediate examination standard, shows that there is room for colleges equipped on a more moderate scale in order to provide a cheaper education or devoted to the instruction of students of a special caste. The expenditure on colleges has risen since 1891-92 by 46 per cent., the larger portion of the increase occurring in the expenditure from public funds as the following figures show:—

Year.	From public funds.	From fees.	From other sources.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1891-92	1,02,844	46,000	86,286	2,35,130
1896-97	1,56,927	72,081	1,14,313	3,43,321
	+54,083	+26,081	+28,027	+1,08,191

The average annual fee for natives was Rs. 29 per annum in unaided, Rs. 47 in aided, and Rs. 66 in Government Colleges, the highest of which cannot be regarded an excessive sum to pay for university education.

As regards examinations, the number of candidates who appeared at, and the number who passed, the M.A. and D.Sc. examinations held in March 1897, was the lowest on record since 1892: the B.A. examination, on the other hand, has increased in popularity, the number of candidates for that and for the B.Sc. examination being 269, with 138 passed, as against 214, with 109 passed (B.A. only) in 1892.

Though the statistics for Anglo-Vernacular schools for boys did not show any marked progress in English education during the last five years, the record is not discouraging. The number of schools stands as follows:—

		High.	Middle.	Primary.	Total.
State ...	1891-92	34	11	14	59
	1896-97	33	20	10	63
Aided ...	1891-92	34	41	60	135
	1896-97	38	40	52	130
Unaided ...	1891-92	3	4	9	16
	1896-97	10	11	7	28
Total ...	1891-92	71	56	83	210
	1896-97	81	71	69	221

The average daily attendance increased by nearly 2,000, the total number of schools by 11, and the expenditure by Rs. 87,818 or 13 per cent. While high and middle schools increased, primary schools declined, owing, no doubt, to the discontinuance of the teaching of English in the lower primary section, which resulted in the transfer of boys to vernacular schools proper. The increase was most noticeable under the head of unaided schools, which benefited by the enhancement of fees in other institutions, and the Lieutenant-Governor was glad to observe that this class of school was reported to be likely to take a more prominent part in education in the near future. Even in unaided schools the average fee per scholar has been quadrupled since 1891-92, and now exceeds that levied in 1891-92 in aided schools. The fees* are still exceedingly moderate, though they have raised the total income from that source by Rs. 82,222. Taking the figures for the year it appears that the

		Rs.
*State ...	1891-92	12
	1896-97	15
Aided ...	1891-92	7
	1896-97	10
Unaided ...	1891-92	2
	1896-97	8

grants from public funds in 1896-97, though they may fall short of those made in 1891-92, were still very liberal as compared with the local contributions:—

		From public funds.	From fees.	From other sources.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Expenditure ...	1891-92 ...	1,59,239	1,05,412	1,00,716	3,65,367
	1896-97 ...	1,49,907	1,46,167	97,169	3,93,243

The Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner regretted to observe that many of the schools maintained or aided by Municipal Boards were inefficient. These schools are not inspected by officers of the Educational Department, and it was considered clear that measures for their reform were urgently called for. The matter was made the subject of a separate report to Government.

Vernacular education in these provinces is in a state of transition, and the history of the past year mainly consists of an account of the extent to which effect has been given in different districts to the policy enunciated in Resolution No. $\frac{376}{XV-81}$ of 7th July 1896, of fostering schools established by private enterprise for the purpose of imparting elementary education. Although the grant of Rs. 75,000 for the encouragement of indigenous primary schools was not made available for expenditure until some months of the year had elapsed, and the character of the year was distinctly adverse to the cause of education, the progress was distinctly encouraging. The following figures include both middle and primay schools, but relate almost entirely to the latter :—

Year.	*District and Municipal schools.*		*Schools aided by District and Municipal Boards.*		Expenditure.
	Number of—		Number of—		
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	
					Rs.
1891-92	4,300	1,66,812	113	4,651	7 33,123
1896-97	4,731	1,93,989	1,498	39,922	7,98,288

There were only 297 middle schools in 1896-97 as compared with 333 in 1891-92; but the falling off is in part due to the conversion of inefficient middle schools into primary schools. The demand for secondary education apart from the learning of English is very limited, and there has been practically no improvement in this respect during the past five years. The effect of the special grant for the encouragement of primary schools, which accounted for the rise of nearly 9 per cent. in the total expenditure, is seen in the great increase in the number of aided Vernacular Schools and of the boys attending them. The grant was also responsible for the increase in District Boards' schools, the opening of new schools of that class being the method adopted in some districts for encouraging primary education. The fees have at the same time risen from Rs. 59,961 in 1891-92 to Rs. 79,453 in 1896-97.

The reports from the different districts of the efforts made to encourage indigenous schools were read with interest by the Lieutenant-Governor. Though the application of the grant-in-aid was not in all cases judicious, and the money was too frequently spent on State schools, the reports from many districts were encouraging, especially from those noted below :—

Sitapur.—"The main feature of the year's work was the opening of 69 lower schools. These are a kind of hedge schools. The teachers are paid Rs. 2 and allowed to make what they can out of fees. The zamíndárs sometimes supply an

outhouse, and sometimes the schools meet under a tree. They were not in full swing till the last half of the year, and it is satisfactory to find that the number of scholars on the rolls in the 69 schools on the 31st of March was 1,790 or 26 per school. . . . . In the course of his cold weather tour the Deputy Commissioner visited a good many of these new schools, and they seemed to be doing useful work."

Allahabad.—"The result of the grants has been to increase by 50 per cent. the number of boys shown as receiving primary instruction. These grants are much appreciated and eagerly sought for."

Jaunpur.—"From the small experience had of the working of the grant-in-aid rules, it has become more than apparent that the system fills a want. The mere fact that the elementary education of over 1,200 boys has been brought under supervision during the year is encouraging."

Gházipur.—"These schools have supplied a real want, and at a small cost the school population has been nearly doubled."

The special reports which were called for by the Government from Commissioners of Divisions on the working of the new system also showed that great progress has been made. The remarks recorded on the subject by the Commissioner of Gorakhpur were considered worthy of note :—

"There can be no doubt but that, in order to realize the wishes of Government, it is absolutely necessary that the true system of grants-in-aid should be widely extended, and that it should gradually overtake and pass the old system of schools directly controlled by the Educational Department and paid for from Government funds. And in this connection I heartily approve of the refusal given by the Chairman of the Azamgarh District Board to proposals made by the Deputy Inspector of that district, with a view to establishing a much closer control over the aided schools by the Educational Department. . . . . .

"The duty of inspecting the aided schools at certain intervals must, I think, be left with the Deputy Inspector; and I do not, in any way, wish to oust the department from its proper position in regard to them. But I think that any attempt to interfere unnecessarily with the control of the managers, or with the liberty of the teacher subject to such control, is to be condemned as fatal to the principles of the scheme; and as having a tendency to pervert these schools into the expensive Government institutions which the country cannot afford."

As regards female education, though the number of girls' schools declined from 320 in 1891-92 to 277 in 1896-97, the number of scholars rose 8 per cent. from 9,729 to 10,562, and the expenditure by 12 per cent. from Rs. 1,28,361 to Rs. 1,43,779. Eight new Anglo-Vernacular schools were added to the list, and the result of the English Middle examinations showed that a distinct advance had been made. In primary vernacular schools the most noticeable feature of the returns was an increase of 19 per cent. since 1891-92 in the number on the rolls. The number of aided schools fell from 155 in 1891-92 to 113 in 1896-97, and in this branch of education also it was considered that more might be done by a liberal system of grants-in-aid. In the case of schools for Europeans the number aided rose from 29 in 1891-92 to 42 in 1896-97, and the percentage of success attained in the examinations improved.

A comparison was instituted by the Director of Public Instruction between the state of education in these provinces and in the rest of India during the past five years, generally to the disadvantage of these provinces. It was shown that the expenditure from public funds per head of the population was less in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh than elsewhere, while the percentage of scholars to population of school-going age was the lowest in India. It is admitted that the returns of the unaided primary and indigenous schools were defective and that the provinces were not getting credit for a large number of children under instruction in such schools, and in schools under missionary and other private management. But even allowing for this, it cannot be denied that there is much leeway to be made good before education in

these provinces is placed on a satisfactory footing. There was marked improvement, however, during the year under report which, it is hoped, will be maintained.

The deficiencies pointed out have already been noted by the Lieutenant-Governor, who has already taken steps to remedy the most important, notably the imperfections in the system of primary vernacular education. The return of the year showed that much progress had already been made in remedying the principal defects of this system: it is hoped that the effect of the adoption of these remedies would be equally apparent in succeeding years; but with limited finances progress is necessarily slow. The most pressing needs of the provinces are the establishment of new or the improvement of the existing training colleges and schools with a view to the supply of competent teachers; the advancement of primary education by the system of grants-in-aid; the establishment on a sounder basis of schools for females; and the increase of the inspecting staff or a revision of its duties, to enable it to watch over, without unduly controlling the newly-aided schools.

3.—Literature and the Press.

(a) *Literature.*

Works.

In the English language.—There were 105 publications as compared with 95 in the last year and 102 in the year before last. Of these the following works are noticeable:—

Arts.

The Mughal Architecture of Fatehpur-Sikri, Part I.

A Monograph of the Brass and Copper Wares of the North-Western Provinces and: Oudh A Monograph on the Pottery and Glass Industries of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh: and A Monograph on Dyes and Dyeing in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Fiction.

The Phantoms of the Dome and *The Sign of the Snake.*

The Four Darwesh.

History and Geography.

Handbook on Sikhs for the use of Regimental Officers.—A description of the Sikhs' mode of living.

Medicine.

Chromopathy: or The Science of Healing Diseases by Colours.—Compiled by Jwala Prasad Jha.

Miscellaneous.

Cows in India and Poultry; their Care and Management.—By Mrs. E. B. James of Simla.

Religion.

The Hymns of the Atharva Veda, Volume II, and *The Hymns of the Rig Veda*—Volume I. These are metrical translations of the *Atharva* and *Rig Vedas,* respectively, of which the latter is still in progress.

Science (Mathematical and Mechanical).

Elementary Manuals of Surveying and Mensuration.—By John Hill Twigg, late of the Bengal Civil Service.

Science (Natural and Others).

The Cause and Prevention of Cholera—Compiled by E. H. Hankin, M. A., Chemical Examiner and Bacteriologist to the Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. This is written with a view to reconcile the natives of India to the disinfection of their wells during cholera outbreaks.

Voyages and Travels.

A Pilgrimage to Mecca by Irfán Ali Beg, Deputy Collector. This is a daily account of the author's pilgrimage to Mecca, performed in 1894.

There has been an increase in the number of publications on Arts, Fiction, History and Geography, Medicine, Miscellaneous, Philosophy, Voyages and Travels; while those on Drama, Language, Law, Politics, Religion, Science (Mathematical and Mechanical), and Science (Natural and Others) show a decrease.

In the Urdu Language—There were 514 publications as compared with 560 in the last year and 623 in the year before last. Of these the following works deserve mention :—

Drama.

Satya Vádí Hariś Chandra—A drama on the truthfulness of Rája Hariś Chandra.

Ma'shúq-i-Farang—A translation of Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet.*

Fiction.

Fareb-i-Husn—A translation of *Faust* by Reynolds.

Tilism-i-Fitna-i-Núr-afshán—Being a long fictitious tale, covering 730 pages of foolscap size.

Sandalí Námah and Turaj Námah—Translations of two of the eight Persian works said to be compiled by Abul-Faiz Faizi for the diversion of the Emperor Akbar.

Nairang and Náwak-i-Ulfat—Translations of the *Young Fisherman* by Reynolds.

Satí—A translation of a Bengali novel of the same name.

History and Geography.

Shrí Ráma Krita Mahábhárata—Translations of the Udyoga, Drona, Karna, Shalya, Sauptika, Stri, Vana and Viráta chapters of the *Mahábhárata.*

Language.

Tahzíb-i-Maghribí—Containing extracts from the writings of Bacon, &c.

Tafríh-ul-Hayát—By Mának Ráo.

Tálib-I'lm kí zindagí ká kyá maqsad honá cháhiye—By Ghulám-us-Saqalain.

Law.

Theory of Relevancy—A translation of an English work of that name.

Medicine.

Urdú Tarjama-i-Muálaját-i-Sadídí—An Urdu translation of the work known as *Muáliját-i-Sadídí* (Sadíd's "Practice of Medicine)."

I'láj bar Mahal—A translation of Osborne's *First Help to the Injured.*

Miscellaneous.

Faiz-i-Párásarí—A translation of Párášara's treatise on Astrology.

Makhzan-i-Qiyáfah—Dealing with recent researches on Phrenology by European scientists, and also with ancient Hindu Palmistry.

Irshád-ul-Mulúk—Containing speeches delivered in India by His Excellency the Marquis of Lansdowne, late Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

Zindah Jávaid—On spiritualism.

Bahr dar Qatrah and Zindah Navaid wa Sair-i-do-álam—A book on mesmerism.

Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science).

Bhagwat Gítá—A translation of the famous Sanskrit work of that name.

Bostán-i-Márifat—A work by a Maulvi of European Turkey.

Religion.

Islám—A translation of *Islám in America*, by Mr. Muhammad Alexander, S. D. B. C., of America.

Bhakta Mála—Religious stories of Hindu devotees.

Ajáib-ul-Qisas—Religious stories about the Muhammadan prophets.

Science (Mathematical and Mechanical).

Al-Maqádír—An account of the measures known as *bighás* and *biswás*.

Voyages and Travels.

Masír-i-Hámidí, Part I.—A description of a tour round the world made by the Nawáb of Rámpur State.

Safar-náma-i-Rúm wa Misr wa Shám—An account of a trip to Turkey, Egypt and Syria by Muhammad Shibli Nománi of Aligarh.

There has been an increase in the works on Arts, Drama, History and Geography, Law, Medicine, Politics, Philosophy, Religion and Science (Mathematical and Mechanical); while those on Biography, Fiction, Language, Miscellaneous, Poetry, and Science show a decrease.

In the Hindi language.—There were 230 publications as compared with 354 in the last year and the same number in the year before last. Of these the following works are worth noticing:—

Drama.

Víryа Kalank.—A drama borrowed from *Mahábhárat.*

Fiction.

The following novels.—*Vírendra Víra, Durgeśa Nandiní, Chittaur Chátaki, Adbhut Lásh, Praphulla, Pramílá, Chandra Kántá Santati.*

Medicine.

Mádhava Nidán.—A treatise on Pathology by Mádhava.

Miscellaneous.

Bhartrihari Sára.—The moral and erotic poems of Bhartrihari.

Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science).

Shrí Mad Ghata Rámáyana Tulsí Dása, and *Rámáyana Tulsí Krita.*—These are not popular Rámáyanas describing the exploits of Ráma, but philosophical works.

Hindí Bhagwat Gítá.

Religion.

Prema Váni Rádhá Swámí.—Vol. III.—A work on the Rádhá Swámí sect founded by Rái Sálig Rám's spiritual instructor, whose preaching it contains.

Science (Mathematical and Mechanical).

Grahaṇa Darpaṇa.—This points out the methods of finding out the occurrence of solar and lunar eclipses.

Science (Natural and Others).

Haize ke sabab aur uske rok thám ká varnana.—This is a Hindi edition of *The Cause and Prevention of Cholera*, mentioned under English works.

The decrease is due to a fall in the number of publications on each subject, excepting those on Law and Science which show an increase, and those on Politics and Voyages and Travels, on which, as last year, there are no publications.

In the Sanskrit language.—There were 43 publications as compared with 41 in the last year and 42 in the year before last. Of these the following works are noticeable:—

Language.

Bhairava Kárakanta.—A commentary by the well known grammarian, Pandita Bhairava Misra, on Laghu Śabda Ratna of Mahámahopádhyáya Srí Hari Díkshita.

Miscellaneous.

The Vrihat Samhitá by Várahamihira.—With a commentary of Bhattotpala, Volume X, Part I, is an ancient work on Astrology, which has been long studied as a complete system of Natural Astrology and is still considered as most elaborate and scientific in its treatment.

Bhúta Dámara Tantra and *Sháradá Tilaka.*—Works containing mystical formularies for the attainment of superhuman powers.

Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science).

The Nyáya Manjarí of Jayanta Bhatta.—Volume VIII, Parts I and II, are an explanation of the philosophical aphorisms of Gautama.

Kárakávalí Nyáya Siddhánta Muktávalí.—Contains *Kárakávalí* with its commentary *Muktávalí* and the glosses known as *Ráma Rudrí* and *Dinakarí.*

The Nyáya Sútras with Vátsyáyana's Bháshya and extracts from the *Nyáya-vártika* and *Tátparyatika.*—Contains the philosophical aphorisms of Gautama and their explanation.

Bhagwat Gítá —A dialogue between Krishna and Arjuna, in which the pantheism of the Vedanta, with a tinge of the Sánkhya, is combined with devotion to Krishna as the Supreme Being, Arjuna being therein admonished that the renunciation ought not to involve the avoidance of action or the neglect of professional duties.

Swárájya Siddhih Kaivalya Kalpadruma Vyákhyá Sahita.—A work on Vedanta philosophy by Sureśwaráchárya, with a commentary known as *Kaivalya Kalpadruma* by Swámí Bháskaránanda, an ascetic of Benares.

Religion.

Gíta Govindákhyam Kávyam.—Describes the loves of Krishna and Rádhá and Gopís.

Páraskar Grihya Sútram.—A treatise by Páraskar on the religious rites of the Hindus with commentaries by various authors.

The works on Biography, Miscellaneous, Poetry, Philosophy and Religion show an increase; while those on Language and Law show a decrease.

In the Arabic language.—There were 22 publications as compared with 32 in the last year and 48 in the year before last. Of these the following are worth noticing:—

Law.

Al-Fatáwá-al-Álamgíriah.—Contains decisions on legal matters of judges in the time of the Emperor Aurangzeb.

Miscellaneous.

Sullam-ul-Afláh.—On Astrology.

Al Muqaddamát.—On Philology and the phonetic origin of the primary Arabic roots.

Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science).

Háshiat-us-Sayed Alal-Qutbí mae' Háshiat-ul-Muhaqqiq-ud-Dawwání.—Contains the logical work known as *Qutbí* together with explanatory marginal notes.

Maibizí.—A logical work by a Maulvi of Maibiz.

Religion.

Sharh-ul-Wiqáyah mae' Háshia-i-Umdat-ur-Riáyah.—Contains the religious work known as *Wiqáyah,* with a commentary and marginal notes of Umdat-ur-Riáyah.

Al-Khayálí alá Sharh-il-Aqáid-in Nasfiah mae' Háshiat-il-Mullá Abdul-Hakím-il-Siálkotí.—Deals with the principles of Sunnís and contains *Aqáid-un-Nasfiah* with its commentary by Khayálí and marginal notes by Mullá Abdul-Hakím of Siálkot.

Sharh-i-Aqáid-i-Jalálí, Hall-ul-Maáqid, Mullá Báqar Jáisí, Háshia-i-Kamáliah, Háshia-i-Karamulláh, Háshia-i-Nizámí.—Contains religious tenets of Jalálí and a commentary and marginal notes by Mullá Báqar Jáisí and Kamál, Karam-ulláh, and Nizámí.

The decrease is due to a fall in the number of publications on Biography, Language, Law and Religion. Publications on Miscellaneous and Philosophy, however, show an increase.

In the Persian language.—There were 71 publications, the same number as in the last year. Of these the following deserve notice:—

Fiction.

Zulaikhá-i-Jámí.—The story of Zulaikhá, by the celebrated Persian poet Jámí.

Language.

Jámi-ul-Ghamúz wa Manba-ul-Fuyúz, al márúf ba Sharh-i-Káfiah Fársí.—A grammatical work with its commentary. It treats of Arabic. syntax.

Miscellaneous.

Majmúa-i-Kulliyát-i-Hazrat Sheikh Sádí.—The complete works of Sheikh Sá'dí Shírází.

Poetry.

Gulzár-i-Siddíqí.—Poetical works by Gulám Ahmad Turkí.

Religion.

Maktúbát-i-Imám Rabbáni.—Religious epistles of Imám Rabbání, still is in progress.

Maárij-un-Nabuvvat-fí-Madárij-il-Fatuvvat.—Describes the character, civility, &c., of the prophet Muhammad.

Tuhfa-i-Asná-Ashriyah.—Precepts of the Asná-Ashriyah sect.

There has been an increase in the number of publications on Fiction, Language, Law, Medicine and Religion; while those on History and Geography, Miscellaneous, Poetry and Philosophy show a decrease.

Polyglot works.—There were 240 publications as compared with 200 in the last year and 156 in the year before last. The main increase is in publications on Arts, History and Geography, Law, Medicine, Miscellaneous, Poetry, Philosophy and Religion. Publications on Biography, Language and Sceince (Mathematical and Mechanical), however, show a decrease. The following works are noticeable:—

History and Geography.

Śri Ráma Krita Mahábhárata.—In Hindi and Urdu: A translation with text of the Bhíshma chapter of Mahábhárat.

Sikandar-Námah Mutarjam.—In Persian and Urdu: an account of the expeditions of Alexander the Great.

Language.

Mukhtasar-ul-Maáni maet-Tajrid-lil-Banáni.—In Persian and Arabic: A treatise on rhetoric.

The Ashtádhyáyí of Pánini.—Volumes III and IV, in Sanskrit and English, are a commentary on the grammatical work of Pániní. The commentary is, however, not yet complete.

Hitopadeśa.—In Sanskrit and Hindi: contains short stories in Sanskrit with their translation in Hindi.

A Grammar of Modern Hindi.—In English and Hindi, by E. Greeves.

Medicine.

Suśruta.—In Sanskrit and Hindi: a commentary in Hindi on the medical work of that name.

Miscellaneous.

The Students' Hindi-English Dictionary.—In Hindi and English: a short dictionary, giving English equivalents for Hindi words.

Poetry.

Sharh-i-Diwán-i-Alí.—In Persian and Urdu: a commentary on the love poem of Alí.

Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science).

A Vedántic Conception of Brahma.—In English and Sanskrit: a small book on Vedánta Philosophy.

Brahma, Ishwara and Máyá.—In English and Sanskrit: a reply to Mr. Gough's remarks on Vedantic points.

Sharh-i-Sullam Maulví Mubín.—In Arabic and Persian: a commentary in Persian on the Arabic work on logic known as *Sullam*.

Religion.

Wasílat-un-Naját mae' Tarjama Urdú.—In Persian and Urdu: an account of the twelve Imáms.

Akhbár-ul-Hudá.—In Arabic and Urdu: a controversial work directed against the religious principles of the Shiás.

Qurrat-ul-Wáizín.—In Urdu and Arabic: a translation of the Arabic work known as *Durrat-un-Násihín*.

Tárikh-i-Tabarí.—In Arabic and Persian: a history of the prophets and famous Sultáns.

Taisír-ul-Wusúl.—In Arabic and Persian: contains sacred traditions of the Muhammadans.

Mawáhib-i-Alíyah márúf ba Tafsír-i-Husainí, in Arabic and Persian; *Tafsír-ul-Qurán*, in Arabic and Urdu, *Hamáil Sharíf*, in Arabic and Urdu, *Tafsír-i-Iksír-i-Azam*, in Arabic and Urdu: *Qurán-i-Majíd zu Tarjamatain mae' Shán-i-Nuzúl Sádi Shírází*, in Arabic, Persian and Urdu; and *Hamáil Sharíf Mutarjam*, in Arabic, Persian and Urdu—are texts with translations of or commentaries on the *Qurán*.

The following new periodicals were started during the year :—

URDU.

Miscellaneous.

Armaghán and *Shauq*, contain love poems, essays, &c.

Poetry.

Firdaus-i-Khiyál, Zakhm-i-Jigar, Khiyál-i-Yár, and *Gulshan-i-Sakhun:* contain love poems.

Religion.

Muzhir-ul-Islám, deals with religious subjects.

HINDI.

Miscellaneous.

Kusumánjali, deals with different topics.

PERSIAN.

Biography.

Mihr-i-Munír, contains brief notes regarding the lives of poets.

POLYGLOT.

Miscellaneous.

Ananda Kánana, in Bengali and English, treats of various subjects.

The following periodicals still continue to be published :—

ENGLISH.

The Kayastha, and *the Allahabad Parish Magazine.*

URDU.

Muraqqa'-i-Álam, Risála-i-Mufíd-ul-Muzarein, Nasím-i-Chaman, Naghma-i-Andalíb, Gulchín, Gulistán-i-Sakhun, and *Akhtar-i-Sihat.*

HINDI.

Allopathic Dáktarí and *Hindí Pradípa.*

POLYGLOT.

Miscellaneous.

Mánava Dharma Śástram (Sanskrit and Hindi), *The Pandita* (Sanskrit and English), *Árya Siddhánta* (Sanskrit and Hindi), *Makhzan-i-Masíhí* (English and Roman Hindustani), and *Aíná-i-Tandurustí* (Urdu and Hindi).

MARATHI.

Of the periodicals, *The Pandita, Mánava Dharma Śástram* and *Risála-i-Mufíd-ul-Muzarein* are noticeable.

The character and tendency of works published under each head are briefly given below, together with a few general remarks :—

Religion.—This head includes the largest number of works, and if works in English and in Roman Hindustani, the latter of which are all Christian publications, be omitted, there still remain 379 works under that head. High figure though this is, the majority of the works contain either eulogistic songs, controversial, didactic or devotional subjects, daily prayers, lives of religious elders, traditions or sectarian topics, and thus works of superior quality under the head are very meagre. The tendency to translate old Sanskrit and Arabic works into Hindi and Urdu is, however, increasing. From a study of the different commentaries it appears that in some of them the commentators have attempted to reconcile the orthodox religious notions with modern scientific ideas, and to explain the texts in a rational way. Such commentaries, although not liked by the orthodox communities, are appreciated by those who have received some English education, thereby showing that the progress of

English education is gradually influencing the religious ideas of those who participate in it. The periodical *Mánava Dharma Śástram*, or a commentary on the Code of Manu, is the best example of the statement. This commentary differs considerably from others previously issued by different commentators.

Miscellaneous.—This head also includes a large number of publications. This is due to the fact that it comprises publications on different subjects which do not find an appropriate place under one or other of the prescribed heads. Works on Astrology, Spiritualism and Mesmerism are therefore included here. The people of India, especially the Hindus, have long been firm believers in Astrology. Some years ago the preaching of the late Pandita Dayánanda Saraswati seemed likely to throw discredit on Astrology, and it was getting to be more or less ignored by the educated classes; but the subsequent efforts and success of the Theosophical Society tended to revive it, and it is now recovering its hold upon the people. Works on Spiritualism and Mesmerism were formerly unknown, but these are now rapidly increasing under the auspices of the same society.

Language.—Works published on Language are chiefly educational in their aim; and it may be noted here that the establishment of the Provincial Text Book Committee in these provinces has exerted an important influence on the development of vernacular literature. Since no book unless approved by the above committee is fixed as a text book for public schools, or purchased for school libraries or for prize distribution, the publishers take the greatest pains to turn out good productions.

Fiction.—This year has been fruitful like the last in the production of works on Fiction. Some original works of this class have been received, the authors having generally written them on the English model. Others are translations of English, Persian or Bengali novels. Among the English works which translators have favoured, novels of a low type are unfortunately prominent.

Poetry.—Under this head Urdu and Hindi works form the major part, but these are generally wanting in elegance of style, as well as in moral tone. Urdu works generally comprise love poems. Persian and Sanskrit works, although very few, form a better class; and at times the works in Persian and Sanskrit are valuable.

History and Geography.—Works under this head have been mostly educational, but this year a few non-educational publications have also been received, which treat of such topics as the expeditions of Alexander the Great, the reign of the first Muhammadan Caliph, the history of Ceylon, the history of the Parsees, and the like.

Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science).—Works received under this head during the year under report are better than those of the last year. Of these, those on Vedanta Philosophy deserve some mention. Vedanta Philosophy is one of the most difficult systems of Hindu thought; and although it has been dealt with in several Sanskrit works and is much appreciated, yet the abstruse nature of the subject, and the technical terms peculiar to itself, are so perplexing as to make it beyond the comprehension of any but close students of it. Western nations have now commenced to take some interest in the subject, and its study is extending in Europe. In India it is studied by the learned few only, and since publications thereon do not command a good sale, few efforts are made to produce them. The promoters of the works constituting the Vizianagram Sanskrit Series, published under the superintendence of A. Venis, Esq., M.A., Principal, Sanskrit College, Benares, deserve credit, inasmuch as they publish every year some work on Vedanta Philosophy, together with commentaries thereon.

Science (Mathematical and Mechanical) and Science (Natural and Others).—The works published under these heads are almost without exception educational. People have not yet sufficiently advanced to take any interest in Mechanical Science,

and Sanitation is not much cared for. A periodical dealing with Sanitary topics has been started at Allahabad, but its circulation is very limited.

Medicine.—Publications on Medicine generally consist of translations of old Arabic, Persian or Sanskrit works. This year an original work in English, named "Chromopathy," has been received. This professes to give a scientific way of curing diseases by colours.

Law.—Publications under this head consist mostly of translations of English works, or of abridgments of decisions of the several High Courts, usually sought after for reference by lawyers and pleaders. Legal decisions of the Emperor Aurangzeb and commentaries on the Code of Manu are the only ones received during the year which do not find a place in the above category.

Drama.—This head shows 16 publications during the year. Almost all of these are adaptations of old legends for stage purposes. One, however, in Urdu is a translation of Shakespear's "Romeo and Juliet."

Biography.—Publications under this head are not numerous, the year registering only nine works.

Arts.—This head includes eight works only. Of these four are published in English under the authority of Government. The remaining four are in vernacular, three of them dealing with Photography and one with Ancient Hindu Architecture. This interest shown in Photography is worth noting. But, generally speaking, works on the arts are not in demand among the illiterate workmen of India.

Voyages and Travels.—There is a further paucity of publications under this head. Only three works on the subject have been registered during the year, but all of these are readable. The first is in English by Irfán Ali Beg, a Deputy Collector, and gives daily accounts of the author's pilgrimage to Mecca. The other two are in Urdu, giving respectively a description of a tour round the world made by His Highness the Nawáb of Rámpur, and of a trip to Turkey, Egypt and Syria by Maulvi Muhammad Shibli Nomani of Aligarh. The former points out the difficulties that are generally felt by pilgrims to Mecca, and the latter two describe the manners, customs, &c., of the nations visited by the travellers.

Politics.—This head has always been the most barren in the production of works. Only one work has been registered during the year, and it is of hardly any importance.

In connection with the literary activity of the people, it should be stated here that there exists a society at Benares known as the *Nagari Prachárini Sabhá*, which aims at the improvement of Hindi literature by issuing scholarly publications in that language. Another exists at Aligarh known as the Muhammadan Educational Conference. The object of this latter is to improve the educational status of the Muhammadan community. Mention may also be made of the Sanskrit College, Benares, and of the Vizianagram Sanskrit Series of publications. The former issues a periodical devoted to Sanskrit literature; and the latter, published every year, comprises very valuable Sanskrit works on different subjects.

(*B*) *The Vernacular and Anglo-Vernacular Press.*

THE two following statements give details of the Vernacular and Anglo-Vernacular newspapers published in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and reported on during the year 1896.

I.—Classification of newspapers according to the intervals of time at which they are published.

Monthly.	Twice a month.	Three times a month.	Weekly.	Daily.	Total.	Number of newspapers started during 1896.	Number of newspapers stopped during 1896.	Number of newspapers remaining on the register at the end of the year.
41	10	7	63	2	123	27	28	95

II.—Linguistic classification of newspapers.

Urdu.	Urdu-English.	Hindi.	Hindi-Urdu.	Marathi.	Total.
85	2	30	5	1	123

The first of the above statements shows that there were 123 newspapers on the register at one time or another during the year, as compared with 121 in the preceding year. Twenty-seven newspapers were started or received for the first time, while the publication of 28 ceased during the year, leaving 95 on the register on the 31st December 1896. The weekly papers (63) were the most numerous, and next came the monthlies, of which there were 41; there were two daily publications, the *Oudh Akhbár* and the *Hindustán*. Among the papers the issue of which ceased during the year were the following:—

The *Din Bandhu*, which was at one time a strong advocate of cow protection; the *Faryád-i-Hind*, which generally criticized the acts of Government officials and cases pending in the courts at Allahabad; the *Káshi Patriká*, which was published for the use of schools and depended mainly on the Government subsidy which was withdrawn from April 1896; the *Káyasth Conference Prakásh*, the Hindi journal of the Káyasth Sadar Sabha, which was devoted to social reform among the Káyasth community; the *Kurmi Sámáchár*, the object of which was to encourage social reform among the Kurmis; the *Nágri Nirad*, a strong supporter of cow-protection societies; the *Najm-ul-Akhbar*, a paper of some years' standing, which was conducted with some intelligence and was opposed to the National Congress; the *Nasihat-ush-Shia*, which was not really a newspaper, but a periodical of religious discussion devoted to the interests of the Sunni sect as against the Shias; the *Sahitya Saroj*, which contained stories and occasionally adverse comments on Government measures; and the *Sulahkul* of Sitapur, which urged the maintenance of friendly relations among the several communities. The *Thzib-ul-Akhlaq*, which was owned and edited by Sir Saiyid Ahmad Khan and spread his views regarding the social reform of Muhammadans, was incorporated with the *Aligarh Institute Gazette* and the *Túti-i-Hind*, an old newspaper which generally criticized Government measures adversely, was merged in the *Shahna-i-Hind*. The *Bundelkhand Punch* owes its stoppage to the libel suit instituted against it; the proprietor and editor was prosecuted for libel by the Station Master of Mau in the Jhánsi district, and has been convicted during the present year.

Of the 27 newspapers started or received for the first time, the following four, which had ceased to appear, were resuscitated during the year:—

(1) The *Arya Samachar*, a journal of the Arya Samaj.

(2) The *Káyasth Samachar*, edited by Bábu Roshan Lal, Barrister-at-Law, which encourages social reform among the Káyasths and gives information about the Káyasth Páthshála at Allahabad.

(3) The *Rafi-ul-Akhbar*, a leading local paper at Benares, which is temperate in tone.

(4) The *Surma-i-Rozgár*, which abuses those who do not subscribe to it, but adopts a sycophantic tone when referring to the authorities.

As regards other newspapers, the following became extinct before the close of the year:—

(1) *Ar-Rafiq*, which reproduced news taken from other papers.

(2) The *Kusumanjali*, which generally dealt with trade.

(3) The *Naghma-i-Hind*, which criticized Government measures in its two or three issues.

(4) The *Naiyar-i-Hind*, which contained general news, but which expired after a very short life.

(5) The *Sansar Darpan*, a Hindi edition of the *Aina-i-Alam*, the latter being still in existence.

(6) The *Sulahkul* of Budaun, another ephemeral paper which meddled little with politics.

(7) The *Ved Prachar Prerak*, in favour of the Arya Samaj.

(8) The *Vishwa Karma Samachar Pattra*, which published general news, and had no political bias.

(9) The *Zindah Dil*, a semi-comic paper.

The other papers started during the year are the following:—

(1) The *Ainak*, which freely criticizes Government measures and treats of local matters.

(2) The *Aina-i-Alam*, which approves of the National Congress and the Káyasth Sabha; is fairly sensible when dealing with educational matters.

(3) *Ar-Rashid*, which comments on local affairs.

(4) The *Arya Bhaskar*, an Arya Samaj organ, in favour of the Congress and the *Gorakksha* movement.

(5) The *Bharat Basi*, which advocates the cause of the Congress and occasionally deals with religious subjects.

(6) The *Doctor*, which gives local news and some medical information.

(7) The *Jadu*, which is ordinarily harmless, but is at times inclined to try to make mischief with its local news

(8) The *Jami-ul-Ulum*, a Moradabad paper, offensive and sometimes inflammatory in its tone.

(9) The *Kashi Vaibhava*, the only Marathi paper published in these Provinces; it contains stories and discusses religious subjects and Government measures.

(10) The *Káyasth Pratab*, an organ of the Káyasth Conference Committee at Aligarh.

(11) The *Khurshed-i-Anwar*, which gives public news, advocates social re-form, and reports on matters connected with the religion of the *Saraogis*.

(12) The *Parwanah*, a periodical containing poetry.

(13) The *Rafiq-i-Saltanat*, formerly called the *Dhela Akhbar*; it is fairly moderate in tone, though opposed to Government.

(14) The *Satya Sindhu*, which treats of religious matters and gives miscellaneous news.

Meerut, Moradabad, Lucknow, Agra, and Cawnpore may be said to be the chief centres of the Vernacular Press; during the year under report these districts contributed 66 newspapers between them, *i.e.*, more than half the total number of papers on the register. Meerut supplied 16 papers, Moradabad 14, Lucknow and Agra 13 each, and Cawnpore 10.

Both the daily newspapers, *viz.*, the *Oudh Akhbar* and the *Hindustán*, are published in Oudh, the former being the property of the son of the late Munshi Nawal Kishore, C.I.E., and the latter being owned by the Ráni of Rája Rámpal Singh; the circulation of the former is 521 and that of the latter 470. The *Bharat Jiwan* is the most popular weekly paper and enjoys a circulation of 1,500. Among other weekly papers the *Jain Gazette* claims a circulation of 649, the *Anis-i-Hind* 600, *Alwaqt* 575, and the *Colonel*, the *Jami-ul-Ulum*, the *Najm-ul-Hind*, and the *Vernacular Advertiser* 500 each. The circulation of the *Káyasth Conference Gazette*, published three times a month, is 1,200, and that of the *Káyasth Pratap*, published twice a month, 600. Among the monthly papers the *Kurmi Samachar* heads the list with a circulation of 1,000, and is followed by the *Vaishya Hitkari* (850), the *Muraqa-i-Alam* (700), the *Satya Sindhu* (640), and the *Jat Samachar*, the *Jain Hitodesnak*, the *Bharat Basi*, the *Arya Darpan*, the *Doctor*, the *Káyasth Conference Prakásh*, the *Khatri Hitkari*, the *Kusumanjali* and the *Vishwa Karma Samachar Pattra*, with a circulation of between 500 and 600.

Besides the case of libel which, as mentioned above, was instituted against the *Bundelkhand Punch*, there was a case in which the editor of the *Rohilkhand Gazette* was fined for defaming Mirza Abid Ali Beg, a retired Subordinate Judge; this editor was also prosecuted by Mr. Robarts, C.S., and had to apologize to that officer. The editor and the proprietor of the *Riáz-ul-Akhbar*, which was unusually virulent, were prosecuted by Dr. Hoey and have been convicted by the District Magistrate of Basti.

The *Hindustán* and the *Hindustani* continue to support the National Congress, while the *Aligarh Institute Gazette* is still a strong opponent of the movement. The Police Department, which is generally reviled by the greater portion of the Vernacular Press, has an apologist and champion in the *Police News*, a paper published at Meerut. The *Devanagri Gazette*, assisted by other Hindi papers, advocates the claims of Hindi to be adopted as the court language in place of Urdu. During the year under report five journals were published in the interests of the Arya Samaj; and the Káyasths, Vaishyas, Jains, and other sects had their own papers to encourage social reform among the members of these communities.

The following is a summary of the views expressed by the various newspapers on the principal subjects discussed in the issues of the year 1896:—

I.—Political and Foreign.

But little interest was taken in the Dongola expedition at its inception; but when it became known that India was to be charged with the cost of the Indian contingent at Suakim, great indignation was expressed by most of the papers. It was observed by the *Jami-ul-Ulúm* that the fact of the detachment of a force from India for a considerable time was an indication that the army maintained by the Government of India was larger than the requirements of the country justified. The *Mufid-i-Am* could not understand how any benefit could accrue to India whether the Soudan was under the sway of the Khedive or not, and failed to see why this country should be burdened with the expenses of the Suakim force. The majority of the newspapers held the same opinion. The *Ríaz-ul-Akhbar* sarcastically observed that, India being a conquered country, it was idle of her to object to any burden, however unjustifiable, being laid on her shoulders by the paramount power. Concerning Lord George Hamilton's promise to reconsider the question of the cost of the Indian contingent if it were to be detained at Saukim after the 31st December 1896, the *Oudh Akhbar* was of opinion that if India had any interest when it was decided that she should bear the charge, she would continue to have the same interest six months later.

The appeal made by Mr. Abdulla Quilliam in the Liverpool *Crescent*, calling upon Muhammadans to refuse to help the Government in the Dongola expedition, on the ground that they would be fighting against their co-religionists, was generally condemned by the Press as ill-conceived and indicating doubt as to the loyalty of the Indian Muhammadans. Stress was laid on the fact that the war was not a religious one, and the question was asked by the *Jami-ul-Ulúm* whether Afghánistán and Chitral were not Muhammadan countries, and whether there was any hesitation on the part of the Muhammadan subjects of the Crown to fight for the British Government there when called upon to do so.

Many articles appeared in the newspapers concerning the relations of Turkey towards the Christian Powers in connection with the massacres in Armenia. Most of the papers expressed their conviction that Turkey could hold her own and would even be victorious against any combination of European Powers, asserting that the declaration of war by any European nation against Turkey would be the signal for a general rising of Muhammadans over the whole world. The *Oudh Akhbar*, on the other hand, ridiculed the idea of any general Muhammadan rising, giving instances of other wars against Muhammadan sovereigns in which no such rising took place, at the same time expressing its opinion that the fall of Muhammadan power in Turkey was still far distant. The *Dabdaba-i-Qaisari* observed that it was rumoured that England was chiefly responsible for the Armenian troubles, and had been instigating the rebels with the object of diverting attention from the British occupation of Egypt. The *Najm-ul-Akhbar* declared its opinion that if the Sultán were to consent to the permanent occupation of Egypt by England, the latter would, in spite of her declarations of implacable enmity, be ready to sacrifice herself for her old friend Turkey. The *Hamid-ul-Akhbar*, commenting on political speeches in England, drew a parallel between the Sultán's action against the Armenian's and that of England against the Matabeles; the British troops were charged with having treated these people with great severity, and it was ironically observed that perhaps this treatment was resorted to in the cause of civilization.

Much bitterness was manifested towards the English newspapers and towards Mr. Gladstone for the terms in which they condemned the Sultán for his treatment of his Armenian subjects. The *Azád*, alluding to the statement said to have been made by Mr. Gladstone that he would have espoused the cause of the Armenians even if they had been Hindus or Muhammadans, remarked that that statesman had never been known to raise his voice in defence of people who were not Christians, and asked where his sympathies were when the Jews were expelled from Russia.

The *Hindustáni* published an account of the proceedings of the eleventh National Congress held under the presidentship of the Honorable Surendro Nath Banerji, and dwelt on the enthusiasm among the multitude which attended at the session. Mr. Banerji's inaugural address was praised as a masterpiece of oratory and a faithful summary of the wants of the Congress and of the Indian people. The *Almora Akhbar* expressed its satisfaction that the quarrel among the Congress leaders at Poona, which had at one time threatened to mar the success of the meeting, had been made up, and that the united efforts of all had tended to make the session an unprecedented success, to the great disappointment of the opponents of the Congress, who had been exultant over the split in the camp. The same paper remarked that the distinguishing feature of the Poona Congress was that it was entirely under native management and that the leaders had thus shown how undeserved was the taunt that they were altogether dependent on the co-operation of their European colleagues. The *Police News* published two articles with the object of showing that the Congress was responsible for the recent Hindu-Muhammadan riots in various parts of India, and for the establishment of cow-protection societies, the real object of which was to injure the Muhammadan community, because they refused to join in the political agitation of the educated Hindus.

The *Hindustáni* of the 4th November urged that there should be no session of the National Congress in 1896 owing to the widespread famine in the country, and suggested that a portion at least of the money which would be expended on the meeting should be devoted to the relief of the sufferers. The *Hindustán* disapproved of the suggested suspension as calculated to damp the enthusiasm of the Calcutta leaders of the movement, who had been looking forward to the meeting with great eagerness and were making the necessary arrangements. The *Hindustáni* then, in its issue of the 13th November, changed its previous opinion and said that the leaders of the Congress were fully justified in holding a session in 1896, and that the opportunity should be taken to discuss the famine policy of the Government. The draft resolution of Háji Muhammad Ismail Khan, to the effect that the Congress considered that half the elected members of the Legislative Councils and the Municipal and local boards in British India should be Muhammadans, resulted in much discussion in the columns of the Native Press, many papers warmly supporting the proposal as likely to lead to a *rapprochement* between the Hindu Congress leaders and their Muhammadan opponents, others scouting it as unfair, and contending that a disregard of the proportion of the Hindu, Muhammadan, and other communities would be a disregard of the representative principle itself.

Contributions by correspondents on misrule in Native States were numerous during the year, criticism being chiefly directed against Hyderabad, Bharatpur, Jeypur, and Bhopál. The *Azád* referred several times to the deplorable state of the administration in Hyderabad, the reckless extravagance of the Nizam, and the prevalence of intrigue and corruption among his officials. The *Túti-i-Hind* and the *Sajjan Vinod* declared their conviction that the Bharatpur State was rapidly drifting to ruin, and recommended the establishment of a Council for the proper administration of the State; the former paper also described the Máharája of Jeypur as an incompetent ruler, and expressed the apprehension that his State was in danger of falling into the same condition as Bharatpur. *Ar-Rashid*, in a series of articles on Bhopál affairs, complained of the tyranny and oppression practised by the Prime Minister and his advisers, and asserted that the Begam, who lived in *parda*, was inaccessible to her subjects, and that the Political Agent turned a deaf ear to the complaints of the people. The *Hindustáni*, in commenting on an article published by the *Pioneer* charging the late Munshi Imtiaz Ali, Prime Minister of Bhopál, with maladministration and nepotism, affected to believe that the object of the Allahabad paper was not so much to sympathize with the Hindu subjects of the Begam, as to advocate the appointment of a European successor to the deceased Prime Minister.

The deposition of the Rána of Jhallawar was almost universally condemned by the Press, mainly on the ground that the Chief had not been afforded an opportunity of vindicating his conduct, but had been removed on the bare representation of a Political Agent. The powers vested in Political Agents were objected to as being too great; and the Akhbar-i-Álam alleged that the idea, was gaining ground that Political Agents were the sole arbiters of the destinies of Native Chiefs.

A few papers alluded to the tragic end of the Rája of Patna, who committed suicide in 1895 after shooting his wife. The *Jámi-ul-Ulúm* made some satirical remarks regarding the conclusion arrived at, that the rash deeds were due to the Rája's insanity.

The occupation of the Mittai valley by the Amír's troops in contravention of the Durand agreement was viewed with some apprehension, especially as it was rumoured in some circles that preparations were being made by the Government for a war on the North-West frontier. The *Oudh Akhbar* stated that it was a very painful coincidence that the occurrence of a famine in this country was generally accompanied by an Afghan war, and referred to the famines of 1837 and 1877 as cases in point. *Ar-Rashid* was of opinion that it would be highly inexpedient for the Government to break with any power at the present critical time, to say nothing of a friend like the Amír.

The *Akhbar-i-Alam*, referring to a suggestion made by a Panjáb paper regarding the annexation of Afghánistán, the deportation of the Afgháns to the deserts of India and the migration of Indian hill tribes to Afghánistán, condemned the scheme as visionary, and remarked that the Indian treasury, the unsatisfactory condition of which was evident from the debate on the Suakim expedition, was hardly in a position to meet the enormous cost of another Kábul war.

The *Faryád-i-Hind*, touching on the probable bearing of the Indian people in the event of an invasion of the country by the Russians, observed that the affection and loyalty of the people would depend on the kindness and sympathy shown to them by the Government, and that it was not to be expected that they could be kept down by military force. In a letter published by the *Khurshed-i-Anwar*, it was remarked that in spite of the various so-called blessings, such as railways and sanitary measures, which the British Government had conferred on India, the scarcity of food from which she constantly suffered dated back from the time the English became her masters. It was true that before the advent of the English India was ravaged by foreign invaders; but she soon recovered her prosperity after the enemy retired. The scarcity of modern times was attributed to the exportation of grain to Europe and the present poverty of the people to the imposition of numerous taxes; and complaint was made that, notwithstanding this poverty, the Government continued to burden the people more and more by the construction of water-works, as if water were a greater necessity of life than food. The *Dabír-i-Hind* published a long article headed, "The utter ruin and extremely wretched condition of India and the culpable neglect and carelessness of the ministers of Her Majesty's Government," in which it was stated that poets were generally a happy and contented class who preferred to take a bright view of worldly matters, yet even they now wrote of nothing but the miserable condition of India. The editor then observed that he was inclined to think that the old East India Company's rule was a greater blessing than the Imperial Government, and that the Company's "iron and dark" rule could not be compared with the former "golden and bright" native rule, so far as the welfare and happiness of the people were concerned. The *Anjuman-i-Hind*, noticing the increase of crime since the time of the Emperor Akbar, especially during the English rule, attributed it to the increase in the cost of food grains and living, and was grieved to think that there was no prospect of a fall in prices. The *Almora Akhbar* stated that the British Government had conferred upon natives the inestimable boon of peace, security of life and property and religious liberty, and was anxious to promote their welfare and comfort; yet it allowed immense quantities of grain to be exported to Europe, which no native ruler would have tolerated. The same paper, commenting on the increase of crime under the British rule, stated that it was a blot on the fair fame of the Government and advocated an amendment of the Indian Penal Code, so as to provide for the more severe punishment of criminals, contrasting the present penal laws with those which obtained under the old native rule, when torture, amputation of limbs, and the blinding of malefactors were permitted. The *Rahbár*, noticing that the Government had refused to fix the market rates of food grains, to suspend the octroi and prohibit exports, all of which would have been done in the time of the Muhammadan supremacy, stated that the improvement in India under British rule was that, while the people at home starved, outsiders had their fill.

Many papers published, as in 1895, articles on the alleged bad treatment of natives by Europeans. This was a favourite topic with the *Jámi-ul-Ulúm*, the editor of which had something to say about almost every case which came before the public during the year, complained of the difficulty of obtaining justice in the case of a European charged with injuring a native, and suggested that aggrieved persons should take the law into their own hands.

II.—General Administration.

The *Hindustáni*, commenting on an article by Sir Charles Elliott in the *Asiatic Quarterly Review* on the subject of the separation of judicial and executive func-

tions, contended that it was not necessary for the maintenance of the prestige of the District Magistrate that he should have control over all the departments of the administration in his district, seeing that even at present he has no control over the civil courts, post-offices, hospitals, &c. In the opinion of the writer it was owing to the combination of judicial and executive functions in one and the same officer that the oppression of the people continued. Neither under the Muhammadan nor the Hindu rule did this system prevail, and it was rather late in the day for Sir Charles to oppose reform, when such authorities as Lord Dufferin and Lord Cross had declared in its favour.

According to the *Faryád-i-Hind*, the High Court freely availed itself of the provisions of section 551 of the Civil Procedure Code and dismissed appeals without serving notices on the respondents. But the Board of Revenue went further still and dismissed appeals without hearing even the appellants. The practice was condemned as very high-handed and opposed to the spirit of the Royal Proclamations of 1858 and 1877. The hope was expressed that Government would take steps to cancel the obnoxious section and the rule framed by the Board of Revenue.

Alwaqt considered that the conflicting rulings of the different High Courts in India were most confusing, and suggested that it should be made the special duty of the Registrars of the High Courts to report such conflicting rulings to the Government of India in the Legislative Department for early decision.

The *Káshi Vaibhava* held Government mainly responsible for the heavy civil litigation, the period of limitation being only three years for ordinary civil suits. The courts were pronounced to be a curse rather than a blessing to the people, and the Government was advised, if it were really only desirous of dispensing justice, to establish *panchâyets* and thus cause all disputes to be settled amicably.

Several papers noticing the acquittal or lenient punishment of Europeans charged with offences against natives, strongly condemned what they conceived to be a failure of justice in such cases. The *Jámi-ul-Ulúm* was decidedly the most severe in its strictures, and commenting on the difference existing in the Indian criminal laws for the trial and punishment of natives and British-born subjects, asked if this was the equality of treatment which England boasted of having established in India.

The punishment of the Subordinate Judges of Gonda and Bahraich excited considerable interest and was regarded with general approval. The *Rahbár* thought that the fate of these two officers ought to serve as a warning to all corrupt officers, and expressed the belief that there were still several such among the ranks of Deputy Collectors Tahsíldárs, and Munsifs. The *Tuti-i-Hind* thought that bribery was rife in all the lower courts, and that a few European officers were not free from reproach in this respect. It was added that there was more corruption in the Revenue than in the Judicial Criminal Department.

Many attacks were made on the police for their tyrannical and illegal proceedings. The *Police News* wrote in defence of the Department, endeavouring to show that matters were not so bad as depicted, and suggesting reforms for the consideration of Government. The system of testing police work by percentages was deprecated by the *Anjuman-i-Hind*, the *Jámi-ul-Ulúm*, and the *Riâz-ul-Akhbár*.

Some of the newspapers took a wrong view of the reduction of Bábu Bhola Nath Chatarji, Deputy Collector, believing that he was punished for not having called on the District Superintendent of Police, and not because he failed to carry out the orders of the District Magistrate. The *Hindustáni*, in a long article commenting on the Deputy Collector's case, raised the question as to whether Deputy Collectors, as a body, were really subordinate to District Superintendents, and dwelt on the evil consequences of such subordination, which was calculated to deprive Deputy Magistrates of their independence and freedom of action, and to cause frequent miscarriage of justice.

Referring to the reduction in the import duties on English cotton fabrics, the *Hindustáni* stated that the Cotton Duties Bill had been passed in the face of the protests of the various Chambers of Commerce in the country, and that thus an annual present of 55 lakhs had been made to the Lancashire spinners. The *Oudh Akhbar* considered it most unwise of Government to forego 50 lakhs of its revenue because the budget happened to show a surplus, which a fall in exchange would at once convert into a deficit. The *Bhárat Jíwan* asserted that the natives of India were only nominally the subjects of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, and that their real rulers were the spinners and weavers of Manchester. Many newspapers proposed that the Indian people should "boycott" all cotton goods except those manufactured in India and so reduce the Bill to a dead letter. But the *Oudh Akhbár* disapproved of the movement as doomed to failure, remarked that no industry could flourish long under protection, and counselled the establishment of joint stock companies for the manufacture of every kind of cloth, so that open competition might drive out the products of the Lancashire looms.

The *Anjuman-i-Hind* observed that the heavy assessment of income tax was due mainly to the praise which the higher authorities bestowed on their subordinates for increasing the public revenue, and urged that subordinate officers should not be deemed to be entitled to credit for service of this kind. In the opinion of the *Khichri Samáchár* the income tax assessments were generally unfair, the assessors having no means of ascertaining the incomes of the persons assessed and being anxious to gain the approbation of their superiors. The writer thought that Government should call upon merchants to submit statements of their income and then assess the tax on the basis of those statements and of private inquiries made from the more respectable of the merchants' neighbours. The *Yagánah* viewed with approval the suggestion said to have been made by the late Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, that the minimum limit of taxable income should be raised from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000, when the public would hear no more of the selling of bedsteads by the starving poor in satisfaction of the income tax assessments.

The levy of a tax on pilgrims by the Municipal Board of Benares was objected to by the *Anjuman-i-Hind* and the *Anís-i-Hind*. The former paper compared it to the ancient poll tax imposed by the Muhammadan Kings of Delhi, the revival of which after it had once been abolished precipitated the downfall of the Moghal Empire.

The *Hindustáni*, referring to a memorandum said to have been submitted by the merchants of Bombay to the Government of India on the question of the cotton import duty, considered that these merchants were entitled to the gratitude of the poor natives for urging upon the authorities that the salt tax was the first impost which should be lightened.

As was to be expected, the failure of the *rabi* harvest of 1896 in certain districts and the famine caused by the small *kharíf* crop led to much discussion and correspondence in the Press. The measures adopted by Government for combating the evil and affording relief to the famine-stricken were freely criticized. Many suggestions for relieving present distress and preventing future famines were pressed on the notice of Government, those most frequently and forcibly put forward being (1) prohibition of the export of food grains from India to foreign countries; (2) a still larger remission of the instalments of revenue; (3) grant of *takávi* advances to landholders for the purpose of sinking wells for irrigation and of purchasing seed grain; (4) State regulation of the market rates of staples of food; (5) remission of the octroi duty on grain; (6) importation of grain by the Government from America and other foreign countries and the establishment of Government depôts for the sale of cheap grain to the poorer classes; and (7) the free transport of grain by the different railways.

The *Anís-i-Hind* could not understand how the extension of railways could prevent the occurrence of famine, seeing that no kind of grain was brought into India

by rail from any foreign country, while enormous quantities were exported by means of the railways. The same paper advised Native Princes not to waste their money on horse races, balls, and banquets, but to devote a portion of their surplus funds to saving the lives of the destitute and famine-stricken. Several other newspapers referred with disapproval to the lavish expenditure of money in Native States consequent on the tour of His Excellency the Viceroy. The *Ját Samáchár* was of opinion that the increase of able-bodied professional beggars was one of the chief causes of the growing poverty of India, and recommended that charity should be confined to the relief of the blind, the aged, and the decrepit, who are unfit for any kind of work. The *Ainah* attributed the distressed condition of the country to the decay of indigenous arts and industries, consequent on the mania for English education and State employment. The *Surma-i-Rozgár* thought that, next to the failure of the crops, the principal cause of the rise in the prices of food grains was grain speculation ; the so-called sales were nothing but a kind of gambling and should be suppressed, at least during the famine. *Ar-Rashíd* deplored the fact that the people were so steeped in poverty that the failure of rain during a single season was sufficient to reduce them to the last extremity of distress, and feared that Government had expended in other ways the fund which had been accumulated for many years as a provision against future periods of famine. In an article in the *Azád* it was alleged that the secret indirect causes of famine and disease were the spread of impiety, increase of sin, neglect of religious duties, the use of liquor and intoxicating drugs, and the extravagance among Muhammadans and other Indian communities; while the direct causes were said to be heavy taxation, cost of irrigation, revisions of the settlement, an insufficient number of canals, and the wholesale export of grain to foreign countries.

The efforts made in Russia to raise a famine relief fund were generally viewed by the Press with a certain amount of suspicion and apprehension. The *Hindustáni* observed that, whether the offer of help from Russia was or was not a political move, the whole of India would certainly be grateful to the Czar if he were to send grain to this country free of railway freight. The *Rafi-ul-Akhbár* said that Russia, who had always cast longing eyes on India, could not be supposed to be animated by feelings of humanity pure and simple, and the writer therefore urged England to save the country from accepting such relief. Several papers expressed the hope that the offer of Russia would stimulate British generosity, and trusted that the raising of subscriptions in England would no longer be delayed.

The Press contained several complaints concerning the local administration of Municipalities, more especially in regard to the heavy taxation. The *Almora Akhbár*, referring to the Municipal Administration Report for 1894-95, asked why such large savings as were therein shown were allowed to accumulate ; and suggested either that some relief should be granted to the tax-payers, or that the savings should be devoted to the improvement of conservancy and street-lighting, the supply of fire-engines, and other useful purposes. The *Hindustáni* was of opinion that the Municipal Boards had been overburdened with the expenses of extensive sanitary schemes, and had therefore been compelled to neglect the watering and lighting of streets and other necessary matters, for want of funds.

The *Hindustán*, referring to the review on the Education Report for 1894-95, concurred in the opinion therein expressed that higher education had been receiving more aid from the public purse in these Provinces than elementary education, and approved of the desire of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor to encourage the study of the vernacular. The hope was also expressed, in this connection, that Hindi would be made the language of the courts. *Alwaqt* thought that the University curricula should be modified so as not to burden the native mind with the study of a multiplicity of subjects, as no man, not even a genius, could find time to take up several subjects and excel in them all equally. Under the present system a student was revented from attaining that degree of proficiency in his favourite subject which would otherwise have been within his reach.

The *Nizám-ul-Mulk*, observing that the present system of education in the schools and colleges in India is designed to enable the recipients to secure employment under Government, said that, as the number of posts in the public service is limited, many aspirants are disappointed and much discontent results. The remedy suggested was the introduction of a system of technical education in trades and industries, as the only hope of ameliorating the present wretched condition of the people.

The Resolution of the Local Government on the educational tests for admission into the public service in the United Provinces was generally welcomed as likely to stimulate university education and lead to the reform of the *amla*. Satisfaction was also expressed at the decision against the adoption of Roman-Urdu in Government offices.

Many articles appeared in condemnation of the frequent changes of text-books and the increase in the tuition fees in colleges, the reason for the latter being alleged by the *Mehr-i-Nímroz*, the *Oudh Punch*, and the *Káshi Vaibhava* to be a desire to discourage higher education and check agitation for political privileges.

III.—Legislation.

The Honorary Munsifs Bill was unfavourably criticized by the few papers by which it was discussed. The *Nasím-i-Agra* advised Government to abandon the idea of appointing Honorary Munsifs and to introduce *panchâyets* or arbitration courts, consisting of not less than three members. The appointment of an Honorary Munsif would place the whole community at the mercy of one man; whereas there would be no such danger in the establishment of a *panchâyet*, the members of which would be elected by the people themselves. The *Hindustáni* argued that good work could not be expected from Honorary Munsifs, who would receive no remuneration for their services. Some knowledge of law was necessary; and while some retired Deputy Collectors would no doubt accept office pensioned Munsifs and Subordinate Judges would not do so, as they would thereby place themselves in subordination to Munsifs who were their inferiors when they themselves were in the service. A correspondent of the *Anís-i-Hind* protested against the Bill, and, referring to the conviction of stipendiary judicial officers of having taken bribes, asked what guarantee there was that unpaid Munsifs would not similarly soil their hands.

The Reformatory Schools Bill excited but little attention; but the *Dabdaba-i-Qaisari* observed that the measure would simply increase jail expenditure without lessening crime in any way. It was not to be expected that a boy who commits a serious crime before reaching the age of sixteen years would be weaned from his evil habits by confinement in a reformatory. Government was advised, instead of establishing reformatories in jails, to expend the money in improving the indigent condition of those classes from which such lads are usually drawn.

The *Hindustáni*, referring to the Legal Touts Bill, thought that the simplest way to put down touts was to add a section to the Legal Practitioners' Act, directing District Judges and Magistrates to hang up a list of such men in a conspicuous place and forbid pleaders to take any business from them.

IV.—Miscellaneous.

Many proposals were made by the Press by the adoption of which the travelling public would be subjected to less inconvenience than at present. The necessity for latrines, improved accommodation in carriages, greater facilities for obtaining tickets and seats in trains, more attention to the matter of the supply of water and a better quality of food, were all urged on the railway companies. The *Rohilkhand Gazette* and the *Nasím-i-Agra* protested against the system of farming the right to sell food at railway stations, the latter paper considering it most unfair to exact full fares from passengers and to tax their food as well.

The *Rohilkhand Gazette* was the first paper to urge the introduction of quarter-anna postage stamps for privileged newspapers, as likely to prevent much inconvenience both to publishers and postal officials. The proposal was approved of by several

other papers, and when the weight of newspapers which could be sent by post for half-an-anna was increased from 10 to 20 tolas, the question of a quarter-anna stamp was again pressed upon the authorities. The editors of vernacular newspapers complained that the new postal concession conferred no benefit on them, but only affected the Anglo-Indian papers, and it was suggested that the postage on the lighter class of publications should be reduced.

(4).—Literary and Scientific Societies.

(For standard section, see pages 303 to 307 of report for the year ending 31st March 1893).

5.—Arts and Sciences.

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CHAPTER VIII.

ARCHÆOLOGY.

Epigraphical Section.

DURING the working season of 1896-97 Dr. A. Führer, the Archæological Surveyor, visited the Nepalese Tarai lying to the north-east of the Basti district, in order to explore and identify the vast ruins, which are found buried in the deep jungle along the foot of, and on, the slopes of the lower hills of Nepal. In March 1895 he found in the village of Niglîvâ, about six miles north-east of the Nepalese district town of Taulihvâ, near a brick stûpa, a pillar bearing an inscription of the Maurya King Aśoka, which sets forth that Asoka, in the fifteenth year of his reign (about the latter half of the 3rd century, B. C.), for the second time restored the stûpa of the mythical Buddha Konâkamana, and that in the 21st year he himself visited the said stûpa and worshipped before it. Writing on the subject Dr. Führer says:—

"As according to the accounts of the Sinhalese, the locality of Konâkamana's "nirvâṇṇa was the *pabbatârâma*, or "mountain sanctuary," there can be no "reasonable doubt that the stûpa found near Niglîvâ is the one repaired by "Aśoka in commemoration of his visit."

"On comparing Hiuen Tsiang's 'Memoirs' I find that the nirvâna-Stûpa of "Konâkamana, as well as the pillar bearing Aśoka's inscription, is mentioned "in the 'Memoirs,' and that according to the itinerary therein given, Kapila-"vastu, the long-lost birth-place of prince Gautama Siddhârtha, the Buddha "Śâkyamuni, must lie not far to the north-west of Niglîvâ. I therefore "determined to commence excavations around Niglîvâ and to examine also the "whole environs as far as Bhagvânpur, where I learned another pillar, bearing "a supposed Aśoka inscription, was still standing. I set out on my second "journey to Niglîvâ in November 1896, but when I arrived there found it "impossible to carry out any excavations, as Nepal was suffering from famine "and subsistence would not be procurable for the large number of labourers "required for the work. Nevertheless I searched all around about the country-"side for the pillar of which I had heard, and found it near the hamlet of "Paderiyâ, two miles north of the Nepalese district town of Bhagvânpur. Only "nine feet of the pillar were above ground, and it was covered with many "pilgrims' records, one of which bears the date of about A.D. 800. But on "my digging away the accumulated *débris* it proved to be 22 feet 4 inches "high and to bear about 9 feet 8 inches from its base a well preserved "inscription. It reads:—"King Piyadasi (or Aśoka), beloved of the gods, "having been anointed 20 years (*i.e.* in the 21st year of his reign), himself "came and worshipped, saying 'Here Buddha, the Śâkya ascetic, was born,' "and he caused a stone capital to be made and erected this stone pillar, which "declares 'Here the worshipful one was born.' (In remembrance of this) he "exempted the village community of Lummini from all taxes and bestowed "many benefits on it." The Lumminigâma of this inscription corresponds with "the Lumbini garden or grove in the vicinage of Kapilavastu, in which, "according to the Buddhist tradition, Mâyâdevî, the queen of Kapilavastu, "gave birth to the future Buddha. The pillar, therefore, marks the site which "was pointed out to Aśoka as the royal garden to which Mâyâdevî retired "immediately before her confinement. The evidence of the edict could only be "set aside if it were shown that the pillar has been carried from some other "place to its present site; but there is collateral evidence to prove that it is in "its original position. The Chinese pilgrim, Hiuen Tsiang, who visited the "sacred places of the Buddhists all over India and reached the Lumbini garden "in A. D. 636, mentions the pillar erected by Aśoka, and says that it stood

"close to four stûpas, and that it was originally surmounted with the figure of "a horse, which was afterwards sundered from it by the machinations of a "wicked dragon (*i.e.* thunder cloud). This exactly agrees with the facts "observed by me. The ruins of four stûpas still surround the pillar near "Paḍeriyâ; the capital is wanting, and a portion of the pillar immediately "below it, which seems to have been split off by a stroke of lightning. If "Hiuen Tsiang does not mention the inscription, the reason is no doubt that "it was not visible in his time. Finally, it may be mentioned that the site on "which the pillar stands is still called Rummindei, and the first part of this "name evidently represent Aśoka's Lummini and the Páli Lumbini."

"The identification of the Lumbini garden fixed also the site of Kapilavastu, the "capital of the Śâkyas, and that of Nabhika, the supposed birth-place of "Śâkyamuni's mythical predecessor, Krakuchanda. According to the Chinese "Buddhist pilgrim, Fa Hien, Hiuen Tsiang's predecessor, Kapilavastu lay 50 li "(about 8 miles) west of the garden. Following this indication, I discovered "extensive ruins about nine miles north-west of Paḍeriyâ, stretching in the "middle of the sâl forests from the hamlets of Amauli, Badauli and Bikuli "(north-west) to Sivagaṛh and Râmghât on the Bângangâ (south-east), over "nearly seven miles, with a breadth of about three miles. Again Fa Hien "gives the distance of Nabhika from Kapilavastu as one *yojana*. I found its "ruins, with the stûpa, which is still about 80 feet high, seven miles south-west, "near the hamlet of Lorî-kî-kudân, close to Taulehvâ. As the stûpa of "Konâkamana, together with its Aśoka edict, had already been found in 1895 "at Niglîvâ, 13 miles west of Paḍeriyâ and 8 miles north-east of Lorî-kî-kudân "all the sacred sites in the western parts of the Nepalese Tarai, mentioned "by the Chinese pilgrims, have been satisfactorily identified. Some others "particularly Râmagrâmâ and Kusinârâ, the place where Buddha died, will "probably be found in the eastern portion of the Nepalese lowlands."

On his return from the Nepal Tarai, Dr. Führer left in January 1897 on a two months' tour through the Kotah State of Rajputana, in order to survey the jungle-hidden magnificent temples at Bilâs, Râmgaṛh, Śrînagar and Pâli in Nizâmat Kishenganj. He found two historically important inscriptions—one at Kanswâ, four miles south-east of Kotah; and another at Shergaṛh in Nizâmat Khânpur. The inscription at Kanswâ after the introductory "ôṃ, adoration to Śiva" and five verses in honour of that deity under the names of Śambhu and Śthâṇu, glorifies the illustrious Maurya race, and a king of that race named Dhavala. It further relates that Dhavala had for his friend a prince of the Brâhman caste, named Saṅkula, whose wife, Degiṇî, bore to him the prince Śivagaṇa. This prince Śivagaṇa built a temple to Bhava-Śiva (Paramêśvara or Dhûrjaṭi) at Kaṇvâsrama (the modern Kanswâ) and endowed it with the revenues of two villages Sarvâṅka and Chôṇipadraka (or Chaoni near Kotah), when 795 years of the Mâlava lords had gone by, *i.e.*, in A. D. 738-39. The Shergaṛh inscription records the building of a Buddhist temple and monastery to the east of mount Kosavardhana (the modern Chandkhêrî near Shergaṛh) by the feudal chief Devadatta on the 20th day of the bright fortnight of the month Mâgha in Samvat 879, *i.e.*, in A.D. 822-23. Sixty-one photographs and drawings were prepared of the exquisitely chaste ornamentation found on these temples, which are reported to be the most elegant specimens of mediæval architecture in Rajputana.

In March 1897 Dr. Führer made a short trip to Mansehrâ near Abbottabad in the Hazara district of the Panjáb, in order to prepare estampages of the 14 rock edicts of Asoka inscribed in the Kharoshṭhrî alphabet on three granite boulders, standing on the right bank of the Putkatha stream. Two of the boulders stand nearly on a level, and the third is on a lower piece of ground, about 80 yards north of the two, and almost hidden away in thorny jungle, so that even very few people of the neighbourhood know of its existence. The first stone has a polished surface, measuring 5 feet 6 inches by 5 feet; on it are engraved the first eight edicts of Aśoka. The second stone stands about 40 feet west of the first one; it has two unpre-

pared rough surfaces : on the one are the 9th, 10th and 11th edicts, and on the other the 12th. The third stone leans towards the north, and it is on this sloping surface the 13th and 14th edicts are engraved. As flakes of rock have peeled off, already much damage has been done to the inscriptions, and they ought to be sufficiently protected so that no further injury should increase the loss the inscriptions have sustained from the exposure of over two thousand years.

Architectural Section.

Part II of Mr. Edmund W. Smith's report of the Moghal Architecture of Fatehpur-Sikri was issued from the Government Press, and Part III of the work is almost ready. The last proofs have been corrected and the volume will be issued shortly. Part IV, the final part, dealing with the memorial and devotional buildings of Akbar's capital, was forwarded to the printers for publication. It will consist of eighty-nine plates, ten of which are coloured, illustrating principally the famous Jâmî Masjîd, one of the finest masjîds in India.

The letterpress for Mr. Smith's Report on the "Colour Decoration of Agra" was completed, and estimates are being obtained for the cost of publication.

A number of illustrations of archæological details, with descriptive letterpress, were contributed to the Technical Art Series.

A monograph on the decorative paintings in Salîm Chishti's shrine, Fatehpur-Sikri, was written for the "Journal of Indian Art."

The publication of the "Portfolio of Indian Architectural Drawings" was proceeded with. The various proofs have been received from England and have been returned to Messrs. Griggs & Son for printing off.

A number of drawings have been made to illustrate Doctor Führer's reports.

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CHAPTER IX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1.—Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction.

(For standard section, see page 315 of the Administration Report for 1892-93.)

2.—Ecclesiastical. 3—Stationery.

(For standard sections, see page 199 of the Administration Report for 1874-75.)

4.—Wards' Institution.

(See Court of Wards.)

5.—Government Press.

The abstract account for the year compared with that of the previous year and with the estimates is as follows:—

		Receipts.		*Expenditure.*	
		1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Estimate	...	57,000	63,400	5,13,800	4,88,650
Actuals	...	65,547	72,532	6,15,518	4,75,244
Difference	...	+8,547	+9,132	+1,01,718	−13,406

The receipts have increased both as compared with last year's and with the estimates, owing chiefly to the printing of railway rules for State Railways. The charges were within the estimate and were less than those of the previous year by Rs. 1,40,274. The charges for raw material received from the Central Stores, Calcutta, which were exceptionally high in the previous year, were reduced by Rs. 99,319, and the expenditure on the Press was less than in the previous year by Rs. 40,955. A reduction in the cost of stores was to be expected after the laying in of an unusually large stock in 1895-96, and the decrease in the charges of the Press itself is chiefly owing to its not being necessary to indent for new plant from England, and to comparatively little work being given out to private presses.

The profit and loss account showed a profit of Rs. 60,576 to Government on the working of the Press during the year as compared with Rs. 1,03,616 in the previous year. The decline is chiefly owing to the reduction in the value of work executed for Government Departments from Rs. 6,16,694 to Rs. 5,23,335, but a considerable quantity of work was printed off, though not finally issued and charged for owing to delay in the return of proofs. The accuracy of the statements showing the commercial working of the Press depends on the rates used in the valuation of work done for Government officers, and some of the rates applied are too high. The statement therefore does not show the actual gain to the Government in maintaining the Press for the execution of its printing work. During the year under report much less work than before was done for the High Court and the Board of Revenue, and the only important increases were in the work of the Secretariat and the Registration Department.

The value of the work done by the Naini Jail Press during the year amounted to Rs. 34,339, as compared with Rs. 31,859 in the previous year, but the calculated profit on the work of this Press decreased from Rs. 6,709 to Rs. 5,292. Little progress was thus made during the year in carrying out the policy of transferring as much as

possible of the class of work suitable for execution at the Jail Press; but more effective arrangements have recently been made, and the Jail will in future be able to undertake work on a much larger scale.

The receipts of the Book Depôt amounted to Rs. 14,154 as compared with Rs. 12,946 in the previous year, and the expenditure to Rs. 4,086 as compared with Rs. 3,975.

The Press was inspected during the year by the Superintendent of the Central Press, Simla, who reported favourably on the management and on the arrangements made to secure economy in working.

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A.—Physical Geography.

1.—*Physical Geography of the Territories under the control of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Chief Commissioner of Oudh.*

	Latitude.	Longitude.	Remarks.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh,	Between 23° 51′ and 30° 7′ north,	Between 77° 4′ and 84° 40′ east,	The territories commonly called the North-Western Provinces and Oudh are bounded on the north by the snowy range of the Kumaun Himálayas and Nepál; on the south by the Ságar district of the Central Provinces and the Native States of Bundelkhand and Rewah; on the west by the river Tons until its junction with the Jumna, thence by the Jumna to the 28th degree of latitude; on the south-west by the Native States of Gwalior, Dholpur, and Bharatpur; and on the east and south-east by the Sáran, Sháhabad, and Palamau districts of Lower Bengal and the Province of Behar. The non-regulation portions of the North-Western Provinces are the districts of Almora, Garhwál, and Naini Tal to the extreme north.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLI

A.—PHYSICAL

FORM A.—*Showing total acreage, classification of areas, irrigation, crops, current Agricultural year ending*

o

North-Western Provinces.	Dehra Dún.	Saháran-pur.	Muzaffar-nagar.	Meerut.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
A.-1.—Total acreage—				
1. Area according to professional survey	763,520	1,425,920	1,054,080	1,511,680
2. Deduct (*a*) Feudatory and Tributary States ...	...	...	...	...
(*b*) Area for which no returns exist ...	...	...	...	...
3. Net area by professional survey	763,520	1,425,920	1,054,080	1,511,680
4. Corresponding area in village papers	758,304	1,434,672	1,063,023	1,511,978
A.-2.—Classification of area shown in column 4 of A.-1—				
1. Forests	459,315	252,699	...	...
2. Not available for cultivation	104,505	149,603	155,991	175,065
3. Culturable waste other than fallow	89,642	147,015	164,415	215,664
4. Current fallows	18,067	141,934	99,457	52,874
5. Net area cropped during the year	86,775	743,421	643,160	1,068,375
6. Irrigated during the year from— (*a*) Government canals	11,865	77,670	160,434	172,254
(*b*) Private canals	...	...	...	...
(*c*) Tanks	...	4,289	3,159	2,661
(*d*) Wells	16	28,898	61,390	90,710
(*e*) Other sources	9,203	1,631	945	287
Total area irrigated ...	21,084	112,488	225,928	265,912
7. Crops irrigated. (*a*) Wheat	7,674	59,037	117,909	89,774
(*b*) Other cereals and pulses ...	16,111	40,477	46,811	51,131
(*c*) Miscellaneous food crops ...	1,131	2,895	2,551	4,100
(*d*) Ditto non-food crops ...	4,028	20,995	70,023	140,306
A.-3.—Acreage under crops—				
Cereals and pulses. 1. Rice	22,264	183,933	68,707	34,110
2. Wheat	24,640	261,650	224,310	361,607
3. Barley	10,410	49,676	33,527	59,902
4. Cholum or jowár (millet) ...	...	10,030	18,353	89,415
5. Cumbu or bájra (millet) ...	43	32,607	11,488	15,148
6. Ragi or mandua	13,657	897	869	54
7. Maize	2,571	32,746	26,376	83,295
8. Gram (pulse)...	1,861	127,193	142,184	232,089
9. Other food grains, including pulses...	19,044	41,698	48,924	90,125
Oil-seeds ... 10. Linseed	117	1,645	86	4
11. Til or jinjili	3,880	102	37	38
12. Others	1,195	2,000	1,364	1,587
13. Condiments and spices	...	362	707	3,138
Sugar ... 14. Sugarcane	1,422	41,031	67,921	113,793
15. Others	...	...	...	...
Fibres ... 16. Cotton	307	33,802	25,276	59,898
17. Jute	...	...	...	...
18. Others	1	491	424	432
Dyes ... 19. Indigo	...	655	3,069	13,677
20. Others	...	...	...	...
Drugs and narcotics. 21. Opium	226	...	1	...
22. Coffee	...	...	...	...
23. Tea	5,091	...	...	...
24. Tobacco	414	1,279	1,090	2,994
25. Cinchona	...	...	...	...
26. Indian hemp...	...	...	...	...
27. Others	...	...	...	...
28. Fodder crops	2,164	69,923	78,157	130,713
29. Orchards and garden produce ...	2,831	4,940	4,490	7,052
30. Miscellaneous crops Food ...	784	10,001	8	283
Non-food ...	2,513	4,901	2,396	11,973
31. Total ...	115,435	911,562	760,064	1,311,327
32. Area cropped more than once ...	28,660	168,141	116,904	242,952
33. (31)—(32). Net area cropped during the year.	86,775	743,421	643,160	1,068,375
A.-4.—Stock, &c.—	No.	No.	No.	No.
1. Bulls and bullocks...	33,557	182,876	140,646	230,710
2. Cows	47,342	92,552	79,016	132,530
3. Male buffaloes	417	2,341	760	3,152
4. Cow buffaloes	5,153	49,894	54,202	115,391
5. Young stock (calves and buffalo calves) ...	15,393	65,711	73,029	160,746
6. Sheep	25,755	36,903	36,550	59,227
7. Goats	44,326	22,033	22,869	39,617
8. Horses and ponies...	2,584	10,315	8,956	12,798
9. Mules and donkeys	270	8,103	11,780	21,025
10. Camels	...	26	174	533
11. Ploughs	14,083	51,738	49,549	97,869
12. Carts	1,877	16,257	18,687	33,065

TICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

GEOGRAPHY.

fallows, and stock in each District of the North-Western Provinces during the 30th June 1896.

Buland-shahr.	Aligarh.	Muttra.	Agra.	Farukh-abad.	Mainpuri.	Etáwah.	Etah.
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1,214,080	1,252,480	932,480	1,187,840	1,100,160	1,086,080	1,084,160	1,107,934
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,214,080	1,252,480	932,480	1,187,840	1,100,160	1,086,080	1,084,160	1,107,934
1,221,459	1,247,792	920,657	1,181,092	1,100,008	1,086,550	1,082,373	1,112,334
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
132,779	204,293	60,372	218,486	244,264	319,680	241,838	218,289
201,036	111,389	119,155	146,167	219,448	154,597	266,485	208,669
47,577	35,994	30,010	38,978	76,803	41,522	41,400	48,090
840,067	896,116	711,120	777,461	559,493	570,751	532,650	637,286
152,485	114,482	68,427	27,745	52,886	125,866	150,040	82,171
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,999	6,246	108	405	28,129	24,574	10,572	19,955
144,899	295,077	140,727	201,980	115,764	158,394	53,044	146,852
2,605	6,077	463	1,116	8,323	10,850	3,318	7,652
305,988	421,882	209,725	231,246	205,102	319,684	216,974	256,630
134,448	218,230	89,228	102,088	61,223	126,528	73,763	129,746
109,127	178,581	99,918	102,721	97,490	169,761	122,934	102,719
4,995	12,699	3,159	6,254	13,839	4,938	3,669	5,203
116,034	73,228	34,224	28,511	58,281	63,783	66,061	44,030
11,330	8,691	17	729	53,015	55,553	35,402	32,646
234,860	241,226	92,715	107,782	107,092	143,461	83,959	186,958
100,327	134,399	96,057	70,872	99,875	79,780	68,739	101,317
86,719	99,386	149,279	89,423	59,868	62,006	54,022	60,364
43,641	52,026	24,848	125,738	28,672	40,717	51,200	61,448
9	32	2	64	1,361	2,622	1,077	787
88,367	92,317	9,996	9,293	63,972	62,769	40,590	65,099
158,306	163,073	178,498	181,228	94,848	99,602	124,591	91,254
83,499	78,403	63,610	96,422	49,869	48,750	62,540	50,437
20	...	...	5	43	...	30	9
16	13	188	2,479	10	66	25	20
3,116	314	3,792	2,733	297	300	62	172
15,592	2,122	482	7,060	1,101	2,135	497	1,890
32,051	6,445	4,075	7,509	27,940	15,345	12,020	20,866
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
68,407	106,522	84,171	90,313	27,560	33,394	47,175	42,338
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
195	879	1,057	698	812	1,485	1,077	800
46,260	40,840	10,804	4,413	11,189	23,866	41,202	20,010
1,701	78	37	3	2	5	...	53
...	...	...	...	19,877	17,395	11,515	7,022
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,584	3,375	670	773	6,322	1,847	417	2,541
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	203	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28,748	35,190	42,345	23,622	2,830	6,292	1,973	8,325
7,525	14,618	4,219	7,581	21,380	5,785	4,382	7,763
356	228	234	728	384	1,160	247	676
4,048	3,309	127	1,013	306	1,201	524	180
1,019,677	1,083,486	767,223	830,481	678,828	705,536	643,266	762,975
179,610	187,370	56,103	53,020	119,335	134,785	110,616	125,689
840,067	896,116	711,120	777,461	559,493	570,751	532,650	637,286
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
179,103	180,380	99,412	142,412	166,090	158,236	143,404	168,904
86,665	70,679	81,682	87,467	79,135	61,545	88,204	76,706
8,287	22,250	14,508	36,676	18,883	30,154	30,070	22,358
88,127	110,267	61,982	85,804	56,977	82,645	68,358	59,465
106,108	143,796	77,511	143,424	91,236	78,332	123,796	80,252
43,829	50,303	49,696	36,780	33,700	30,531	18,391	29,733
40,457	55,457	38,447	78,465	65,028	46,749	85,697	38,397
12,239	17,088	10,830	18,152	12,217	14,244	15,904	11,335
15,112	20,250	13,437	15,406	5,172	8,168	4,413	9,547
289	1,032	1,322	1,559	159	543	651	380
80,362	83 296	50,631	75,466	73,460	72,626	70,133	74,253
14,024	9,802	5,750	5,175	10,123	8,242	8,526	11,531

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLI

A.—PHYSICAL

FORM A.—*Showing total acreage, classification of areas, irrigation, crops, current*
Agricultural year ending

North-Western Provinces.	Bareilly.	Bijnor.	Budaun.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
A.-1.—Total acreage—			
1. Area according to professional survey	1,018,318	1,196,902	1,273,005
2. Deduct (a) Feudatory and Tributary States ...	...	...	...
2. Deduct (b) Area for which no returns exist ...	...	...	...
3. Net area by professional survey	1,018,318	1,196,902	1,273,005
4. Corresponding area in village papers	1,022,466	1,216,372	1,319,676
A.-2.—Classification of area shown in column 4 of A.-1—			
1. Forests	...	59,582	...
2. Not available for cultivation	118,478	131,449	120,608
3. Culturable waste other than fallow	103,338	289,943	252,919
4. Current fallows	63,098	126,301	88,047
5. Net area cropped during the year	737,552	609,097	858,102
6. Irrigated during the year from— (a) Government canals	70,724	6,557	...
(b) Private canals	...	...	...
(c) Tanks	25,028	1,003	25,175
(d) Wells	49,688	7,318	66,549
(e) Other sources	25,585	4,667	8,546
Total area irrigated ...	171,025	19,545	100,270
7. Crops irrigated. (a) Wheat	49,596	5,329	38,463
(b) Other cereals and pulses ...	74,451	5,902	22,912
(c) Miscellaneous food crops ...	5,711	1,385	11,866
(d) Ditto non-food crops ...	47,625	9,102	33,130
A.-3.—Acreage under crops—			
Cereals and pulses. 1. Rice	256,963	214,466	94,806
2. Wheat	112,173	131,067	240,168
3. Barley	73,356	68,818	118,702
4. Cholum or jowár (millet) ...	18,646	630	78,969
5. Cumbu or bájra (millet) ...	69,256	35,069	135,945
6. Ragi or mandua	281	311	190
7. Maize	49,045	3,053	35,220
8. Gram (pulse)...	128,285	61,581	117,252
9. Other food grains, including pulses,	85,749	56,065	79,447
Oil-seeds ... 10. Linseed	4,220	2,032	407
11. Til or jinjili	4	9	30
12. Others	470	9,564	2,719
13. Condiments and spices	1,393	126	479
Sugar ... 14. Sugarcane	67,146	70,774	32,648
15. Others	...	...	...
Fibres ... 16. Cotton	14,930	31,224	22,051
17. Jute	...	...	...
18. Others	2,124	573	1,577
Dyes ... 19. Indigo	1,869	...	4,865
20. Others	...	15	8
Drugs and narcotics. 21. Opium	8,507	...	12,185
22. Coffee	...	...	...
23. Tea	...	...	...
24. Tobacco	1,441	559	3,265
25. Cinchona	...	...	...
26. Indian hemp...	...	...	...
27. Others	...	...	...
28. Fodder crops	18,016	14,267	21,280
29. Orchards and garden produce ...	9,229	3,815	20,572
30. Miscellaneous crops Food ...	1,319	1,277	606
30. Miscellaneous crops Non-food ...	1,077	715	1,045
31. Total ...	925,499	706,010	1,024,436
32. Area cropped more than once ...	187,947	96,913	166,334
33. (31)—(32). Net area cropped during the year.	737,552	609,097	858,102
A.-4.—Stock, &c.—	No.	No.	No.
1. Bulls and bullocks	221,981	200,485	215,793
2. Cows	78,040	120,368	117,866
3. Male buffaloes	37,945	13,399	18,485
4. Cow buffaloes	42,276	32,146	75,684
5. Young stock (calves and buffalo calves) ...	88,298	65,244	65,997
6. Sheep	28,080	36,599	40,012
7. Goats	85,469	26,279	60,398
8. Horses and ponies	11,314	8,697	11,129
9. Mules and donkeys	4,369	7,475	8,178
10. Camels	14	21	201
11. Ploughs	98,230	61,760	91,035
12. Carts	22,006	28,108	20,157

TICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

GEOGRAPHY.

fallows, and stock in each District of the North-Western Provinces during the 30th June 1896—(continued).

Morad-abad.	Sháhja-hánpur.	Pilibhít.	Cawnpore.	Fatehpur.	Bánda.	Hamírpur.	Allahabad.	Jhánsi.
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1,473,920	1,117,941	878,642	1,514,368	1,043,840	2,129,152	1,751,680	1,813,184	2,295,870
...	...	...	...	...	169,984	286,976	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97,920
1,473,920	1,117,941	878,642	1,514,368	1,043,840	1,959,168	1,464,704	1,813,184	2,197,950
1,458,952	1,121,166	876,594	1,511,630	1,046,183	1,958,437	1,464,745	1,827,477	2,199,606
...	...	95,736	...	...	75,454	6,610	...	121,685
114,158	111,079	72,664	405,111	267,492	289,258	231,783	404,652	366,572
248,698	203,831	238,569	270,182	187,855	577,647	375,965	272,744	814,429
136,669	95,425	77,876	79,281	70,053	281,364	196,882	158,314	266,973
959,427	710,831	391,749	757,056	520,783	734,714	653,505	991,767	629,947
...	...	11,880	150,143	...	...	2,596	...	2,501
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11,947	4,012	13,376	12,949	49,303	1,418	1,006	67,231	3,768
63,949	28,737	32,279	73,583	82,285	3,621	15,874	126,718	54,604
7,363	5,225	8,528	1,511	1,127	602	196	644	789
83,259	37,974	66,063	238,186	132,715	5,641	19,672	194,593	61,662
23,810	146	27,405	59,050	30,652	1,071	2,633	40,942	28,834
8,561	6,810	18,276	159,785	98,922	2,750	11,628	131,420	31,425
8,672	6,992	2,686	9,355	3,844	1,081	1,862	5,763	2,542
44,264	47,807	19,231	43,402	15,689	998	3,895	28,287	2,376
221,119	159,084	188,870	56,056	111,358	81,474	5,938	293,468	25,716
262,557	197,275	64,816	78,420	40,733	13,433	7,592	59,072	87,294
97,443	90,417	27,007	127,512	82,332	20,830	14,292	128,270	22,498
31,797	25,190	1,028	127,261	76,012	100,853	97,689	76,618	101,376
73,800	67,569	9,285	21,958	17,730	22,738	23,505	80,337	3,707
116	948	324	1,046	6,338	1,493	46	18,065	569
12,027	4,073	1,166	40,603	480	189	5	1,085	8,182
90,778	170,479	52,431	195,867	166,293	336,822	307,575	271,824	164,720
143,827	91,438	45,207	85,260	56,330	107,563	109,577	190,697	166,037
447	5,602	1,296	12	130	1,434	3,118	5,438	858
24	10	6	152	186	25,173	31,979	913	62,644
1,506	126	856	54	15	713	363	80	718
326	657	238	650	445	153	978	1,504	254
68,912	62,854	42,965	14,055	7,242	21	2,980	16,523	1,068
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31,815	7,988	2,575	64,284	23,347	65,093	58,582	14,294	27,077
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,475	823	1,149	1,252	761	1,057	2,232	2,293	1,301
...	1,233	467	21,068	133	16	923	5,106	152
4	73	...	13	127	...	344	161	550
...	12,282	...	8,506	7,568	255	...	8,100	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
308	2,003	157	403	367	372	522	766	587
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31,534	15,516	5,708	3,011	10,458	680	177	7,485	1,272
16,834	10,648	4,532	7,989	5,234	2,204	3,274	12,888	3,172
525	3,435	533	12,460	1,127	41	219	2,484	13,359
2,867	691	545	1,044	608	1,997	204	1,978	379
1,090,041	930,414	451,161	868,936	615,354	784,604	672,114	1,199,449	693,490
130,614	219,583	59,412	111,880	94,571	49,890	18,609	207,682	63,543
959,427	710,831	391,749	757,056	520,783	734,714	653,505	991,767	629,947
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
270,669	203,052	129,389	181,443	133,363	161,694	128,519	320,141	169,713
137,531	100,226	68,321	124,073	84,467	203,406	131,600	164,410	209,470
30,684	34,293	29,029	41,682	38,192	10,819	5,641	23,915	6,851
56,488	36,041	12,930	77,497	52,612	55,996	37,173	80,414	68,418
92,127	57,979	37,947	166,778	94,627	116,278	83,898	108,536	128,375
28,144	31,952	13,631	29,103	78,479	31,852	34,860	124,923	66,114
31,829	92,535	37,004	123,941	83,921	79,474	87,142	97,754	108,310
10,887	11,304	5,924	15,102	10,996	13,299	7,940	12,986	8,272
9,085	2,467	701	6,562	5,241	2,065	990	9,448	4,482
63	73	5	226	161	76	101	495	131
115,722	95,768	55,101	93,799	77,016	68,778	49,199	143,077	70,856
31,654	21,331	14,241	21,275	11,180	14,654	21,077	2,350	19,695

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLI

A.—PHYSICAL

FORM A.—*Showing total acreage, classification of areas, irrigation, crops, current Agricultural year ending*

North-Western Provinces.	Jalaun.	Benares.	Mirzapur.	Jaunpur.
A.-1.—Total acreage—	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1. Area according to professional survey	1,000,212	646,061	3,342,720	992,640
2. Deduct (a) Feudatory and Tributary States ...	54,528	75,680	554,000	...
(b) Area for which no returns exist ...	...	...	1,174,590	...
3. Net area by professional survey	945,684	570,381	1,614,130	992,640
4. Corresponding area in village papers	946,588	569,575	1,615,065	991,867
A.-2.—Classification of area shown in column 4 of A.-1—				
1. Forests	...	...	78,848	...
2. Not available for cultivation	174,589	61,973	302,340	164,682
3. Culturable waste other than fallow	176,120	70,143	464,852	149,913
4. Current fallows	71,180	35,359	209,863	45,962
5. Net area cropped during the year	524,699	402,100	559,162	631,310
6. Irrigated during the year from— (a) Government canals	25,361	...	...	...
(b) Private canals	...	...	...	...
(c) Tanks	446	25,143	28,111	64,054
(d) Wells	5,006	105,164	30,763	269,880
(e) Other sources	191	1,310	3,209	1,165
Total area irrigated ...	31,004	131,617	62,083	335,099
7. Crops irrigated. (a) Wheat	6,058	12,421	4,284	32,734
(b) Other cereals and pulses ...	20,703	91,797	46,800	241,534
(c) Miscellaneous food crops ...	941	4,650	1,562	3,650
(d) Ditto non-food crops ...	5,348	25,326	10,362	64,069
A.-3.—Acreage under crops—				
Cereals and pulses. 1. Rice	1,966	115,964	190,684	188,805
2. Wheat	33,931	25,111	44,517	33,837
3. Barley	13,002	70,713	64,653	155,130
4. Cholum or jowár (millet) ...	45,428	14,859	13,182	32,281
5. Cumbu or bájra (millet) ...	33,925	13,156	22,370	6,052
6. Ragi or mandua	20	1,619	936	13,828
7. Maize	36	7,258	7,140	70,078
8. Gram (pulse)	299,248	48,963	102,548	61,826
9. Other food grains, including pulses ...	47,325	135,168	184,612	162,586
Oil-seeds ... 10. Linseed	7,142	1,204	12,100	1,479
11. Til or jinjili	4,439	11	6,724	19
12. Others	28	43	1,446	18
13. Condiments and spices	9,049	277	817	256
Sugar ... 14. Sugarcane	938	20,406	10,815	54,141
15. Others	...	...	...	...
Fibres ... 16. Cotton	38,464	3	530	95
17. Jute	...	...	...	...
18. Others	858	2,280	446	2,139
Dyes ... 19. Indigo	2,607	1,213	309	8,593
20. Others	164	7	42	3
Drugs and narcotics. 21. Opium	...	5,263	2,373	1,954
22. Coffee	...	...	...	...
23. Tea	...	...	...	...
24. Tobacco	175	19	31	519
25. Cinchona	...	...	...	...
26. Indian hemp	...	...	...	...
27. Others	...	...	...	...
28. Fodder crops	1,194	4,036	1,396	1,801
29. Orchards and garden produce ...	2,308	7,439	3,373	6,539
30. Miscellaneous crops Food ...	796	3,036	4,776	102
Non-food ...	117	103	199	143
31. Total ...	543,160	478,151	676,021	802,224
32. Area cropped more than once ...	18,461	76,051	116,859	170,914
33. (31)—(32). Net area cropped during the year.	524,699	402,100	559,162	631,310
A.-4.—Stock, &c.—	No.	No.	No.	No.
1. Bulls and bullocks	61,629	140,121	229,837	247,049
2. Cows	48,134	62,744	245,193	122,365
3. Male buffaloes	4,780	3,483	3,791	11,866
4. Cow buffaloes	27,493	25,286	51,725	65,952
5. Young stock (calves and buffalo calves) ...	50,553	34,057	66,451	63,006
6. Sheep	25,249	70,350	90,704	100,063
7. Goats	27,528	21,207	103,703	60,352
8. Horses and ponies	6,644	3,276	4,069	4,226
9. Mules and donkeys	4,093	4,297	2,558	4,498
10. Camels	111	171	108	697
11. Ploughs	26,675	55,981	66,832	117,154
12. Carts	11,165	1,156	1,165	1,538

* Details of the areas under crops of Almora and Garhwál are not available, except those of tea.

TICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

GEOGRAPHY.

fallows, and stock in each District of the North-Western Provinces during the 30*th June* 1896—(concluded).

Gházi-pur.	Ballia.	Gorakh-pur.	Basti.	Azamgarh.	Almora.	Garhwál.	Naini Tal.	Grand Total for the N.-W. Provinces.
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
890,277	792,151	2,941,440	1,761,792	1,374,080	3,461,954	3,602,560	1,705,406	57,018,529
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,421,168
...	6,531	...	...	...	56,385	155,466	293,685	1,784,577
890,277	785,620	2,941,440	1,761,792	1,374,080	3,405,569	3,447,094	1,411,721	50,812,784
891,897	788,802	2,931,951	1,787,408	1,376,288	3,405,569	3,447,094	1,411,721	50,907,371
...	...	110,460	...	...	3,167,395	3,184,610	892,796	8,505,188
118,232	124,958	261,749	189,608	321,816	...	...	52,653	6,631,069
129,922	98,658	404,158	307,958	171,655	...	...	163,198	8,016,379
55,558	45,931	167,069	66,942	74,484	...	...	84,784	3,170,121
588,185	519,255	1,988,515	1,222,900	808,333	238,176	262,484	218,290	24,584,614
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88,701	1,554,788
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,494	2,494
38,178	26,768	233,678	239,629	129,180	...	...	16	1,107,516
152,817	122,548	214,697	164,421	262,556	...	...	62	3,370,870
8,071	12,558	107,790	99,091	71,254	...	...	560	422,452
199,066	161,874	556,165	503,141	462,990	...	...	91,333	6,458,120
8,113	10,306	145,456	123,542	33,005	...	...	33,774	1,927,272
148,983	112,566	351,156	307,163	338,247	...	...	75,446	3,445,018
3,513	3,577	9,338	5,255	7,279	...	...	8,004	174,961
50,077	40,078	55,331	67,960	113,236	...	...	18,282	1,465,379
152,086	124,090	978,942	706,968	332,481	...	...	129,907	5,137,608
24,210	23,213	211,211	141,063	35,467	...	...	61,511	3,998,931
110,776	88,083	256,997	91,715	165,397	...	...	18,390	2,811,214
13,188	3,152	280	431	796	...	...	1,530	1,640,061
33,998	3,804	4,100	195	902	...	...	796	1,167,773
4,839	9,948	45,903	4,744	28,188	...	...	2,383	163,568
9,132	44,504	104,071	41,000	21,686	...	...	10,337	1,048,061
56,703	63,229	145,773	153,657	45,004	...	...	11,728	4,647,313
229,841	235,407	582,706	345,611	251,794	... *	... *	17,335	4,142,903
2,171	963	143,785	59,394	2,755	...	...	10,207	268,153
13	2	4,107	443	5	...	...	43	143,810
79	432	9,971	5,466	73	...	...	14,604	66,276
395	208	3,030	606	289	...	...	1,050	58,266
29,762	39,071	76,462	48,773	76,817	...	...	4,427	1,099,218
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	1,321	1,555	168	86	...	...	4,092	1,028,743
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
94	61	406	83	610	...	...	36	31,981
6,336	474	16,125	275	32,291	...	...	...	320,040
...	...	7,572	13	25	...	...	...	11,000
14,448	4,866	16,555	21,333	6,469	...	...	...	186,700
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	3,263	447	125	8,926
219	339	208	56	429	...	...	663	39,714
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	203
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,730	343	3,595	9,665	1,530	...	...	871	587,847
6,941	7,603	14,273	3,878	3,776	...	...	1,287	250,374
562	882	7,517	3,968	540	...	...	5,214	79,867
208	279	4,292	99	118	...	...	2,607	53,806
699,737	652,274	2,639,436	1,639,604	1,007,528	3,263*	447*	299,143	28,992,356†
111,552	133,019	650,921	416,704	199,195	...	...	80,853	4,904,692
588,185	519,255	1,988,515	1,222,900	808,333	238,176*	262,484*	218,290	24,584,614
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
186,204	124,453	586,468	505,501	329,888	126,677	83,500	110,314	6,893,613
95,332	99,446	484,956	327,827	229,561	160,027	111,300	182,786	4,693,042
3,294	2,005	7,128	6,256	11,937	1,772	6,900	10,245	554,248
44,551	34,698	128,026	104,350	100,471	62,228	18,500	29,143	2,158,363
61,930	44,320	208,004	139,546	126,326	65,531	58,100	39,642	3,223,884
67,505	30,194	62,563	46,316	66,280	78,251	82,900	14,769	1,740,291
27,217	28,400	196,108	95,013	90,365	77,521	124,300	9,680	2,352,992
2,444	3,586	13,785	12,580	4,415	3,868	724	9,969	344.098
4,874	4,767	14,788	9,559	6,359	214	85	594	250,432
34	24	68	102	141	...	...	3	9.694
68,964	54,956	270,378	216,810	154,842	69,043	49,515	47,919	3,012,876
1,114	904	24,390	16,365	2,269	291	7	10,072	441,223

† The total area cropped of the province does not correspond with the totals of columns showing (1) area cropped more than once and (2) net area cropped during the year, owing to the details of crop statistics not being available for the Almora and Garhwál districts.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLI

A.—PHYSICAL

FORM A.—*Showing total acreage, classification of areas, irrigation, crops, current*

Agricultural year ending

Oudh.	Lucknow.	Unao.	Rae Bareli.	Sitapur.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
A.-1.—Total acreage—				
1. Area according to professional survey	625,280	1,111,385	1,121,280	1,411,840
2. Deduct (a) Feudatory and Tributary States ...	...	...	...	...
2. Deduct (b) Area for which no returns exist ...	...	...	...	...
3. Net area by professional survey	625,280	1,111,385	1,121,280	1,411,840
4. Corresponding area in village papers	618,717	1,136,008	1,105,973	1,445,181
A.-2.—Classification of area shown in column 4 of A.-1—				
1. Forests	...	...	...	...
2. Not available for cultivation	126,608	243,107	245,329	161,235
3. Culturable waste other than fallow	129,855	266,601	271,031	257,259
4. Current fallows	32,278	59,892	37,656	121,422
5. Net area cropped during the year	329,976	566,408	551,957	905,265
6. Irrigated during the year from— (a) Government canals	...	...	...	...
(b) Private canals	...	...	...	...
(c) Tanks	44,839	86,114	87,326	12,882
(d) Wells	46,738	105,779	157,039	43,011
(e) Other sources...	3,830	9,927	1,138	65,746
Total area irrigated ...	95,407	201,820	245,503	121,639
7. Crops irrigated. (a) Wheat	38,347	59,245	73,828	29,130
(b) Other cereals and pulses ...	34,683	109,573	154,189	18,972
(c) Miscellaneous food crops ...	6,813	7,257	5,182	2,186
(d) Ditto non-food crops ...	18,571	30,512	27,607	30,174
A.-3.—Acreage under crops—				
Cereals and pulses. 1. Rice	108,554	130,701	208,367	272,437
2. Wheat	46,810	73,131	76,882	138,020
3. Barley	25,033	92,930	64,066	144,401
4. Cholum or jowár (millet) ...	19,856	38,528	46,509	14,237
5. Cumbu or bájra (millet) ...	18,824	35,488	12,522	22,620
6. Ragi or mandua	3,463	8,041	31,579	17,247
7. Maize	6,776	33,201	564	12,936
8. Gram (pulse)...	90,549	130,764	126,284	201,227
9. Other food grains, including pulses...	85,231	107,501	158,667	256,447
Oil-seeds ... 10. Linseed	434	452	463	18,715
11. Til or jinjili	21	401	170	1,160
12. Others	11	34	23	971
13. Condiments and spices	817	519	499	797
Sugar ... 14. Sugarcane	6,377	24,616	5,353	37,055
15. Others	...	...	...	...
Fibres ... 16. Cotton	2,669	14,008	273	1,611
17. Jute	...	...	...	...
18. Others	108	1,179	676	410
Dyes ... 19. Indigo	2	2,373	469	131
20. Others	2	...	51	86
Drugs and narcotics. 21. Opium	11,240	7,213	20,236	16,223
22. Coffee	...	...	...	...
23. Tea	...	...	...	...
24. Tobacco	210	676	890	2,357
25. Cinchona	...	...	...	...
26. Indian hemp...	...	...	...	...
27. Others	...	...	...	...
28. Fodder crops...	1,811	2,184	3,076	3,974
29. Orchards and garden produce ...	11,972	10,675	7,416	6,454
30. Miscellaneous crops Food ...	683	4,340	6,394	7,559
30. Miscellaneous crops Non-food ...	452	462	345	1,611
31. Total ...	441,905	719,417	771,774	1,178,686
32. Area cropped more than once ...	111,929	153,009	219,817	273,421
33. (31)—(32). Net area cropped during the year.	329,976	566,408	551,957	905,265
A.-4.—Stock, &c.—	No.	No.	No.	No.
1. Bulls and bullocks...	123,177	174,713	238,283	274,521
2. Cows	53,933	96,996	134,667	223,616
3. Male buffaloes	5,631	20,763	12,862	24,174
4. Cow buffaloes	27,485	60,711	79,564	66,386
5. Young stock (calves and buffalo calves)...	54,953	122,173	109,971	111,663
6. Sheep	19,270	42,665	77,995	38,149
7. Goats	39,967	74,899	86,065	121,085
8. Horses and ponies...	5,876	13,391	11,411	16,819
9. Mules and donkeys	3,470	5,735	5,909	3,645
10. Camels	64	177	348	119
11. Ploughs...	56,976	86,518	112,996	135,198
12. Carts	3,407	9,289	5,474	7,303

TICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

GEOGRAPHY.

fallows, and stock in each District of the Province of Oudh during the 30th June 1896.

Hardoi.	Kheri.	Fyz-abad.	Gonda.	Bahraich.	Sultánpur.	Partáb-garh.	Bara Banki.	Grand Total of Oudh.	Remarks.
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
1,463,040	1,896,320	1,092,319	1,804,150	1,700,506	1,088,640	933,120	1,089,966	15,337,846	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,463,040	1,896,320	1,092,319	1,804,150	1,700,506	1,088,640	933,120	1,089,966	15,337,846	
1,484,890	1,911,960	1,105,298	1,855,964	1,659,581	1,094,268	923,018	1,123,310	15,444,168	
...	278,446	...	99,079	211,576	...	...	...	589,101	
192,606	173,381	188,197	188,334	137,357	215,597	246,197	157,717	2,275,665	
318,825	525,860	217,546	334,015	355,841	249,275	154,204	227,507	3,307,819	
68,054	211,442	51,985	138,285	72,903	19,908	37,727	53,943	905,495	
905,405	722,831	647,570	1,096,251	861,904	609,488	484,890	684,143	8,366,088	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
125,927	6,762	140,486	94,963	47,276	122,705	73.553	111,948	954,781	
72,962	16,288	142,010	106,992	11,209	147,367	147,913	57,520	1,054,828	
10,153	560	5,457	3,597	2,048	3,978	1,619	3,729	111,782	
209,042	23,610	287,953	205,552	60,533	274,050	223,085	173,197	2,121,391	
100,911	6,974	68,558	55,617	35,949	80,905	43,937	83,829	677,230	
71,551	2,248	160,424	109,588	12,778	163,267	155,759	56,884	1,049,916	
7,945	1,347	2,283	1,638	818	4,610	2,572	4,200	46,851	
32,475	19,417	64,329	40,435	3,269	29,755	34,061	31,352	361,957	
116,407	261,476	314,488	608,391	357,062	258,552	159,150	273,831	3,069,416	
211,854	100,813	70,716	108,215	148,836	84,783	47,096	99,056	1,206,212	
167,876	121,794	48,019	70,664	101,976	89,514	80,153	34,537	1,040,963	
37,554	6,480	16,409	998	10,643	28,887	30,922	15,886	266,909	
84,128	15,137	1,901	259	103	1,881	24,548	1,913	219,324	
5,290	4,896	6,487	4,365	2,144	13,663	24,055	11,389	132,619	
22,821	33,786	13,205	149,725	118,616	2,390	1,092	25,840	420,952	
182,837	104,550	132,667	177,318	181,445	108,489	86,858	232,342	1,755,330	
152,849	183,184	193,854	267,819	210,083	171,190	146,286	214,677	2,147,788	
3,528	10,932	4,154	63,200	34,678	1,340	148	2,621	140,665	
83	309	4	903	1,770	7	214	17	5,059	
88	7,535	25	17,414	33,838	49	23	110	60,121	
69	3,062	464	1,248	1,483	348	1,468	963	11,737	
30,830	44,829	47,874	26,117	3,260	20,508	16,394	26,588	289,801	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12,549	1,152	60	12	300	47	57	36	32,774	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,267	250	61	142	232	1,463	1,630	373	7,791	
283	...	9,353	...	63	2,062	7,285	41	22,062	
...	688	16	380	1,389	18	447	69	3,146	
10,172	4,281	8,422	25,871	6,663	5,851	9,163	17,580	142,915	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,542	1,729	321	519	1,606	693	484	528	11,555	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4,250	3,145	8,380	4,529	3,182	7,569	848	12,774	55,722	
11,078	8,468	4,788	5,358	4,321	3,838	4,288	8,615	87,271	
17,651	2,935	2,539	29,290	3,616	6,887	5,270	932	88,096	
1,080	49	259	76	113	415	369	106	5,337	
1,076,086	921,480	884,466	1,562,813	1,227,422	810,444	648,248	980,824	11,223,565	
170,681	198,649	236,896	466,562	365,518	200,956	163,358	29,681	2,857.477	
905,405	722,831	647,570	1,096,251	861,904	609,488	484,890	684,143	8,366,088	
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
294,723	216,068	286,913	411,860	284.795	286,421	208,730	232,998	3,033,202	
159,346	276,970	104,090	305,522	300,151	120,316	95.679	126,202	1,997,488	
35,331	26,769	5,100	6,779	14,280	17,316	9,028	6,665	184,698	
77,439	52,575	55,264	85,511	79,572	82,463	61,054	67,881	795,905	
153,985	107,654	85,116	167,207	91,660	72,277	75.301	92,461	1,224,421	
61,398	42,275	48,006	62,102	62,151	81.362	82,082	25,138	642,593	
103,844	67,915	60,195	102,357	100,927	100,169	78,371	98,137	1,033,931	
20,364	15,824	10,194	14,219	13,316	10,301	9,144	9,454	150,313	
4,448	1,619	4,996	8,455	7,691	1,683	3,398	6,392	57,441	
137	29	220	134	77	548	606	116	2,575	
136,817	101,246	113,349	167,469	121,611	131,757	99,957	108,593	1,372,487	
10,620	13,767	3,432	15,850	9,230	1,483	862	7,494	88,211	

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

A.—Physical Geography.

2.—*Statement of Rainfall, Temperature, and Prevailing Winds in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year* 1896.

Number.	Place of observation.	Rainfall in inches.				Average Temperature.									Prevailing Winds.			Remarks.
						May.			*July.*			*December.*						
		January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	Total.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Mean.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Mean.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Mean.	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.				
1	Chakráta	6·12	52·83	4·15	63·10	59·7	74·3	67·0	60·7	69·5	65·1	38·7	54·7	46·7	N.-E.	S.-E.	N.-E.	
2	Mussooree	6·34	72·04	2·04	79·42	61·3	79·2	70·3	61·0	72·1	67·1	39·3	50·9	45·1	N.-W.	N.-W.	N.-E.	
3	Ránikhet	4·49	36·12	2·95	43·56	64·3	81·8	73·1	64·4	76·8	70·6	42·4	57·4	49·9	N.-E. & N.-W.	N.-W.	S. & E.	
4	Dehra Dún	3·52	71·87	0·92	76·31	73·0	99·2	86·1	74·5	87·0	80·8	45·1	68·6	56·9	N.-W.	S.-E	S.	
5	Roorkee	3·01	33·20	1·18	37·39	76·0	105·2	90·6	78·5	93·0	85·7	42·3	72·3	57·3	N.-W.	S.-E.	E.	
6	Meerut	1·04	19·26	0·59	20·89	77·9	106·2	92·1	80·4	94·7	87 6	43·8	73·5	58·7	S.-W.	S.-E. & S.-W.	S.-W.	
7	Bareilly	0·72	24·50	1·26	26·48	79·1	106·3	92·7	79·6	93·9	86·8	44·8	73·9	59·3	N.-W.	S.-W.	N.-W.	
8	Agra	0 08	10·89	0·91	11·88	83·8	108·7	96 3	81·1	96·9	89·0	48·0	75·5	61·7	N.-W.	S.-W.	N.-W.	
9	Mainpuri	1·71	12·68	1·24	15·63	80·8	108·3	94·6	80·8	96·0	88·5	45·5	74·7	60·2	N.-W.	S.-W.	N. & W.	
10	Cawnpore	0·16	12·90	1·49	14·55	82·4	108·5	95·5	80·6	96·0	88·3	46·6	76·4	61·5	N.-W.	S.-E.	N.-W.	
11	Bahraich	0·55	35·96	1·96	38·47	79·1	104·1	91·7	80·2	94·8	87·5	47·3	76·3	61·8	N.-W.	S.-E.	S. & E.	
12	Lucknow	0·21	24·95	1·94	27·10	81·2	107·5	94·4	80·3	94·1	87·2	46·7	78·2	64·0	N.-W.	N.-E.	N.-W.	
13	Allahabad	0·14	19·93	0·25	20·32	82 9	109·3	96·1	79·7	93·5	86·6	48·0	77·2	62·6	S.-W. & N.-W.	N.-E.	N.-W.	
14	Benares	0·05	26·88	0·95	27·88	81·1	108·1	94·6	80·5	92·4	86·5	47·6	75·6	61·6	S.W.	N.-E., S.-E. S.-W. & N.-W.	S.-W.	
15	Gorakhpur	0·66	31·46	0·39	32·51	77·8	102·6	90·2	79·6	93·0	86·3	49·2	75·1	62·2	N.-W.	N.-E.	N.-E.	
16	Jhánsi	0·16	30·60	1·13	31·89	88·3	111·4	99·9	79·3	92·8	86·2	51·7	77·0	64·4	N.-W.	N.-W.	W.	
	General Mean ...	0·71	23·60	1·11	25·42	80·9	107·2	94·1	80·0	94·3	87·2	46·8	75·5	61·2				

N.B.—In striking out the general mean, stations Nos. 1 to 4 have been left out on account of their exceptionally high situations.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

B.—Political Relations.

1.—*Native States.*

Nil.

2.—*Statement of Native Chiefs in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.*

Division.	Name of Chief and State.	Present position.	Caste or race and religion.	Age.	How educated.	How employed.	Has sanad authorizing adoption or not.	Families follow primogeniture or not.	Has male heirs or not.	Remarks.
Rohilkhand.	Muhammad Hamid Ali Khan, Bahádur, Nawáb of Rámpur.	Jágírdár. Has criminal and civil powers within his territory.	Pathán, Musalmán.	21	By private tutor deputed by Government from the Educational Department.	In the management of his estate.	Yes ...	Yes ...	Has no male heirs.	The Rámpur jágír has an area of about 945 square miles, and a population of 551,249. On 4th April 1894 His Highness was formally installed as Nawáb of Rámpur, and up to the end of May 1896 the administration of the State was carried on by the Nawáb aided by a Council of three Muhammadan gentlemen, one of whom was an official of the British Government whose services had been lent to the State. The second member was a retired Subordinate Judge, and the third a non-official gentleman of position and influence. There was also a Resident Political Officer at Rámpur. On the 1st June 1896 the Nawáb was invested with full powers, the Council was dissolved, the services of the Resident Political Officer replaced at the disposal of the Government, and the post of Minister of State was created. Muhammad Ishak Khan, C.S., was appointed Minister, and his services have been lent to the State for a period of two years. The income for 1895-96 (the report of the State being drawn up for the revenue year ending 30th September) was Rs. 29 82,177, and the expenditure Rs. 27,02,124 and 82 gold mohars. The capital, Rámpur, has 76,733 inhabitants, and the next largest town 8,772. Rice, sugar, hides, and a kind of damask are the principal exports, and the imports consist mainly of elephants, English cloth, groceries, and salt. A military force of 2,492 men of all arms (including the Imperial Service troops) was maintained during the year. The police force of the State comprises 74 armed, 60 mounted, 310 civil, and 1,384 rural police.
Benares.	Sir Prabhu Narayan Singh, Bahádur, K.C.I.E., Mahárája of Benares.	Rája of Benares.	Bráhman (Bhuinhár).	41	Privately ...	In the management of his estate.	Yes ...	Yes ...	Yes ...	The Rája of Benares is a descendant of Rája Balwant Singh, father of Rája Chet Singh, who was deposed by Warren Hastings in 1781. The Family Domains of the Mahárája of Benares consist of the parganas of Kaswar Rája in the Benares district and Kera Mangraur and Bhadohi in the Mirzapur district. Their united area is 983·8 square miles, containing 1,766 villages, with a population of 439,951 and an average rental of Rs. 11,27,000, of which Rs. 3,03,700 are paid by the Mahárája to the Government as revenue. The Civil and Revenue Courts are those of the Mahárája and his principal and deputy principal officers. The procedure is that of Act XII of 1881, supplemented where necessary by the Civil Procedure Code. In 1861 the Governor-General granted the Rája the right of adoption in accordance with Hindu law and custom of his race. The Family Domains have been especially exempted from the operation of Act III of 1878 (the Local Rates Act). The Mahárája succeeded his uncle, Sir Ishri Parshad Narayan Singh, Bahádur, G.C.S.I., on the 13th June 1889.
Kumaun.	Kirti Sah, Rája of Tehri-Garhwál.	Rája of Tehri,	Rájput,	23	Was educated at the Ajmere College.	In the management of his estate.	Yes ...	Yes ...	Has no male heirs.	Succeeded on the 6th February 1887 on the death of his father. On the 17th March 1892, the Rája was installed as ruler of the State. The area of Tehri is 4,180 square miles, the population is 241,242, and the income from all sources was Rs. 3,04,605 in 1896-97, and the expenditure Rs. 2,81,716. The Rájas of Tehri pay no tribute, but are required to give free passage to British subjects passing through their territories and in case of emergency give assistance to the Paramount Power. The principal article of production is grain. No mines are worked.

C.—Civil Divisions of British Territory in the Districts of the North-

Number.	Names of districts.	Number of tahsils.	Number of munsifs.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief town, with population.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	N.-W. Provinces.					
1	Dehra Dún	2	1	1,193	168,135	Dehra Dún 25,684
2	Saháranpur	4	2	2,228	1,001,280	Saháranpur 63,194
3	Muzaffarnágar	4	2	1,647	772,874	Kairána 18,420
4	Meerut	6	3	2,362	1,391,458	Meerut 119,390
5	Bulandshahr	4	2	1,897	949,914	Khurja 26,349
6	Aligarh	6	3	1,957	1,043,172	Koil 61,485
7	Muttra	5	2	1,457	713,421	Muttra 61,195
8	Agra	7	2	1,856	1,003,796	Agra 168,662
9	Farukhabad	6	3	1,719	858,687	Farukhabad 78,032
10	Mainpuri	5	2	1,697	762,163	Mainpuri 18,551
11	Etáwah	4	2	1,694	727,629	Etáwah 38,793
12	Etah	4	3	1,731	701,679	Kásganj 16,050
13	Bareilly	6	3	1,591	1,040,949	Bareilly 121,039
14	Bijnor	4	2	1,870	794,070	Nagína 22,150
15	Budaun	5	4	1,989	925,982	Budaun 35,372
16	Moradabad	6	5	2,303	1,179,398	Moradabad 72,921
17	Sháhjahánpur	4	3	1,747	918,551	Shahjahánpur ... 78,522
18	Pilibhít	3	1	1,373	485,108	Pilibhít 33,799
19	Cawnpore	8	3	2,366	1,209,695	Cawnpore 188,712
20	Fatehpur	4	1	1,631	699,157	Fatehpur 20,179
21	Bánda	8	...	3,061	705,832	Bánda 23,071
22	Hamírpur	5	1	2,289	513,720	Ráth 12,311
23	Allahabad	9	1	2,833	1,548,737	Allahabad 175,246
24	Jhánsi	6	2	3,587	683,619	Jhánsi 53,779
25	Jalaun	4	1	1,477	396,361	Kunch 13,408
26	Benares	3	2	1,009	921,943	Benares 219,467
27	Mirzapur	5	1	5,223	1,161,508	Mirzapur 84,130
28	Jaunpur	5	2	1,551	1,264,949	Jaunpur 42,819
29	Gházipur	4	3	1,391	1,024,753	Gházipur 44,970
30	Ballia	3	2	1,238	995,327	Ballia 16,372
31	Gorakhpur	6	3	4,596	2,994,051	Gorakhpur 63,620
32	Basti	5	2	2,753	1,785,844	Basti 13,630
33	Azamgarh	5	2	2,147	1,728,625	Azamgarh 19,442
34	Naini Tal	5	...	2,665	362,248	Káshipur 14,717
35	Almora	2	...	5,409	411,501	Almora 7,826
36	Garhwál	1	...	5,629	407,818	...
	Total, N.-W. Provinces ...	173	71	83,166	34,253,960	
	Oudh.					
1	Lucknow	3	2	977	774,163	Lucknow 273,028
2	Unao	4	3	1,736·53	953,636	Unao 12,831
3	Rae Bareli	4	2	1,752	1,036,521	Rae Bareli 18,798
4	Sitapur	4	2	2,206	1,075,413	Sitapur 21,380
5	Hardoi	4	2	2,286	1,113,211	Hardoi 11,152
6	Kheri	3	2	2,963	903,615	Lakhimpur 8,073
7	Fyzabad	4	2	1,706·75	1,216,959	Fyzabad 78,921
8	Gonda	3	3	2,818·98	1,459,229	Gonda 17,423
9	Bahraich	3	2	2,657·04	1,000,432	Bahraich 24,046
10	Sultánpur	4	2	1,701	1,075,851	Sultánpur 8,751
11	Partábgarh	3	2	1,458	910,895	Bela 6,486
12	Bara Banki	4	2	1,703·07	1,130,906	Nawábganj 14,432
	Total, Oudh ...	43	26	23,965·37	12,650,831	
	Grand Total, N.-W. P. and Oudh.	216	97	107,131·37	46,904,791	

A.—Drought compelled the cultivators to have resort to canal irrigation both for *kharíf* and *rabi*, hence large increase in canal revenue.

B.—The increase is due to incorrect figures having been shown inadvertently in the previous years' return.

C.—This decrease is attributable to the poor collection of Land Revenue, and the falling off in Stamp, Excise revenue, &c., owing to the prevailing agricultural depression.

TICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH FOR THE REVENUE YEAR 1895-96.

Number of villages.	How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance (in miles) of villages from nearest court.	Average distance (in miles) of villages from nearest court.	Number of police.	Total cost of officials and police of all kinds.	Revenue.		Number.
							Land.	Grass.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
539	6	19	45	13	377	1,43,817	90,505	7,52,978	1
1,990	16	24	27	21	2,682	3,95,225	15,04,004	24,06,338	2
1,061	12	31	24	12	1,864	2,42,966	15,26,582	28,90,815	3
1,716	23	23	18	17	3,671	6,63,317	22,14,451	43,81,018	4
1,615	11	41	31	8	2,423	3,04,240	19,59,120	25,67,085	5
1,813	19	32	25	7	2,953	4,49,211	21,38,927	30,67,503	6
887	13	25	39	15	2,459	3,32,869	16,09,620	21,73,429	7
1,241	23	30	26	7	3,853	7,15,063	18,13,373	28,71,908	8
1,825	19	26	29	19	2,926	4,26,914	11,55,343	17,77,440	9
1,435	15	16	15	10	2,397	2,62,980	12,46,470	17,55,906	10
1,561	11	17	24	13	2,098	2,99,736	13,21,622	A 23,92,266	11
1,545	13	10	33	25	2,137	2,79,969	11,14,738	18,20,781	12
2,109	20	24	18	9	3,087	5,60,944	13,36,209	20,98,647	13
2,926	10	17	38	10	2,468	3,06,819	11,82,575	17,14,136	14
2,104	20	16	26	20	2,688	4,40,846	10,41,905	16,33,398	15
2,930	22	42	28	11	965	43,556	14,61,638	22,56,477	16
2,377	18	20	30	10	2,756	2,26,331	11,65,885	23,66,559	17
1,259	7	10	21	12	1,425	2,10,744	7,03,442	8,99,739	18
3,684	22	30	44	15	3,675	4,93,396	21,45,401	34,76,770	19
1,592	10	9	19	11	2,361	2,87,520	13,14,525	16,43,103	20
1,268	18	23	32	9	2,317	4,20,785	11,18,148	B 10,77,848	21
929	11	10	25	11	1,688	2,87,973	10,53,388	11,08,555	22
4,000	22	28	21	10	4,762	6,15,093	23,72,619	37,56,841	23
1,456	19	16	33	14	2,700	4,18,077	6,00,873	10,00,395	24
937	9	10	22	16	1,714	2,49,285	9,54,242	12,29,621	25
2,328	14	23	34	1	2,430	4,78,884	8,97,338	18,61,058	26
5,323	14	21	60	40	2,156	3,66,115	8,69,274	14,56,375	27
3,455	17	26	22	16	2,577	3,95,045	12,48,832	18,25,070	28
3,548	17	19	24	20	2,190	4,34,748	10,33,885	16,90,451	29
2,527	9	6	42	19	1,670	3,09,251	6,86,046	11,56,391	30
8,631	23	25	40	1½	3,263	6,69,931	24,89,287	37,58,920	31
7,619	13	14	32	12	2,478	2,60,291	19,36,350	25,01,939	32
5,526	17	18	29	25	2,837	3,58,922	17,37,567	22,98,819	33
1,778	9	14	50	25	609	1,63,211	2,08,336	8,42,313	34
5,701	7	11	140	18	57	1,06,405	2,03,679	3,19,404	35
5,213	6	8	40	17	121	75,834	1,63,934	2,44,604	36
96,448	535	734	...	...	82,834	1,26,96,313	4,56,20,133	7,11,24,900	
950	15	26	25	10	2,532	5,30,928	7,21,882	17,13,440	1
1,768	14	16	22	18½	970	2,19,110	15,32,423	21,57,577	2
1,768	18	24	20-4Fur.	8	1,495	34,196	12,96,906	5,20,895	3
2,363	13	21	30	15	1,504	3,37,567	13,12,350	‡ 15,67,555	4
1,990	16	25	25	9	2,267	* 4,29,277	13,62,577	C 16,66,204	5
1,739	10	15	50	36	2,814	2,29,217	8,27,924	10,48,747	6
2,571	18	27	23	7	3,153	4,73,871	11,67,715	17,17,714	7
2,827	14	20	32	24	2,829	4,02,302	15,38,054	21,58,712	8
1,773	11	14	49	16	2,809	2,32,343	9,57,512	14,55,276	9
2,526	14	13	25	9	2,064	3,07,822	12,80,394	D 17,03,093	10
2,215	15	14	31	9	699	1,70,865	† 12,19,150	21,15,396	11
2,094	14	20	28	13	3,275	3,46,917	16,59,147	22,11,122	12
24,584	172	235	...	...	26,411	37,14,415	1,48,76,034	2,00,35,731	
121,032	707	969	...	...	109,245	1,64,10,728	6,04,96,167	9,11,60,631	

D.—The increase is due to increased collections under (1) Land Revenue due to revision of settlement and (2) sale of stamps.

* The increase is due to the omission of the cost of some establishments from the statement for 1894-95.

† This increase is due to the enhancement made in the revision of settlement.

‡ The decrease here is in the receipts of Land Revenue due to bad harvests.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLI

D.—POPULATION FOR THE NORTH-WESTERN PROV

Number.	District.	*Inhabited houses.*			POPULATION.					
		Number of masonry dwellings.	Number of all other kinds.	Total.	Men.	Women.	*Children up to 14 years.*			Number per square mile.
							Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	N.-W. PROVINCES.									
1	Dehra Dún ...	...	...	31,525	71,094	42,949	29,230	25,562	168,135	141
2	Saháranpur ...	...	...	204,311	343,693	293,074	196,658	167,855	1,001,280	449
3	Muzaffarnagar ...	...	...	112,236	268,758	229,878	149,470	124,768	772,874	469
4	Meerut ...	...	...	252,996	484,428	423,695	262,816	220,519	1,391,458	589
5	Bulandshahr ...	...	...	170,212	322,809	296,441	178,812	151,852	949,914	501
6	Aligarh ...	...	...	176,078	364,527	321,795	194,216	162,634	1,043,172	533
7	Muttra ...	...	...	129,750	254,050	223,345	128,610	107,416	713,421	490
8	Agra ...	...	...	183,989	352,766	305,873	187,693	157,464	1,003,796	541
9	Farukhabad ...	...	...	132,481	303,113	259,667	161,227	134,680	858,687	499
10	Mainpuri ...	...	...	131,785	267,940	226,938	148,859	118,426	762,163	449
11	Etáwah ...	...	...	121,173	253,148	210,888	143,627	119,966	727,629	430
12	Etah ...	...	...	110,486	253,163	213,515	129,825	105,176	701,679	405
13	Bareilly ...	...	...	179,357	346,695	307,139	208,925	178,190	1,040,949	654
14	Bijnor ...	...	...	141,438	261,484	239,073	156,728	136,785	794,070	424
15	Budaun ...	...	...	162,479	315,912	275,398	182,437	152,235	925,982	465
16	Moradabad ...	...	...	203,618	391,247	354,857	232,325	200,969	1,179,398	516
17	Sháhjahánpur ...	...	...	144,806	312,932	267,541	182,374	155,704	918,551	527
18	Pilibhít ...	...	...	78,932	159,806	141,167	98,956	85,679	485,108	353
19	Cawnpore ...	...	...	237,984	430,960	369,104	217,132	192,499	1,209,695	511
20	Fatehpur ...	...	...	138,027	231,281	221,291	128,540	118,045	699,157	429
21	Bánda ...	...	...	142,119	216,812	219,415	140,082	129,523	705,832	231
22	Hamirpur ...	...	...	92,175	160,549	162,390	100,054	90,727	513,720	224
23	Allahabad ...	...	...	298,265	485,946	489,084	295,563	278,144	1,548,737	547
24	Jhánsi ...	...	...	128,034	213,754	201,093	142,210	126,562	683,619	191
25	Jalaun ...	...	...	70,440	126,160	122,993	77,930	69,278	396,361	268
26	Benares ...	...	...	135,413	290,236	281,030	177,217	173,460	921,943	913
27	Mirzapur ...	...	...	206,591	340,059	362,077	236,282	223,090	1,161,508	222
28	Jaunpur ...	...	...	222,405	375,069	390,618	259,881	239,381	1,264,949	816
29	Gházipur ...	...	...	174,458	298,468	324,248	208,352	193,685	1,024,753	736
30	Ballia ...	...	...	144,903	271,908	327,771	205,210	190,438	995,327	805
31	Gorakhpur ...	...	...	504,354	864,821	892,151	632,463	604,622	2,994,057	651
32	Basti ...	...	...	295,081	531,931	533,935	375,406	344,572	1,785,844	649
33	Azamgarh ...	...	...	282,781	509,887	530,066	357,724	330,948	1,728,625	805
34	Naini Tal ...	...	...	61,267	134,193	97,458	65,156	60,074	356,881	134
35	Almora ...	...	...	70,157	126,561	127,052	84,507	78,748	416,868	78
36	Garhwál ...	...	...	72,018	119,684	127,764	80,635	79,735	407,818	724
	Total, N.-W. P....	...	...	5,944,124	11,055,344	10,412,073	6,757,132	6,029,411	34,253,960	412
	OUDH.									
1	Lucknow ...	...	...	148,960	270,163	240,462	137,038	126,500	774,163	792
2	Unao ...	...	...	167,832	305,905	297,107	183,607	167,017	953,636	549
3	Rae Bareli ...	...	...	193,807	314,846	340,467	198,134	183,074	1,036,521	592
4	Sitapur ...	...	...	173,903	352,375	313,364	214,807	194,867	1,075,413	487
5	Hardoi ...	...	...	182,716	371,485	317,525	225,012	199,189	1,113,211	486
6	Kheri ...	...	...	156,320	303,201	262,146	178,834	159,434	903,615	305
7	Fyzabad ...	...	...	233,679	374,158	385,048	238,444	219,309	1,216,959	713
8	Gonda ...	...	...	251,378	447,756	445,300	298,647	267,526	1,459,229	517
9	Bahraich ...	...	...	181,045	323,815	296,291	199,752	180,574	1,000,432	377
10	Sultánpur ...	...	...	205,868	320,444	352,780	210,042	192,585	1,075,851	632
11	Partábgarh ...	...	...	172,455	259,960	293,958	185,211	171,766	910,895	625
12	Bara Banki ...	...	...	212,998	364,176	357,468	212,939	196,323	1,130,906	664
	Total, Oudh ...	...	...	2,280,961	4,008,284	3,901,916	2,482,467	2,258,164	12,650,831	528
	GRAND TOTAL, N.-W. P. AND OUDH.	...	...	8,225,085	15,063,628	14,313,989	9,239,599	8,287,575	46,904,791	438

TICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

INCES AND OUDH FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR 1896.

Classification of Population.								Occupation.					
Christians.													
Europeans.	East Indians and other mixed classes.	Natives.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Jews and Pársis.	Buddhists and Jains.	Aborigines.	Agriculturists.	Non-agriculturists.	Prevailing languages.	Emigration or immigration during the year.	Number.	Remarks.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
1,705	163	875	145,257	19,896	3	236	...	81,628	86,507	Hindustani ...	...	1	
1,204	282	488	668,782	324,432	8	6,084	...	447,210	554,070	Ditto ...	...	2	
42	4	81	544,361	218,990	...	9,396	...	362,772	410,102	Ditto ...	...	3	
3,924	378	1,133	1,052,671	316,971	1	16,380	...	658,087	733,371	Urdu ...	...	4	
79	21	110	769,401	179,019	...	1,284	...	491,195	458,719	Hindustani ...	...	5	
143	119	203	919,848	120,338	14	2,507	...	472,283	570,889	Ditto ...	...	6	
661	12	173	647,513	62,657	2	2,403	...	354,755	358,666	Urdu and Hindi ...	...	7	
2,497	775	1,486	880,848	104,433	41	13,716	...	497,501	506,295	Urdu ...	...	8	
405	51	372	757,095	99,476	8	1,280	...	462,272	396,415	Do. ...	...	9	
61	15	56	714,742	41,529	...	5,760	...	468,993	293,170	Hindustani ...	...	10	
68	16	50	683,051	42,325	2	2,117	...	452,759	274,870	Urdu ...	...	11	
50	77	393	623,361	72,849	4	4,945	...	397,173	304,506	Hindustani ...	...	12	
2,437	252	2,582	790,479	245,072	12	115	...	565,754	475,195	Ditto ...	...	13	
30	12	866	525,002	267,162	...	998	...	427,924	366,146	Urdu and Hindi ...	...	14	
19	10	2,552	774,779	148,393	...	229	...	616,530	309,452	Ditto ...	...	15	
272	79	2,956	774,381	400,705	3	1,002	...	665,602	513,796	Ditto ...	...	16	
499	53	776	787,920	129,266	1	36	...	599,243	319,308	Hindustani ...	...	17	
17	4	344	402,279	82,453	...	11	...	295,086	190,022	Urdu ...	...	18	
2,027	423	586	1,104,668	101,541	35	415	...	624,549	585,146	Hindi ...	...	19	
22	22	27	621,942	77,061	...	83	...	448,982	250,175	Hindi and Urdu ...	...	20	
34	14	26	664,810	40,662	...	286	...	472,593	233,239	Ditto ...	...	21	
17	26	7	480,263	33,281	19	107	...	274,394	239,326	Hindustani ...	...	22	
3,013	1,590	1,330	1,342,089	199,853	26	836	...	906,549	642,188	Urdu and Hindi ...	...	23	
1,322	457	161	640,529	29,013	70	12,067	...	372,691	310,928	Ditto ...	...	24	
30	17	20	370,621	25,501	4	168	...	189,441	206,920	Urdu ...	...	25	
727	121	516	831,782	88,401	3	393	...	514,658	407,285	Hindustani ...	...	26	
156	130	179	1,085,522	75,240	...	281	...	752,358	409,150	Hindi ...	...	27	
23	22	48	1,148,506	116,344	...	6	...	881,446	383,503	Urdu ...	...	28	
96	70	410	923,960	100,186	4	27	...	633,798	390,955	Hindi ...	...	29	
7	6	2	926,358	68,952	2	...	...	597,303	398,024	Do. ...	...	30	
186	138	852	2,691,167	301,630	40	44	...	2,157,939	836,118	Hindustani ...	...	31	
23	5	38	1,510,049	275,729	...	...	...	1,165,165	620,679	Urdu, Hindi, and Bhojpuri.	...	32	
43	10	21	1,502,911	225,639	1	...	...	1,071,326	657,299	Urdu and Hindi ...	...	33	
483	69	363	270,887	85,006	...	73	...	230,374	126,507	Hindi, Pahári, and Népáli.	...	34	
126	45	538	413,984	2,170	...	5	...	380,977	35,891	Hindi and hill language.	...	35	
54	7	512	403,605	3,605	...	35	...	374,459	33,359	Pahári ...	...	36	
22,502	5,495	21,132	29,395,423	4,725,780	303	83,325	...	20,365,769	13,888,191	...	...		
3,699	1,234	836	605,969	161,369	66	990	...	358,250	415,913	Urdu and Hindi ...	...	1	
30	11	65	877,602	75,920	...	8	...	603,528	350,108	Urdu ...	...	2	
50	15	80	950,388	85,965	...	23	...	718,036	318,485	Hindustani ...	...	3	
561	18	138	916,818	157,639	4	235	...	685,979	389,434	Ditto ...	...	4	
30	19	118	998,355	114,674	...	15	...	726,550	386,661	Hindi and Urdu ...	...	5	
24	19	462	785,043	118,057	...	10	...	609,607	294,008	Hindustani ...	...	6	
949	82	223	1,077,057	138,461	26	161	...	840,316	376,643	Urdu ...	...	7	
53	56	139	1,253,556	205,425	...	...	...	933,301	525,928	Urdu and Hindi ...	...	8	
28	23	73	830,459	169,798	3	48	...	697,468	302,964	Hindustani ...	...	9	
20	10	23	958,952	116,846	...	...	...	633,564	442,287	Hindi and Urdu ...	...	10	
28	28	21	819,850	90,838	...	130	...	645,381	265,514	Hindi ...	...	11	
21	30	96	943,778	185,938	...	1,043	...	675,986	454,920	Hindustani ...	...	12	
5,493	1,545	2,274	11,017,827	1,620,930	99	2,663	...	8,127,966	4,522,865	...	...		
27,995	7,040	23,406	40,413,250	6,346,710	402	85,988	...	28,493,735	18,411,056	...	...		

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

E.—Fiscal.

1(*a*).—*Statement showing the area, cost, and rate per square mile of Surveys in the Districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the year ending 30th September 1896.*

District.	Area previously surveyed in square miles.			*Previous cost per mile.*		*Surveyed during the year from 1st October 1895 to 30th September 1896, with total cost and cost per mile.*		Remarks.
	Topographical.	*Revenue.* By villages.	*Revenue.* By fields.	Topographical.	Revenue.	Topographical.	Revenue.	
					Rs. a. p.		*Traverse Survey.*	
Meerut ...	...	...	1,787	...	18 9 0	...	Area = 492 square miles. Cost = Rs. 37,821. Rate = Rs. 28-3-0.	
Bareilly ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Area = 841 square miles. Cost = (included in District Meerut.) Rate = (Ditto.)	
Bahraich ...	...	...	1,339	...	24 7 0	...	Area = 1,394 square miles. Cost = Rs. 33,316. Rate = Rs. 20-7-0.	
Sitapur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Area = 216 square miles. Cost = (included in Bahraich.) Rate = (Ditto.)	
Shâhjahânpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	Area = 1,501 square miles. Cost = Rs. 45,164. Rate = Rs. 29-4-0.	
Kheri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Area = 946 square miles. Cost = Rs. 33,184. Rate = Rs. 35-1-0.	

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

E.—FISCAL.

1(*b*).—*Settlement, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the Revenue Year* 1895-96.

Nature of settlement.			Area in square miles.	Annual revenue assessed.	Date of expiry of settlement.	Remarks.
1			2	3	4	5
				Rs.		
Settled in perpetuity ...	N.-W. Provinces ...		9,950	47,07,728	...	
	Oudh ...		1,972·84	8,47,152	...	
Settled for 30 years or upwards.	N.-W. Provinces ...		51,365	3,60,12,120	Various between the years 1897 and 1921.	
	Oudh ...		17,695·59	1,10,27,603	Various between the years 1897 and 1925.	
Settled for 10 years or under 30 years.	N.-W. Provinces ...		15,759	27,86,183	Various between the years 1906 and 1915.	
	Oudh ...		...	...	...	
Settled under 10 years ...	N.-W. Provinces ...		4,072	10,58,528	Various between the years 1896 and 1901.	
	Oudh ...		348·02	1,00,182	Various between the years 1891 and 1906.	
Settlements in progress ...	N.-W. Provinces ...		2,020	10,55,574		
	Oudh ...		3,948·92	29,01,097		
Total ...	N.-W. Provinces ...		83,166	4,56,20,133		
	Oudh ...		23,965·37	1,48,76,034		
Settlements previously made, including full records of rights.	N.-W. Provinces ...		79,393	4,46,28,692		
	Oudh ...		18,786·49	1,19,32,019		
Settlements without such records.	N.-W. Provinces ...		3,374	8,47,163		
	Oudh ...		3,216·27	8,58,210		
Settlements during the year.	Detailed,	N.-W. Provinces ...	65	27,806		
		Oudh ...	1,908·51	20,60,432		
	Summary,	N.-W. Provinces ...	334	1,16,472		
		Oudh ...	54·10*	25,382*		
Total ...	N.-W. Provinces ...		83,166	4,56,20,133		
	Oudh ...		23,965·37	1,48,76,034		

* The increase is due to the revision of certain resumed muáfis.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

FORM C.—*Incidence of the Land Revenue on Area and Population in the Districts*

District and nature of tenure.	Total area by survey, less feudatories (column 2 of Table A1 *minus* column 3 of same table).	*Deduct*— (1) Area not fully assessed.	*Deduct*— (2) Area for which returns, so far as required by the table, are not available.	*Balance*, i.e. *fully assessed area for which returns are available.* Total.	*Balance*, i.e. *fully assessed area for which returns are available.* Cultivated.	Total land revenue (excluding cesses) of district (column 2).
1	2	3(*a*)	3(*b*)	4(*a*)	4(*b*)	5
N.-W. PROVINCES.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.
Zamíndári and village communities (temporarily settled). Dehra Dún ...	763,520	511,683	...	251,837	86,775	90,505
Saháranpur ...	1,425,920	186,501	252,699	986,720	719,227	15,04,004
Muzaffarnagar ...	1,054,080	47,826	...	1,006,254	643,160	15,26,582
Meerut	1,511,680	15,767	...	1,495,913	1,068,375	22,14,451
Bulandshahr ...	1,214,080	37,579	6,838	1,169,663	808,591	19,59,120
Aligarh	1,252,480	2,896	1,479	1,248,105	896,116	21,38,315
Muttra	932,480	76,800	...	855,680	711,120	16,09,620
Agra	1,187,840	49,231	...	1,138,609	753,295	18,13,373
Farukhabad ...	1,100,160	54,965	1,017	1,044,178	559,493	11,55,343
Mainpuri	1,086,080	1,856	...	1,084,224	569,818	12,46,470
Etáwah	1,084,160	10,849	...	1,073,311	532,650	13,21,622
Etah	1,107,934	16,079	...	1,091,855	622,947	11,14,738
Bareilly	1,018,318	44,226	...	974,092	703,305	13,36,209
Bijnor	1,196,902	168,596	...	1,028,306	574,999	11,82,575
Budaun	1,273,005	22,582	...	1,250,423	858,102	10,41,905
Moradabad ...	1,473,920	245,336	...	1,228,584	959,427	14,61,638
Sháhjahánpur ...	1,117,941	4,036	...	1,113,905	708,063	11,65,885
Pilibhít	878,642	7,018	169,614	702,010	391,749	7,03,442
Cawnpore	1,514,368	176	6,025	1,508,167	756,995	21,45,401
Fatehpur	1,043,840	...	...	1,043,840	520,271	13,14,525
Bánda	1,959,168	128,947	...	1,830,221	734,714	11,18,148
Hamírpur	1,464,704	13,438	...	1,451,266	649,320	8,98,574
Allahabad	1,813,184	25,859	...	1,787,325	978,565	23,72,619
Jhánsi	2,295,870	431,647	102,415	1,761,808	561,533	6,00,873
Jalaun	945,684	9,750	...	935,934	519,565	9,54,242
Gorakhpur ...	2,941,440	442,503	...	2,498,937	1,988,515	24,88,061
Basti	1,761,792	44,593	471,091	1,246,108	1,222,900	19,36,350
Azamgarh	1,248,538	2,056	...	1,246,482	726,508	16,82,079
Naini Tal	1,705,406	17,568	1,154,560	533,278	218,290	2,10,052
Almora	3,461,954	28,314	3,192,374	241,266	238,176	2,13,235
Garhwál	3,602,560	341,830	2,976,438	284,292	260,155	1,47,388
Zamíndári (permanently settled). Benares	570,381	10,521	...	559,860	393,855	7,72,405
Mirzapur	2,788,720	101,831	1,253,438	1,433,451	559,162	6,96,099
Jaunpur	992,640	3,437	730	988,473	628,717	12,48,832
Gházipur	890,277	4,046	...	886,231	585,617	10,33,885
Ballia	792,151	20,823	...	771,328	506,150	6,86,046
Azamgarh	125,542	...	...	125,542	81,825	53,788
Total, Zamíndári (temporarily settled).	46,437,650	2,990,507	8,334,550	35,102,593	21,542,721	4,06,67,874
Total, Zamíndári (permanently settled).	6,159,711	140,658	1,254,168	4,764,885	2,755,326	44,91,055
GRAND TOTAL ...	52,597,361	3,131,165	9,588,718	39,877,478	24,298,047	4,51,58,929

NOTE.—The sum of the area in column 4(*b*) *plus* the area not fully assessed agrees with that shown under settlement

TICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

FISCAL.

of the North-Western Provinces during the year 1895-96.

Population of district (column 2).	Land revenue per head of population (columns 5 and 6).	Land revenue assessed on fully assessed area [column 4(*a*)].	*Incidence per acre of land revenue (column 8) on fully assessed area (column 4).* For total area.	*Incidence per acre of land revenue (column 8) on fully assessed area (column 4).* For cultivated area.	Population of fully assessed area.	Land revenue assessment per head of population of fully assessed area (columns 8 and 11).	*Towns of over* 10,000 *inhabitants.* Number of towns.	*Towns of over* 10,000 *inhabitants.* Aggregate population.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
No.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	No.	Rs. a. p.	No.	No.
168,135	0 8 7	90,505	0 5 9	1 0 8	133,767	0 10 10	1	25,684
1,001,280	1 8 0	14,97,134	1 8 3	2 1 3	976,165	1 8 6	6	150,980
772,874	1 15 7	15,09,630	1 8 0	2 5 6	755,952	1 15 11	2	36,586
1,391,458	1 9 6	21,94,614	1 7 6	2 0 10	1,380,492	1 9 5	5	166,934
949,914	2 1 0	19,46,061	1 10 7	2 6 6	923,715	2 1 8	4	70,107
1,043,172	2 0 9	21,38,845	1 11 5	2 6 2	1,017,329	2 1 7	4	129,098
713,421	2 4 1	14,96,184	1 12 0	2 1 8	674,700	2 3 5	2	92,806
1,003,796	1 12 10	17,44,562	1 8 6	2 5 1	778,728	2 3 10	2	183,940
858,687	1 5 6	11,52,645	1 1 8	2 1 0	...	...	2	95,680
762,163	1 10 2	12,44,690	1 2 4	2 2 11	761,023	1 10 2	1	18,551
727,629	1 13 1	13,21,622	1 3 8	2 7 8	714,515	1 13 7	1	38,793
701,679	1 9 5	11,14,003	1 0 4	1 12 7	687,897	1 9 11	3	40,735
1,040,949	1 4 6	13,36,209	1 5 11	1 14 4	889,709	1 8 0	2	134,598
794,070	1 7 10	11,78,564	1 2 4	2 0 9	771,103	1 8 5	7	111,275
925,982	1 2 0	10,36,614	0 13 3	1 3 4	907,470	1 2 3	2	50,973
1,179,398	1 3 9	14,29,413	1 2 7	1 7 10	1,064,780	1 5 6	5	183,792
918,551	1 4 3	11,65,826	1 0 9	1 10 4	914,399	1 4 4	2	95,787
485,108	1 7 2	7,03,442	1 0 0	1 12 9	485,108	1 7 2	1	33,799
1,209,695	1 12 4	21,45,251	1 6 9	2 13 4	1,020,961	2 1 7	1	188,712
699,157	1 14 1	13,14,525	1 4 2	2 8 5	699,157	1 14 1	1	20,179
705,832	1 9 4	11,18,148	0 9 9	1 8 4	704,513	1 9 5	1	23,071
513,720	1 12 0	8,98,257	0 9 10	1 6 2	509,065	1 12 3	1	12,311
1,548,737	1 8 6	23,72,619	1 5 3	2 6 10	1,526,040	1 8 10	1	175,246
683,619	0 14 1	5,99,250	0 5 5	1 1 1	500,122	1 3 2	3	84,802
396,361	2 6 6	9,51,945	1 0 3	1 13 4	358,925	2 10 5	2	26,121
2,994,057	0 13 4	21,87,417	0 5 11	1 4 0	...	...	2	75,041
1,785,844	1 1 4	19,36,350	1 8 10	1 9 4	...	...	2	24,621
1,673,496	1 0 1	16,82,079	1 5 7	2 5 0	1,670,198	1 0 1	3	49,361
362,248	0 9 3	2,08,336	1 6 3	0 15 3	321,979	0 10 4	1	14,717
411,501	0 8 3	1,90,258	0 12 7	0 12 9	310,787	0 9 9	...	...
407,818	0 5 9	1,28,201	0 7 2	0 7 10	...	...	...	...
832,009	0 14 10	7,71,978	1 6 1	1 15 4	820,307	0 15 1	2	230,560
799,376	0 13 11	6,96,099	0 7 9	1 3 11	760,464	0 14 8	3	107,184
1,264,949	0 15 10	12,46,971	1 4 2	1 15 9	1,259,808	0 15 10	1	42,819
1,024,753	1 0 2	10,33,885	1 2 8	1 12 3	974,274	1 0 11	4	79,216
995,327	0 11 0	6,86,046	0 14 3	1 5 8	963,084	0 11 5	3	38,616
55,129	0 15 7	53,788	0 6 10	0 10 6	55,129	0 15 7	...	...
28,830,351	1 6 6	4,03,33,199	1 2 4	1 13 11	21,458,599	1 9 9	70	2,354,300
4,971,543	0 14 5	44,88,767	0 15 1	1 10 1	4,833,066	0 14 10	13	498,395
33,801,894	1 5 4	4,48,21,966	1 2 0	1 13 6	26,291,665	1 7 9	83	2,852,695

head 30 (Food) of Form A, except in the case of Garhwál, in which the fully assessed area according to the revised is shown.

FORM C.—*Incidence of the Land Revenue on Area and Population*

District and nature of tenure.	Total area by survey, less feudatories (column 2 of Table A1 *minus* column 3 of same table).	*Deduct*— (1) Area not fully assessed.	*Deduct*— (2) Area for which returns, so far as required by the table, are not available.	*Balance*, i.e. *fully assessed area for which returns are available.* Total.	*Balance*, i.e. *fully assessed area for which returns are available.* Cultivated.	Total land revenue (excluding cesses) of district (column 2).
1	2	3(*a*)	3(*b*)	4(*a*)	4(*b*)	5
OUDH.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.
LUCKNOW—						
Temporarily settled... ...	572,892	43,448	...	529,444	303,915	6,68,966
Permanently settled... ...	52,388	52,388	...	...	...	52,916
UNAO—						
Temporarily settled	992,093	2,071	...	990,022	556,605	14,02,093
Permanently settled... ...	119,292	101,854	...	17,438	9,803	1,30,330
RAE BARELI—						
Temporarily settled	1,121,280	59,216	...	1,062,064	551,957	12,96,906
SITAPUR—						
Temporarily settled	1,411,840	29,221	...	1,382,619	888,905	13,12,350
HARDOI—						
Temporarily settled	1,421,907	37,441	...	1,384,466	874,997	13,19,957
Permanently settled... ...	41,133	41,133	...	...	...	42,620
KHERI—						
Temporarily settled	1,896,320	111,108	278,446	1,506,766	722,831	8,27,924
FYZABAD—						
Temporarily settled	1,092,319	20,987	...	1,071,332	636,696	11,67,715
GONDA—						
Temporarily settled	1,252,842	149,341	304,298	799,203	687,622	11,19,982
Permanently settled... ...	551,308	263,693	73,467	214,148	203,185	4,18,072
BAHRAICH—						
Temporarily settled	1,351,706	13,423	...	1,338,283	639,116	7,85,009
Permanently settled... ...	348,800	222,621	...	126,179	92,130	1,72,503
SULTÂNPUR—						
Temporarily settled	1,088,640	3,267	...	1,085,373	609,488	12,80,394
PARTÁBGARH—						
Temporarily settled	933,120	4,557	...	928,563	482,217	12,19,150
BARA BANKI—						
Temporarily settled	1,089,966	41,645	...	1,048,321	663,208	16,59,147
TOTAL—						
Temporarily settled	14,224,925	515,725	582,744	13,126,456	7,617,557	1,40,59,593
Permanently settled... ...	1,112,921	681,689	73,467	357,765	305,118	8,16,441
GRAND TOTAL ...	15,337,846	1,197,414	656,211	13,484,221	7,992,675	1,48,76,034

(1) NOTE.—The sum of the area in column 4(*b*) *plus* the area not fully assessed agrees with that shown under settlement

(2) The nature of tenure

TICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

FISCAL.

in the Districts of the Province of Oudh during the year 1895-96.

Population of district (column 2).	Land revenue per head of population (columns 5 and 6).	Land revenue assessed on fully assessed area [column 4(a)].	*Incidence per acre of land revenue (column 8) on fully assessed area (column 4).*		Population of fully assessed area.	Land revenue assessment per head of population of fully assessed area (columns 8 and 11).	*Towns of over* 10,000 *inhabitants.*	
			For total area.	For cultivated area.			Number of towns.	Aggregate population.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
No.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	No.	Rs. a. p.	No.	No.
731,560	0 14 7	6,68,966	1 4 2	2 3 2	438,840	1 8 5	1	273,028
42,603	1 3 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
865,716	1 9 11	14,00,735	1 6 7	2 8 3	848,973	1 10 5	2	23,294
87,920	1 7 8	15,731	0 14 5	1 9 8	9,796	1 9 7	...	...
1,036,521	1 4 0	12,74,592	1 3 2	2 4 11	984,790	1 4 8	2	30,724
1,075,413	1 3 6	13,07,308	0 15 1	1 7 6	1,045,494	1 4 0	3	46,605
1,087,615	1 3 5	13,18,426	0 15 3	1 8 1	983,817	1 5 5	5	71,469
25,596	1 10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
903,615	0 14 8	8,25,798	0 8 9	1 2 3	805,816	1 0 4	...	...
1,216,959	0 15 4	11,46,838	1 1 2	1 12 10	1,199,882	0 15 4	2	98,645
1,103,682	1 0 2	11,18,921	1 6 5	1 10 0	1,079,237	1 0 7	1	17,423
355,547	1 2 9	1,86,805	0 13 11	0 14 8	157,190	1 3 0	1	14,849
792,195	0 15 10	7,85,009	0 9 4	1 3 7	771,902	1 0 3	1	24,046
208,237	0 13 2	1,23,510	0 15 7	1 5 5	75,889	1 10 0	...	...
1,075,851	1 3 0	12,80,394	1 2 10	2 1 7	1,073,214	1 3 1	...	...
910,895	1 5 5	12,18,932	1 5 0	2 8 5	902,211	1 5 7	...	...
1,130,906	1 7 6	16,47,862	1 9 2	2 7 9	1,105,349	1 7 10	2	26,199
11,930,928	1 2 10	1,39,93,781	1 1 1	1 13 5	11,239,525	1 3 11	19	611,433
719,903	1 2 2	3,26,046	0 14 7	1 1 1	242,875	1 5 6	1	14,849
12,650,831	1 2 10	1,43,19,827	1 1 0	1 12 11	11,482,400	1 3 11	20	626,282

head 30 (Food) of Form A, except in the case of Garhwál, in which the fully assessed area according to the revised is shown.

in Oudh is all zamíndári.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

E.—Fiscal.

FORM D.—*Varieties of Tenures held direct from Government in the North-Western Provinces during the year* 1895-96.

Nature of tenure.		Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or shareholders.	Gross area (in acres).	Average area (in acres) of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
					Acres.	Acres.	Rs.
1. Revenue-payers paying more than Rs. 50,000 revenue.	(*a*).—Individuals under law of primogeniture... ...	1,525	1,462	430	759,311	498	303
	(*b*).—Individuals and families under ordinary law ...	1,340	1,342	1,874	552,624	412	478
	(*c*).—Village communities	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Revenue-payers paying from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 5,000 revenue.	(*a*).—Individuals under law of primogeniture	1,191	1,856	1,883	774,345	650	629
	(*b*).—Individuals and families under ordinary law ...	4,393	7,727	28,588	3,492,256	795	979
	(*c*).—Village communities	666	476	8,455	198,802	298	539
3. Revenue-payers paying from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 100 revenue.	(*a*).—Individuals under law of primogeniture... ...	192	235	229	164,864	859	1,159
	(*b*).—Individuals and families under ordinary law ...	59,866	63,491	1,270,262	25,563,726	427	459
	(*c*).—Village communities	6,140	5,006	107,919	2,418,814	394	524
4. Revenue payers paying less than Rs. 100 revenue.	(*a*).—Individuals under law of primogeniture	5	5	5	410	82	65
	(*b*).—Individuals and families under ordinary law ...	52,084	43,032	1,300,163	7,805,496	150	141
	(*c*).—Village communities	3,235	2,285	36,250	242,197	75	73
5. Peasant proprietors paying separately		...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Holders of wholly or partially revenue-free tenures.	In perpetuity	4,714	5,471	93,378	1,891,549	401	148
	For life or lives	80	161	1,898	51,653	645	331
7. Landowners who have redeemed the revenue		62	63	272	37,323	602	239
8. Purchasers of waste lands		91	129	106	78,528	863	607
9. Others		...	...	...	...	...	...

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

E.—FISCAL.

FORM D.—*Varieties of Tenures held direct from Government in the Province of Oudh during the year* 1895-96.

Nature of tenure.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or share-holders.	Gross area (in acres).	Average area (in acres) of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				Acres.	Acres.	Rs.
1. Revenue-payers paying more than Rs. 50,000 revenue. (*a*).—Individuals under law of primogeniture	47	7,255	98	4,297,583	91,438	85,561
(*b*).—Individuals and families under ordinary law	2	352	5	181,330	90,665	80,631
(*c*).—Village communities	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Revenue-payers paying from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 5,000 revenue. (*a*).—Individuals under law of primogeniture	214	6,826	344	3,294,846	15,396	15,747
(*b*).—Individuals and families under ordinary law	63	1,390	150	754,244	11,972	10,452
(*c*).—Village communities	40	459	5,737	220,943	5,524	6,888
3. Revenue-payers paying from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 100 revenue. (*a*).—Individuals under law of primogeniture	301	755	192	316,350	1,051	1,272
(*b*).—Individuals and families under ordinary law	1,596	2,943	4,647	1,108,604	695	642
(*c*).—Village communities	7,605	12,254	160,159	4,026,980	530	633
4. Revenue-payers paying less than Rs. 100 revenue. (*a*).—Individuals under law of primogeniture	10	9	11	534	53	61
(*b*).—Individuals and families under ordinary law	513	567	1,447	43,999	86	47
(*c*).—Village communities	2,193	3,011	13,252	116,935	53	53
5. Peasant proprietors paying separately	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Holders of wholly or partially revenue-free tenures. In perpetuity	198	271	1,137	69,252	349	...
For life or lives	397	543	1,943	115,022	290	419
7. Landowners who have redeemed the revenue	6	6	42	2,242	373	560
8. Purchasers of waste lands	90	160	157	159,832	1,776	49
9. Others	5	13	12	9,133	1,827	552

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

E.—FISCAL.

4.—*Varieties of Tenure not held direct from Government for the Revenue year* 1895-96 *for Oudh.*

Nature of tenure.	Number of holdings.	Average area of each holding.	Average rent of each holding.	Average rent per acre.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
I.—INTERMEDIATE HOLDERS BETWEEN PROPRIETORS AND TENANTS WITHOUT RIGHT OF OCCUPANCY.		A. r. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
(i)—*Heritable and transferable.*					
(a) Sub-settlement	5,399	172 1 1	270 14 8	1 9 2	
(b) Sír	102,795	4 1 12	*(a)*3 10 4	*(b)*0 13 11	*(a)* Exclusive of 49,505 holdings which show no rents.
(c) Birts and others	76,893	5 0 29	11 0 2	2 2 0	*(b)* Exclusive of 222,245 acres against which no rents are shown.
(ii)—*Heritable, but not transferable.*					
(a) Villages or mahálsheld in permanent lease	424	107 3 23	324 2 1	1 8 11	
(b) Tenants with rights of occupancy under the provisions of section 5 of the Oudh Rent Act, or otherwise.	18,938	6 3 3	21 6 3	3 2 6	
(iii)—*Lessees or farmers of villages*	5,395	226 3 16	525 5 0	2 5 0	
II.—TENANTS WITH RIGHT OF OCCUPANCY.					
(a) Statutory tenants...	2,223,656	2 2 8	13 9 9	5 5 3	
(b) Others	*(c)* 523,715	3 1 1	10 2 3	3 1 9	*(c)* The increase is due to the transfer of a large number of holdings in Unao to this head which have been hitherto shown under *(a)* Statutory tenants occasioned by more correct classification.
III.—HOLDERS OF RENT-FREE GRANTS.					
(a) On religious grounds, such as shankalps, or for past services rendered as márwáris, &c.,	132,239	1 2 10	...	...	
(b) Conditional on services as chaukidárs and patwáris' holdings	70,781	1 2 4	...	...	*(d)* Exclusive of 252,525 holdings which show no rents.
Total ...	3,160,235	3 1 32	*(d)*14 4 1	*(e)*3 15 11	*(e)* Exclusive of 537,459 acres against which no rents are shown.

The increase in the number of holdings under *(b)* sír, as compared with the figures for last year, is due to the division of land held as sír by the shareholders, which was hitherto held by them jointly.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

E.—FISCAL.

5.—*Register of Transfers of Landed Property in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for* 1895-96.

Division.	District and nature of tenure.	*Number of Transfers.*		*Total Area transferred (in acres).*	
		By order of Court.	By private contract or gift.	By order of Court.	By private contract or gift.
		1895-96.	1895-96.	1895-96.	1895-96.
	1	2	3	4	5
	NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.				
MEERUT.	Dehra Dún proprietors, Revenue-paying	2	84	1,330	3,068
	Dehra Dún proprietors, Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	...	3	...	201
	Saháranpur ,, Revenue-paying	139	1,426	1,987	8,164
	Saháranpur ,, Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	...	46	...	121
	Muzaffarnagar ,, Revenue-paying	132	898	2,126	6,800
	Muzaffarnagar ,, Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	12	105	57	348
	Meerut ,, Revenue-paying	176	1,014	5,501	13,307
	Meerut ,, Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	5	103	28	465
	Bulandshahr ,, Revenue-paying	150	451	4,439	8,754
	Bulandshahr ,, Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	5	37	8	89
	Aligarh ,, Revenue-paying	144	384	4,086	8,275
	Aligarh ,, Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	9	32	12	84
AGRA.	Muttra ,, Revenue-paying	86	467	1,309	6,444
	Muttra ,, Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	2	14	24	73
	Agra ,, Revenue-paying	161	463	22,422	9,733
	Agra ,, Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	2	11	23	76
	Farukhabad ,, Revenue-paying	157	301	34,713	5,677
	Farukhabad ,, Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	9	98	54	678
	Mainpuri ,, Revenue-paying	137	253	3,379	24,433
	Mainpuri ,, Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	...	...	...	...
	Etáwah ,, Revenue-paying	80	254	4,989	25,772
	Etáwah ,, Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	...	3	...	4
	Etah ,, Revenue-paying	131	210	7,804	8,891
	Etah ,, Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	1	17	1	27
ROHILKHAND.	Bareilly ,, Revenue-paying	104	355	3,900	11,698
	Bareilly ,, Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	6	27	415	1,715
	Bijnor ,, Revenue-paying	90	815	1,340	7,493
	Bijnor ,, Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	...	24	...	190
	Budaun ,, Revenue-paying	131	309	9,572	14,352
	Budaun ,, Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	12	28	99	195
	Moradabad ,, Revenue-paying	183	886	5,347	19,338
	Moradabad ,, Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	43	279	762	2,642
	Sháhjahánpur ,, Revenue-paying	141	303	7,940	8,891
	Sháhjahánpur ,, Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	9	55	15	92
	Pilibhít ,, Revenue-paying	7	93	320	8,099
	Pilibhít ,, Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	3	16	472	233

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

E.—FISCAL.

5.—*Register of Transfers of Landed Property in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for* 1895-96—(continued).

Division.	District and nature of tenure.	*Number of Transfers.*		*Total Area transferred (in acres).*	
		By order of Court.	By private contract or gift.	By order of Court.	By private contract or gift.
		1895-96.	1895-96.	1895-96.	1895-96.
	1	2	3	4	5
	NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES—*(concluded)*.				
ALLAHABAD.	Cawnpore proprietors, Revenue-paying	52	512	3,477	20,586
	Cawnpore proprietors, Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	...	...	...	...
	Fatehpur ,, Revenue-paying	43	427	1,905	16,587
	Fatehpur ,, Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	...	1	...	1
	Bánda ,, Revenue-paying	30	370	6,003	21,035
	Bánda ,, Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	3	...	372	...
	Hamírpur ,, Revenue-paying	32	469	5,190	15,024
	Hamírpur ,, Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	...	12	...	96
	Allahabad ,, Revenue-paying	111	678	1,323	10,193
	Allahabad ,, Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	...	8	...	179
	Jhánsi ,, Revenue-paying	25	321	2,843	24,712
	Jhánsi ,, Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	...	...	...	...
	Jalaun ,, Revenue-paying	15	387	783	13,852
	Jalaun ,, Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	...	1	...	3
BENARES.	Benares ,, Revenue-paying	22	299	244	4,971
	Benares ,, Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	8	97	15	97
	Mirzapur ,, Revenue-paying	28	83	107	4,314
	Mirzapur ,, Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	1	50	3	84
	Jaunpur ,, Revenue-paying	52	370	1,200	6,939
	Jaunpur ,, Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	...	3	...	2
	Gházipur ,, Revenue-paying	83	499	3,623	2,623
	Gházipur ,, Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	...	1	...	1
	Ballia ,, Revenue-paying	78	565	994	6,865
	Ballia ,, Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	...	7	...	5
GORAKHPUR.	Gorakhpur ,, Revenue-paying	206	1,742	2,875	23,766
	Gorakhpur ,, Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	1	...	80	...
	Basti ,, Revenue-paying	64	1,069	1,260	7,008
	Basti ,, Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	...	6	...	13
	Azamgarh ,, Revenue-paying	209	739	13,386	12,114
	Azamgarh ,, Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	...	2	...	2
KUMAUN.	Almora ,, Revenue-paying	74	1,406	146	3,072
	Almora ,, Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	...	40	...	788
	Garhwál ,, Revenue-paying	4	1,058	10	1,966
	Garhwál ,, Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	...	...	...	...
	Naini Tal ,, Revenue-paying	22	827	205	11,924
	Naini Tal ,, Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	...	...	...	...
	Total ... Revenue-paying	3,298	20,787	168,578	406,740
	Total ... Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	131	1,126	2,440	8,504
	GRAND TOTAL, N.-W. PROVINCES ...	3,429	21,913	171,018	415,244

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

E.—FISCAL.

5.—*Register of Transfers of Landed Property in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for* 1895-96—(concluded).

Division.	District and nature of tenure.	*Number of Transfers.*		*Total Area transferred (in acres).*	
		By order of Court.	By private contract or gift.	By order of Court.	By private contract or gift.
		1895-96.	1895-96.	1895-96.	1895-96.
	1	2	3	4	5
	OUDH.				
LUCKNOW.	Lucknow proprietors ... Revenue-paying	19	300	1,066	2,261
	Lucknow proprietors ... Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	2	51	181	2,064
	Unao „ ... Revenue-paying	73	484	1,540	7,922
	Unao „ ... Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	...	1	...	14
	Rae Bareli „ ... Revenue-paying	14	171	611	4,976
	Rae Bareli „ ... Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	...	2	...	17
	Sitapur „ ... Revenue-paying	17	102	3,003	7,751
	Sitapur „ ... Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	...	1	...	13
	Hardoi „ ... Revenue-paying	62	354	1,739	5,896
	Hardoi „ ... Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	...	1	...	1
	Kheri „ ... Revenue-paying	10	132	270	4,758
	Kheri „ ... Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	...	...	...	...
FYZABAD.	Fyzabad „ ... Revenue-paying	21	381	398	2,440
	Fyzabad „ ... Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	2	6	4	20
	Gonda „ ... Revenue-paying	28	285	286	1,809
	Gonda „ ... Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	1	3	40	8
	Bahraich „ ... Revenue-paying	4	55	401	6,286
	Bahraich „ ... Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	...	2	...	8
	Sultánpur „ ... Revenue-paying	6	270	25	1,631
	Sultánpur „ ... Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	...	...	...	...
	Partábgarh „ ... Revenue-paying	31	239	1,021	2,977
	Partábgarh „ ... Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	...	...	...	...
	Bara Banki „ ... Revenue-paying	40	297	3,532	2,530
	Bara Banki „ ... Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	...	...	...	...
	Total ... Revenue-paying	325	3,070	13,892	51,237
	Total ... Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	5	67	225	2,145
	GRAND TOTAL, OUDH ...	330	3,137	14,117	53,382
	GRAND TOTAL, N.-W. P. AND OUDH ...	3,759	25,050	185,135	468,626

E.—Fiscal.

6.—*Land Revenue for the North-Western Provinces and Oudh*, 1895-96.

Description of revenue.		*Revenue of year* 1894-95. Assessed.	*Revenue of year* 1894-95. Realized.	*Revenue of year* 1895-96. Assessed.	*Revenue of year* 1895-96. Realized.	Cost of collections.	Net collections during the year.	Outstanding balance.	Number of sales for arrears of revenue.	Revenue of estates sold.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
(1) Settled estates bearing revenue in past years.	N.-W.P. ...	4,51,30,086	...	4,54,27,625	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Oudh ...	1,43,60,851	...	1,44,20,707	...	...	...	...	...	...
(2) Settled estates added to revenue-roll during present year.	N.-W. P. ...	3,75,662	...	64,300	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Oudh ...	78,123	...	4,66,692	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	N.-W. P. ...	4,55,05,748	...	4,54,91,925	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Oudh ...	1,44,38,974	...	1,48,87,399	...	...	...	...	...	...
(3) Settled estates taken off revenue-roll during present year (deduct).	N.-W. P. ...	78,123	...	56,028	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Oudh ...	18,267	...	15,372	...	...	...	...	...	...

Cause of increase or decrease of revenue, with explanation of any items realized in addition to the annual assessed revenue.

	N.-W. P. Rs.	*Oudh.* Rs.	*Total.* Rs.
Demand for 1894-95 ...	45,42,762	5,14,42,070	75,98,48,332
Ditto for 1895-96 ...	4,54,35,897	1,48,72,027	6,03,07,924
Increase ...	8,272	4,51,320	4,59,592
Decrease ...	...	...	...
Increase.			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
By lapse or resumption of revenue-free tenures ...	7,967	3,329	11,296
,, revision of assessment at regular settlement...	8,144	4,52,329	4,60,473
,, alluvion	18,417	9,724	28,141
,, territorial transfer ...	321	...	321
,, progressive assessment,	27,394	290	27,684
,, land released from occupation	839	113	952
,, any other cause ...	1,218	907	2,125
Total ...	64,300	4,66,692	5,30,992
Decrease.			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
By revision of assessment at regular settlement ...	131	7,721	7,852
,, summary reductions ...	22,694	665	23,359

(4) Difference ...	N.-W. P. ...	4,54,27,625	4,47,41,269	4,54,35,897	4,31,08,590	8,27,979	4,22,80,611	23,27,307	12	3,634
	Oudh ...	1,44,20,707	1,41,85,062	1,48,72,027	1,42,56,395	1,63,085	1,40,93,310	6,15,632	...	...
(1) Collections from Government estates.	N.-W. P. ...	5,49,855	5,12,295	5,83,915	5,17,847	77,960	4,39,887	66,068	...	...
	Oudh ...	27,074	21,848	30,027	21,239	2,297	18,942	8,788	...	...
(2) Income from sale of Government estates.	N.-W. P. ...	10,615	10,615	10,501	10,170	...	10,170	331	...	...
	Oudh ...	5,629	5,629	12,782	12,782	...	12,782	...	...	...
(3) Miscellaneous land revenue not included in above.	N.-W. P. ...	1,42,087	1,35,160	1,83,192	1,43,859	228	1,43,631	39,333	...	...
	Oudh ...	58,925	51,498	29,933	19,452	222	19,230	10,481	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	N.-W. P. ...	4,61,30,182	4,53,99,339	4,62,13,505	4,37,80,466	9,06,167	4,28,74,299	24,33,039	12	3,634
	OUDH ...	1,45,12,335	1,42,64,037	1,49,44,769	1,43,09,868	1,65,604	1,41,44,264	6,34,901	...	...

By diluvion	27,877	6,453	34,330
„ territorial transfer ...	321	...	321
„ Government appropriation	1,619	183	1,802
„ grant of land free of revenue	350	...	350
„ any other cause ...	3,036	350	3,386
Total ...	56,028	15,372	71,400
Net increase ...	8,272	4,51,320	4,59,592

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLI

E.—

Statement showing the Gross Revenues in the North-Western Provinces

Division.	Number.	District.	I.—Land Revenue.	II.—Opium.	IV.—Stamps.	V.—Excise.
		N.-W. Provinces.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Meerut.	1	Dehra Dún	89,750	...	45,452	1,35,304
	2	Saháranpur	14,71,609	9	2,12,669	1,28,860
	3	Muzaffarnagar ...	15,21,862	...	1,60,868	61,323
	4	Meerut	21,90,907	...	3,07,877	2,44,835
	5	Bulandshahr ...	19,56,354	...	1,63,356	57,010
	6	Aligarh	21,09,164	8	3,07,683	93,216
	7	Roorkee	60	...	35	...
Agra.	8	Muttra	13,77,900	...	1,30,765	50,016
	9	Agra	16,41,174	187	2,61,484	1,54,307
	10	Farukhabad ...	11,23,981	17	1 53,075	90,669
	11	Mainpuri	12,20,420	...	1,19,027	39,357
	12	Etáwah	12,93,963	...	92,163	36,963
	13	Etah	10,04,053	...	1,21,068	35,815
Rohilkhand.	14	Bareilly	11,91,842	13	2,45,523	1,70,080
	15	Bijnor	10,39,290	...	1,26,462	58,707
	16	Budaun	9,22,419	...	1,82,853	27,939
	17	Moradabad ...	13,38,419	...	2,85,065	1,05,109
	18	Sháhjahánpur ...	8,13,592	...	1,87,545	4,67,765
	19	Pilibhít	5,60,196	8	68,029	31,714
Allahabad.	20	Cawnpore	16,16,345	26	2,86,403	3,46,478
	21	Fatehpur	8,19,174	8	50,106	35,075
	22	Bánda	4,43,663	13	50,514	29,556
	23	Hamírpur	6,49,244	8	33,158	22,810
	24	Allahabad	14,91,633	...	4,23,932	2,34,961
	25	Jhánsi	5,24,039	...	84,695	74,678
	26	Jalaun	4,66,658	...	50,252	23,707
Benares.	27	Benares	8,16,707	17	2,36,188	3,40,522
	28	Mirzapur	7,67,901	26	1,54,117	1,40,126
	29	Jaunpur	9,58,913	...	1,84,172	1,04,031
	30	Gházipur	9,30,745	8	1,71,470	67,260
	31	Ballia	5,95,808	...	1,25,842	60,710
Gorakhpur.	32	Gorakhpur	19,55,280	34	2,76,913	2,36,021
	33	Basti	17,49,793	9	1,06,563	50,936
	34	Azamgarh	11,76,425	...	1,50,140	63,471
Kumaun.	35	Naini Tal	5,39,310	...	1,06,040	87,297
Departmental accounts.	36	Tarái ...	1,76,014	...	...	...
	37	Kumaun-Bhábar,	2,46,917	...	...	...
	38	Garhwál-Bhábar,	23,935	...	...	...
		Total, N.-W. P. ...	3,88,15,459	391	56,61,504	39,06,628
		Oudh.				
Lucknow.	39	Lucknow	5,27,894	51	2,78,925	2,99,739
	40	Unao	10,54,913	...	1,02,695	1,11,863
	41	Rae Bareli	9,60,682	25	1,00,473	63,421
	42	Sitapur	10,53,910	17	1,07,284	77,749
	43	Hardoi	8,88,554	...	1, 0,127	44,180
	44	Kheri	7,75,663	...	57,105	46,591
Fyzabad.	45	Fyzabad	10,68,693	9	1,11,929	1,47,614
	46	Gonda	13,87,877	...	1,30,737	38,337
	47	Bahraich	9,53,549	17	1,05,486	50,230
	48	Sultánpur	11,32,506	8	98,846	63,750
	49	Partábgarh	9,56,302	...	97,857	48,767
	50	Bara Banki	14,69,280	...	1,11,781	50,435
		Total, Oudh ...	1,22,29,823	127	14,33,245	10,42,676
		Grand Total ...	5,10,45,282	* 518	70,94.749	† 49,49,304

* Proceeds of opium sold at cost price to District
† Includes Rs. 4,84,827 on account of cost price of
‡ Forest receipts for North-Western Provinces

TICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

FISCAL.

and Oudh for the year 1896-97, *exclusive of Transfer Adjustments.*

VI.—Provincial Rates.	VII.—Customs.	VIII.—Assessed Taxes.	IX.—Forests.	X.—Registration.	XII.—Interest.	XVIA.—Law and Justice: Courts of Law.	Number.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
16,844	...	42,053	...	2,441	5,388	2,828	1
2,44,504	...	67,871	...	18,305	1,337	12,708	2
2,58,716	...	51,536	...	15,458	927	8,596	3
3,58,228	...	1,37,367	...	18,916	15,429	23,849	4
3,22,956	...	47,072	...	11,490	1,193	12,505	5
3,38,600	...	84,708	...	13,500	2,820	16,207	6
...	...	3,032	...	...	112	458	7
2,41,443	...	63,055	...	14,074	1,549	9,598	8
2,81,647	...	104,081	...	16,323	31.415	18,504	9
1,95,307	...	43,221	...	10,242	1,247	9,686	10
1,96,797	...	29,309	...	6,766	1,505	10,111	11
2,09,646	...	29,616	...	6,396	697	9,410	12
1,66,831	...	27,734	...	7,879	1,608	11,132	13
2,09,061	...	73,781	...	13,238	1,329	15,195	14
1,95,544	...	35,835	...	12,365	559	9,798	15
1,62,024	...	38,207	...	10,546	547	11,430	16
2,60,119	...	66,532	...	17,486	210	15,687	17
1,21,878	...	45,336	...	6,988	2,152	9,824	18
99,367	...	27,711	...	10,512	545	5,798	19
2,81,283	39,118	1,70,373	...	11,726	49,173	17,579	20
1,55,011	...	22,382	...	4,074	1,546	5,293	21
1,45,994	...	17,679	...	3,041	1,171	6,387	22
1,59,764	...	16,188	...	2,585	1,194	3,988	23
2,45,681	...	1,47,267	...	12,787	62,283	42,989	24
1,17,299	...	59,324	...	3.166	3,311	4,562	25
1,34,958	...	22,532	...	2,483	805	6,315	26
1,30,836	...	1,02,573	...	17,193	98,409	16,634	27
1,25,625	...	59,859	...	15,491	1,850	10,935	28
1,70,024	...	37,332	...	12,619	847	8,709	29
1,68,564	...	42,793	...	8,094	253	10,042	30
1,58,912	...	33,347	...	8,994	220	8,538	31
3,65,015	...	1,42,251	...	21,047	447	16,980	32
3,12,498	...	25,832	...	15,610	771	8,002	33
2,17,841	...	34,460	...	13,129	776	12,187	34
80,691	...	37,609	...	4,493	6,547	10,442	35
...	...	52	...	...	...	...	36
...	...	375	...	...	...	...	37
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
68,49,508	39,118	19,90,285		3,69,457	3,00,172	4,02,906	
1,14,369	...	1,26,681	...	14,073	64,844	11,454	39
1,52,917	...	20,933	...	7,319	509	6,027	40
1,66,333	...	22,139	...	6,188	2,254	11,382	41
1,56,293	...	23,625	...	8,484	1,715	6,014	42
1,50,372	...	30,499	...	10,135	1,605	7,183	43
86,362	...	19,585	...	4,608	409	5,947	44
1,80,334	...	37,940	...	8,761	170	8,550	45
2,27,401	...	26,213	...	7,448	1,070	9,524	46
1,17,190	...	21,573	...	4,475	1,514	10,530	47
1,70,959	...	17,064	...	6,163	1,460	6,082	48
1,28,393	...	15,125	...	6,357	777	8,637	49
2,49,033	...	36,520	...	9,689	3,566	8,571	50
18,99,956	...	3,97,897		93,700	79,893	99,901	
87,49,464	39,118	23,88,182	‡ 14,44,825	4,63,157	3,80,065	5.02,807	

Boards' dispensaries.
opium at Rs. 8-8-0 per seer.
and Oudh as shown in the books of this office including transfer adjustments.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLI

E.—

Statement showing the Gross Revenues in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh

Division.	Number.	District.	XVIB.—Law and Justice: Jails.	XVII.—Police.	XIX.—Education.	XX.—Medical.	XXI.—Scientific.
		N.-W. PROVINCES.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
MEERUT.	1	Dehra Dún	2,278	3,230	463	3,358	705
	2	Saháranpur	1,714	11,707	8,321	4,055	21,167
	3	Muzaffarnagar ...	1,632	4,866	7,085	3,271	444
	4	Meerut	3,778	11,496	5,296	5,510	5,841
	5	Bulandshahr ...	1,377	9,467	8,194	3,899	412
	6	Aligarh	2,786	13,417	14,344	2,276	3,349
	7	Roorkee	...	177	28,761	1,033	...
AGRA.	8	Muttra	1,679	11,788	5,516	2,116	80
	9	Agra	40,047	19,289	3,139	3,198	10,531
	10	Farukhabad... ...	16,468	12,792	5,714	2,369	81
	11	Mainpuri	2,417	12,304	3,060	1,770	322
	12	Etáwah	2,788	16,238	6,720	2,084	178
	13	Etah	2,630	7,033	3,633	3,271	72
ROHIL-KHAND.	14	Bareilly	45,674	12,123	10,239	25,583	1
	15	Bijnor	2,462	9,015	6,348	3,593	...
	16	Budaun	2,612	7,830	7,392	4,269	257
	17	Moradabad	2,036	9,579	8,770	4,257	1,587
	18	Sháhjahánpur ...	1,698	8,437	7,224	2,316	80
	19	Pilibhít	...	5,428	8,187	1,336	...
ALLAHABAD.	20	Cawnpore	6,303	19,045	9,636	5,201	8,097
	21	Fatehpur	1,029	7,370	5,349	997	65
	22	Bánda	751	8,280	2,275	1,900	...
	23	Hamírpur	1,563	10,024	937	1,421	...
	24	Allahabad	23,923	13,786	34,414	9,318	15,918
	25	Jhánsi	2,536	12,556	2,113	4,202	...
	26	Jalaun	503	5,625	1,069	2,957	...
BENARES.	27	Benares	34,618	10,484	22,642	3,136	10
	28	Mirzapur	3,373	7,051	3,068	4,288	...
	29	Jaunpur	2,578	3,526	6,365	1,608	...
	30	Gházipur	3,178	3,869	1,928	3,197	14,482
	31	Ballia	...	3,824	6,015	1,213	...
GORAKH-PUR.	32	Gorakhpur	1,611	20,608	3,101	4,015	400
	33	Basti	5,179	10,274	1,652	4,460	...
	34	Azamgarh	4,012	9,896	3,300	2,676	87
KU-MAUN.	35	Naini Tal	1,508	11,003	6,529	4,921	1,363
Departmental accounts.	36	Tarái ...	...	...	...	...	...
	37	Kumaun-Bhábar,	...	...	...	...	...
	38	Garhwál-Bhábar,	...	...	...	...	...
		Total, N.-W. P. ...	2,26,741	3,43,437	2,58,799	1,35,074	85,529
		OUDH.					
LUCKNOW.	39	Lucknow	46,429	17,585	4,436	6,509	14,503
	40	Unao	1,806	9,029	6,784	1,601	367
	41	Rae Bareli	3,269	9,754	5,559	3,626	535
	42	Sitapur	6,214	13,100	6,437	3,633	83
	43	Hardoi	3,332	8,174	7,710	2,429	80
	44	Kheri	3,406	8,520	4,834	1,935	1,480
FYZABAD.	45	Fyzabad	3,712	6,343	11,158	3,720	...
	46	Gonda	6,297	11,177	4,273	2,421	10
	47	Bahraich	4,295	12,863	4,023	2,432	...
	48	Sultánpur	708	6,207	5,178	2,584	200
	49	Partábgarh	2,198	7,069	4,650	2,036	...
	50	Bara Banki	2,960	7,122	7,373	3,709	...
		Total, Oudh ...	84,626	1,16,943	72,415	36,635	17,258
		GRAND TOTAL ...	3,11,367	4,60,380	3,31,214	1,71,709	1,02,787

TICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

FISCAL.

for the year 1896-97, *exclusive of Transfer Adjustments*—(concluded).

XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation.	XXIII.—Stationery and Printing.	XXV.—Miscellaneous.	XXIX.—Irrigation, Major Works.	XXX.—Irrigation, Minor Works.	XXXII.—Civil Works.	TOTAL.	Number.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
6,361	74	3,149	...	3,292	24,057	3,87,027	1
2,678	206	8,690	1,818	...	2,471	22,20,699	2
1,678	72	2,040	9,802	...	4,020	21,14,196	3
8,762	505	7,312	57,322	...	22,944	34,26,174	4
875	79	5,264	2,917	...	19,695	26,24,115	5
4,819	429	6,271	24,849	50	1,813	30,40,309	6
189	2,064	162	...	...	...	36,083	7
1,319	310	6,779	34,176	...	9,560	19,61,723	8
6,482	313	28,522	7,519	...	13,964	26,42,126	9
3,161	437	6,303	12,946	...	27,384	17,15,100	10
2,338	223	2,687	27,375	...	6,016	16,81,804	11
1,858	289	3,083	82,675	...	20,278	18,15,045	12
677	204	3,355	25,571	...	1,399	14,23,965	13
5,348	368	7,505	...	7,455	17,775	20,52,133	14
2,121	167	2,986	...	5,096	9,610	15,19,958	15
1,398	423	3,536	...	...	15,004	13,98,686	16
11,425	400	12,584	...	...	11,091	21,50,356	17
2,820	162	4,783	...	...	8,600	16,91,200	18
1,272	293	2,270	...	3,953	2,466	8,29,085	19
2,468	318	16,331	64,629	...	12,309	29,62,841	20
65	146	1,383	...	...	13,287	11,22,360	21
1,622	211	3,960	...	...	6,723	7,23,740	22
558	109	3,617	...	...	4,585	9,11,753	23
30,956	67,437	10,898	...	...	32,206	29,00,389	24
4,424	695	2,328	...	...	6,079	9,06,007	25
797	136	2,721	...	...	7,479	7,28,997	26
5,496	165	4,761	...	...	25,922	18,66,313	27
1,955	161	7,697	...	...	33,390	13,36,913	28
2,029	246	2,742	...	...	13,518	15,09,259	29
1,473	471	2,512	...	...	30,699	14,61,038	30
262	215	457	...	...	22,378	10,26,735	31
5,373	987	5,084	...	...	9,008	30,64,175	32
374	121	1,661	...	...	12,925	23,06,660	33
1,436	161	2,061	...	...	8,575	17,00,633	34
12,487	163	10,335	...	...	2,005	9,22,743	35
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,76,066	36
...	...	...	...	...	...	2,47,292	37
...	...	...	...	...	...	23,935	38
1,37,356	78,760	1,95,829	3,51,599	19,846	4,59,235	6,06,27,633	
13,202	12,132	39,796	...	...	14,625	16,07,247	39
456	106	1,798	...	...	173	14,79,296	40
1,440	174	7,225	...	...	1,621	13,66,100	41
1,791	306	1,919	...	...	7,963	14,76,537	42
3,284	149	3,352	...	...	3,686	12,64,851	43
777	301	1,966	...	...	11,365	10,30,854	44
3,936	120	31,743	...	...	9,358	16,64,090	45
5,331	301	13,771	...	...	12,699	18,84,887	46
1,895	94	2,189	...	...	9,120	13,01,475	47
1,185	120	1,417	...	...	8,592	15,23,029	48
127	116	1,035	...	...	2,088	12,81,534	49
1,136	207	4,132	...	...	7,831	19,73,345	50
34,560	14,126	1,10,343	...	...	89,121	1,78,53,245	
1,71,916	92,886	3,06,172	3,51,599	19,846	5,48,356	* 7,99,25,703	

* Includes Rs. 14,44,825 on account of IX, Forest.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

A.—LEGISLATURE.

1.—*Statement of Acts passed by the Legislative Council of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in* 1896-97, *and sanctioned as required by Law.*

Title of Act.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of Act.	Date on which sanctioned.
1	2	3.	4
1. The North-Western Provinces and Oudh General Clauses Act, 1887, Amendment Act.	Government ...	To amend the North-Western Provinces and Oudh General Clauses Act, 1887.	4th November 1896.
2. The North-Western Provinces and Oudh Honorary Munsifs Act.	Ditto ...	To empower the Local Government to appoint Honorary Munsifs and Benches of Honorary Munsifs.	11th December 1896.

2.—*Statement of Bills proposed or pending in the Legislature of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in* 1896-97.

Title of Bill.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of Bill.	In what stage.
1	2	3	4
The North-Western Provinces and Oudh Steam-Boilers and Prime-Movers Bill.	Government ...	To provide for the inspection of Steam-Boilers and Prime-Movers attached thereto.	Under consideration of a Select Committee.
The North-Western Provinces and Oudh Famine Loans Recovery Bill.	Ditto ...	To provide for the summary realization of sums due on account of loans granted by the Local Government during the pending famine operations.	Was under consideration of a Select Committee; but was passed into law after the close of the year.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 1 (Civil, Revenue, and Criminal).

Statement showing the number of Judicial Divisions and the number of Officers exercising Appellate or Original Jurisdiction in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh on the last day of the year 1896, *with the cost of Tribunals.*

Provinces.	Area.	Population.	Number of divisions.	Number of districts.	Number of sub-districts.	Total number of Officers exercising Original or Appellate Jurisdiction.					Total number of cases decided.				Total Receipts of the Courts.	Total Charges of the Courts.	Remarks.
											Original.		Appeals.				
						Judges of Chief Court of Provinces.	Judges of other Courts superior to Chief District Courts.	Judges of Chief Courts of Districts.	Judges of District Courts other than Chief Courts.	Judges of other Subordinate Courts.	Regular.	Miscellaneous.	Regular.	Miscellaneous.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Sq. miles.														Rs.	Rs.	
Civil Jurisdiction. Territory subject to the High Court of Judicature, North-Western Provinces.	81,751	33,072,687	19	33	76	(a)6	...	21	31	69	94,990	44,237	10,779	447			
Territory subject to the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh.	23,992	12,650,831	12	12	25	(b)2	...	7	12	52	60,649	12,541	2,860	710			
TERRITORY NOT SUBJECT TO HIGH COURT OR JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER.																	
(1) Kumaun Division	13,742	1,181,567	1	3	...	(c)1	...	3	13	5	5,200	575	416	43			
(2) Family Domains of the Mahárája of Benares.	984	452,062	1	1	3	(d)1	1	1	...	...	362	2,096	63	36			
(3) Non-regulation tracts of the Mirzapur district.	608	39,949	...	...	...	(d)1	...	...	...	...	43	...	...	...			
(4) Jaunsár Báwar	477	50,697	1	1	1	(e)1	...	1	1	2	228	52	1	...	59,39,304	82,00,465	
Criminal Jurisdiction. Territory subject to the High Court of Judicature, North-Western Provinces.	83,350	34,254,254	20	36	180	6	22	36	2	585	107,981	5,301	15,088	3,579			
Territory subject to the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh.	23,992	12,650,831	6	12	...	2	6	12	78	138	37,941	3,059	4,845	734			
Revenue Jurisdiction. Territory not subject to the High Court of Judicature, North-Western Provinces, Judicial Commissioner of Oudh, or the Board of Revenue.	13,742	1,181,567	1	3	9	(c)1	...	3	10	3	616	9	101	...			
The remainder of the North-Western Provinces.	68,559	32,620,625	6	33	161	(f) 2	25	33	197	162	128,403	58,255	4,265	5,641			
Oudh	24,217	12,650,831	2	12	43		8	12	63	43	32,489	10,461	3,177	70			
Charges on account of buildings in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,58,439	
Total ...	107,502	46,205,085	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	468,902	136,586	41,595	11,260	59,39,304	84,58,904	

(a) Judges of the High Court.
(b) Judicial Commissioners.
(c) Commissioner of the Kumaun Division.
(d) Commissioner of the Benares Division.
(e) Commissioner of the Meerut Division.
(f) Members of the Board of Revenue.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 2 (Criminal).

Statement of Offences reported and of Persons tried, convicted, and acquitted of each class of offence in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1896.

Description of offences.	Number of offences reported.	Number of cases returned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial during the year.	Number of persons.					Remarks.
				Under trial during the year, including pending from previous year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped or transferred to another province.	Remaining under trial.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Offences against the State, Chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Ditto relating to the Army and Navy, Chapter VII	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Ditto against the public tranquillity, Chapter VIII	1,783	1,487	1,488	7,859	2,697	4,664	15	483	
Ditto by or relating to public servants, Chapter IX	347	199	180	243	131	97	1	14	
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants, Chapter X	2,908	2,674	2,629	3,973	1,436	2,424	16	97	
False evidence and offences against public justice, Chapter XI	2,483	2,199	2,126	2,786	1,083	1,516	20	167	
Offences relating to coin and Government stamps, Chapter XII	276	260	260	296	118	173	1	4	
Ditto relating to weights and measures, Chapter XIII	273	251	243	289	137	145	...	7	
Ditto affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency, and morals, Chapter XIV	1,298	1,128	1,099	2,241	486	1,742	...	13	
Ditto relating to religion, Chapter XV	156	77	66	128	85	35	1	7	
Ditto affecting the human body, Chapter XVI. — Offences affecting life	2,090	1,968	1,979	2,828	902	1,636	17	273	
Ditto affecting the human body, Chapter XVI. — Causing of miscarriage, injuries to unborn children, exposure of infants, and the concealment of birth	168	138	134	161	50	104	1	6	
Ditto affecting the human body, Chapter XVI. — Hurt	41,903	28,413	22,881	46,745	36,155	9,754	31	805	
Ditto affecting the human body, Chapter XVI. — Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement	1,527	733	564	1,271	934	322	...	15	
Ditto affecting the human body, Chapter XVI. — Criminal force and assault	10,133	6,571	5,352	10,469	7,804	2,533	2	130	

Offences against property, Chapter XVII.	Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery, and forced labour ...	660	373	343	603	237	313	21	32
	Rape	222	149	150	167	64	89	1	13
	Unnatural offence	59	51	48	78	27	48	...	3
	Theft	29,727	25,133	24,517	31,972	6,954	24,382	33	603
	Extortion	905	282	212	399	303	78	2	16
	Robbery and dakáiti	1,848	1,155	1,087	3,746	1,312	1,457	27	950
	Criminal misappropriation of property	502	298	277	378	183	184	3	8
	Criminal breach of trust	1,711	1,024	937	1,112	503	544	10	55
	Receiving of stolen property	6,098	5,878	5,861	8,001	1,892	5,863	22	224
	Cheating	1,659	647	522	761	557	173	1	30
	Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property	37	16	11	19	12	7	...	...
	Mischief	8,385	5,160	4,093	7,742	5,625	1,840	4	273
	Criminal trespass	20,098	16,821	16,078	22,619	7,260	14,720	27	612
Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks, Chapter XVIII		337	213	182	335	206	90	8	31
Criminal breach of contract of service, Chapter XIX		62	47	33	40	29	10	1	...
Offences relating to marriage, Chapter XX		4,613	2,505	1,930	2,730	2,322	327	12	69
Defamation, Chapter XXI		683	276	253	382	307	59	3	13
Criminal intimidation, insult, and annoyance, Chapter XXII		1,414	676	586	941	780	147	...	14
Offences under the Criminal Procedure Code and offences against special and local laws...		50,649	46,776	44,827	66,935	16,929	49,461	48	497
Total ...		195,014	153,578	140,948	228,249	97,520	124,937	328	5,464

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 3 (Criminal).

Statement of Miscellaneous Proceedings under the Criminal Procedure Code in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1896.

Nature of proceedings.	Total number of cases before the Courts during the year.	Number of persons concerned.	Number of persons discharged.	Number of persons convicted.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Frivolous or vexatious complaints summarily dealt with under Chapter XLVI, section 560.	1,306	1,417	33	1,384	
2. Proceedings against witnesses under Chapter VI and section 485 of Chapter XXXV.	15	29	11	14	
3. Forfeiture of bail or recognizance under Chapter XLII	297	404	100	293	
4. Non-attendance of jurors or assessors, Chapter XXIII, section 332 ...	127	139	59	76	
5. Proceedings under Chapter VIII to prevent breach of the peace ...	1,747	5,628	2,496	2,994	
6. Security for good behaviour under Chapter VIII	2,950	3,127	638	2,386	
7. Proceedings against public nuisance, Chapter X	573	1,090	309	639	
8. Possession, Chapter XII and section 522 of Chapter XLIII ...	161	427	208	177	
9. Maintenance, Chapter XXXVI	1,422	1,428	1,051	342	
Total ...	8,598	13,689	4,905	8,305	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 4 (Criminal).

Statement showing the General Results of Criminal Trials in the Tribunals of various classes in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1896.

Class of Courts.	Total number of persons under trial.	Persons whose cases were disposed of.					Persons remaining under trial at the end of the year.	Number of cases disposed of during the year.	Average number of days during which each case lasted.		Number of witnesses examined.	Remarks.
		Died, escaped, or transferred to another province.	Discharged or acquitted.	*Convicted*—		Committed or referred.						
				On regular trial.	On summary trial.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		11	12
									N.-W. P.	*Oudh.*		
Special Magistrates under section 14	4,895	4	2,638	2,058	...	137	58	2,842	6	2·11	9,170	
Honorary Magistrates sitting singly	3,874	6	2,499	1,305	...	...	64	2,091	...	7·13	5,042	
Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly	180,026	255	76,997	77,918	11,617	9,358	3,881	107,797	5	9·33	416,132	
Benches of Magistrates	35,172	11	12,517	13,308	9,010	125	201	24,756	4	3·71	25,980	
Deputy Commissioners under section 30, Act X of 1882	195	...	49	129	...	6	11	90	...	12·65	756	
Chief Magistrates of Districts	2,642	16	687	852	811	186	90	1,622	8	9·57	6,897	
Courts of Sessions	6,677	36	1,901	3,523	14	90	1,113	3,022	39	44·21	26,077	
Superior Courts (High Court, North-Western Provinces, and Judicial Commissioner's Court in Oudh).	8	...	2	6	...	...	...	4	38	...	43	
District and Divisional Magistrates. Cases referred under sections 347—349, Criminal Procedure Code.	4,613	...	233	4,240	106	11	23	3,060	2	...	106	
Total ...	238,102	328	97,523	103,339	21,558	9,913	5,441	145,284	7	...	490,203	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 5 (Criminal).

Statement showing the Punishments inflicted by the various Criminal Tribunals in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1896.

Class of Tribunals.	Persons sentenced to								Persons ordered to find or give security or recognizance to keep the peace or sureties for good behaviour.	Persons imprisoned in default of security for good behaviour.	Detail of punishment.																	
				Imprisonment.							Fine.									Imprisonment.					Whipping.			
	Death.	Transportation.	Penal servitude.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Forfeiture of property.	Fine.	Whipping.			Rs. 10 and under.	Rs. 50 and under.	Rs. 100 and under.	Rs. 500 and under.	Rs. 1,000 and under.	Above Rs. 1,000.	Total amount of fines imposed during the year.	Total amount of fines realized during the year.	Amount paid by way of compensation.	15 days and under.	Six months and under.	Two years and under.	Seven years and under.	Above seven years.	10 stripes and under.	20 stripes and under.	30 stripes and under.	Number of boys whose sentences were commuted to detention in a Reformatory School.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
																	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.									
Village Officers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Subordinate Magistrates—																												
Special Magistrates under section 14.	...	...	...	732	65	...	1,195	128	46	9	1,097	94	2	2	...	...	5,795	5,116	1,158	246	408	140	3	...	53	40	35	...
Honorary Magistrates sitting singly.	...	...	...	403	61	1	809	153	...	...	744	61	4	...	...	...	3,528	2,604	1,259	145	319	...	...	...	84	66	3	...
Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly.	...	...	...	35,561	2,182	...	41,918	11,353	5,009	1,728	36,272	5,239	319	84	4	...	2,84,813	2,34,210	43,367	6,775	18,278	12,664	26	...	4,139	5,708	1,506	3
Benches of Magistrates,	...	...	...	647	106	...	21,676	2	...	...	21,450	222	4	...	...	...	25,154	24,421	1,656	384	369	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
District and Divisional Magistrates' cases referred under sections 347 and 349, Criminal Procedure Code.	...	...	...	723	68	...	125	3,333	29	...	92	24	5	4	...	...	2,501	1,253	448	243	311	237	...	...	2,037	1,141	155	1
District Court cases decided under section 34, Criminal Procedure Code.	...	...	...	120	...	...	19	6	...	...	16	3	...	...	...	...	245	219	252	2	14	29	75	...	...	4	2	...
Chief Magistrates of Districts.	...	...	...	641	42	...	620	308	176	51	481	116	10	11	...	2	12,534	8,324	1,053	126	330	206	20	1	119	166	23	...
Courts of Sessions ...	69	412	...	2,795	13	...	152	147	79	55	30	68	22	21	9	2	29,207	7,568	1,088	12	191	728	1,563	314	9	24	114	4
Superior Courts ...	88	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	157	412	...	41,628	2,537	1	66,514	15,430	5,339	1,843	60,182	5,827	366	122	13	4	3,63,777	2,83,715	50,281	7,933	20,220	14,010	1,687	315	6,443	7,149	1,838	8

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 6 (Criminal).

Statement showing the Result of Appeal and Revision in Criminal Cases in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1896.

Tribunals.	Number of persons.											Average number of days during which each appeal lasted.		Remarks.
	Total number of appellants and applicants for revision before the Courts.	Died, escaped or transferred to another province.	Appeals or applications rejected.	Sentence or order confirmed.	Sentence enhanced.	Sentence reduced or otherwise altered.	Sentence reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	New trial or further inquiry ordered.	Referred for revision to the High Court.	Pending trial.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		14
												N.-W. P.	*Oudh.*	
Appeals.														
To Chief Magistrates of Districts	6,961	1	304	4,354	...	717	1,264	...	57	1	263	11	11·79	
To Courts of Sessions	17,575	6	5,218	7,460	...	1,945	2,228	14	202	4	498	17	11·31	
To Superior Courts ... By persons convicted	2,721	3	469	1,571	3	213	198	...	15	...	249	33	49·30	
To Superior Courts ... By Government from judgments of acquittal.	100	...	...	21	...	19	49	...	2	...	9	81	56·20	
Total ...	27,357	10	5,991	13,406	3	2,894	3,739	14	276	5	1,019	17	18·42	
Revisions.														
By Chief Magistrates of Districts	539	1	2,497	159	...	...	117	23	496	109	119	11	16·31	
By Courts of Sessions	2,087	...	3,068	344	...	...	97	21	374	384	167	23	14·87	
By Superior Courts	1,871	...	995	263	143	143	305	30	91	...	103	29	38·22	
Total ...	4,497	1	6,560	766	143	143	519	74	961	493	389	20	20·88	
Grand Total ...	31,854	11	12,551	14,172	146	3,037	4,258	88	1,237	498	1,408	18	...	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 7 (Civil).

Statement showing the number and description of Civil and Revenue Suits instituted in the Courts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1896.

Tribunals.	Suits for money or moveable property.	*Suits under the Rent Law.*								*Title and other suits.*							
		Arrears of rent with or without ejectment or cancelment of lease.	Enhancement or abatement of rent.	Relating to distraint.	Damages for extortion or withholding receipts or on account of illegal restraint or other cause.	For pattahs or kabuliyats.	For ejectment or recovery of possession.	For recovery of money or accounts from agents.	All other suits under the rent law not included above.	Suits for immoveable property.	Suits for specific relief.	Suits to establish a right of pre-emption.	Mortgage suits.	Suits relating to religious and other endowments.	Matrimonial suits.	Testamentary suits.	Other suits not falling under any of the previous heads.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																	
1.—*Civil Courts.*																	
Unpaid Tribunals	2,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	2	2	67	...	4	...	21
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals	49,741	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,353	1,996	1,292	15,531	17	233	3	555
Small Cause Courts	61,857	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	1,870	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	980	469	268	1,399	4	24	...	95
Chief Courts of Districts	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	5	2	5	5
Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	115,719	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,413	2,467	1,563	17,001	26	263	8	717
2.—*Revenue Courts.*																	
Unpaid Local Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Subordinate Courts	...	95,974	...	2,488	75	...	...	164	7,986	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Courts	...	26,844	4,520	2,832	411	99	77,047	578	7,662	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	122,818	4,520	5,320	486	99	77,047	742	15,648	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 8 (Civil).

Statement showing number and value of Suits instituted in the Civil and Revenue Courts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1896.

Class of Tribunals.	*Number of suits instituted in the different Courts.*									Total value of suits.	Remarks.
	Not exceeding Rs. 10.	Not exceeding Rs. 50.	Not exceeding Rs. 100.	Not exceeding Rs. 500.	Not exceeding Rs. 1,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 5,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 10,000.	Exceeding Rs. 10,000.	Number of suits, the value of which cannot be estimated in money.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.											
I.—Civil Courts.										Rs.	
Unpaid Tribunals	687	1,254	338	97	...	...	...	...	...	81,802	
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals	5,249	29,317	18,028	21,952	3,301	658	85	77	54	1,50,44,370	
Small Cause Courts	15,260	35,190	8,995	2,453	...	...	...	...	...	25,62,937	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts,	199	909	478	531	102	2,375	259	237	19	2,13,80,930	
Chief Courts of Districts	...	19	20	5	2	18	2	5	2	2,39,059	
Total ...	21,395	66,689	27,859	25,038	3,405	3,051	346	319	75	3,93,09,098	
Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
II.—Revenue Courts.											
Unpaid Local Tribunals	34	42	8	4	...	...	...	...	...	9,798	
Other Subordinate Courts	39,096	56,569	6,444	589	4	1	...	...	7,588	20,16,247	
District Courts	13,389	21,279	10,427	8,669	575	234	14	4	61,710	44,03,771	
Total ...	52,519	77,890	16,879	9,262	579	235	14	4	69,298	64,29,816	
GRAND TOTAL ...	73,914	1,44,579	44,738	34,300	3,984	3,286	360	323	69,373	4,57,38,914	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 9 (CIVIL).

Statement showing the General Result of the Trial of Civil and Revenue Cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1896.

PART I.—SUITS.

Class of Courts.	Total number of suits before the Courts.	Number of suits disposed of—										Pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	*Average duration of suits.*				Remarks.
		Transferred to Courts in other provinces.	Without trial.	*Without contest.*				*On reference to arbitration.*		*With contest.*				Contested.		Uncontested.		
				Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed *ex parte*.	Dismissed *ex parte*.	For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for defendant.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		16		17
														N.-W. P.	*Oudh.*	*N.-W. P.*	*Oudh.*	
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																		
I.—Civil Courts.																		
Unpaid Tribunals	2,912	...	537	429	630	337	28	10	3	436	190	312	195	...	117·94	...	45·20	
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals ...	89,531	...	10,014	15,296	5,101	21,944	517	647	250	19,328	7,232	9,202	3,172	70·	112·19	30·	71·64	
Small Cause Courts	69,878	...	13,176	11,679	8,688	14,833	864	145	79	10,813	4,577	5,024	547	32·	52·95	28·	34·07	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	9,968	...	729	1,012	439	1,262	54	100	18	2,936	1,129	2,238	1,205	144·	179·77	57·	83·60	
Chief Courts of Districts	211	...	19	11	2	27	2	...	...	41	24	85	68	177·	503·17	77·	231·33	
Total ...	172,500	...	24,525	28,427	14,860	38,403	1,465	902	350	33,554	13,152	16,861	5,187	71·	96·11	30·	42·29	
Superior Courts...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	172,501	...	24,525	28,427	14,860	38,403	1,465	902	350	33,554	13,152	16,862	5,188	71·	96·11	30·	42·29	
II.—Revenue Courts.														M. d.	M. d.	M. d.	M. d.	
Unpaid Local Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other Subordinate Courts	108,728	...	10,130	6,127	19,479	41,304	5,603	87	27	18,181	3,545	4,245	32	1 5	1 1	0 21	0 22	
District Courts	64,269	...	3,565	6,931	4,165	12,552	3,332	214	45	18,140	8,081	7,244	2,634	2 9	1 27	1 18	1 3	
Total ...	172,997	...	13,695	13,058	23,644	53,856	8,935	301	72	36,321	11,626	11,489	2,666	1 23	1 17	0 27	0 27	
GRAND TOTAL ...	345,498	...	38,220	41,485	38,504	92,259	10,400	1,203	422	69,875	24,778	28,351	7,854	...	...	...	...	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 9 (Civil).

Statement showing the General Result of the Trial of Civil and Revenue Cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1896.

Part II.—Miscellaneous Cases (Judicial).

Class of Courts.	Total number of cases before the Courts.	Number of suits disposed of—										Pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Average duration of suits.				Remarks.
		Transferred to Courts in other provinces.	Without trial.	Without contest.				On reference to arbitration.		With contest.				Contested.		Uncontested.		
				Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed *ex parte*.	Dismissed *ex parte*.	For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for defendant.			*N.-W. P.*	*Oudh.*	*N.-W. P.*	*Oudh.*	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		16		17
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																		
I.—Civil Courts.																		
Unpaid Tribunals	301	...	59	18	10	10	7	...	...	95	74	28	12	...	35·01	...	83·37	
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals...	42,531	...	5,434	1,136	787	19,512	1,069	21	21	5,924	5,663	2,964	373	39·	47·60	23·	33·39	
Small Cause Courts... ...	5,319	...	1,234	137	88	323	163	2	8	1,515	1,399	449	51	28·	38·45	23·	29·10	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	9,176	...	907	176	145	2,805	316	3	5	2,165	1,704	950	212	53·	51·89	30·	34·95	
Chief Courts of Districts ...	4,356	...	662	24	16	1,718	184	...	2	593	427	730	361	91·	142·64	50·	97·64	
Total ...	61,683	...	8,296	1,491	1,046	24,368	1,739	26	36	10,292	9,267	5,121	1,009	43·	52·17	26·	37·01	
Superior Courts	254	...	20	3	1	127	7	...	...	22	36	38	12	129·	...	50·	...	
Total ...	61,937	...	8,316	1,494	1,047	24,495	1,746	26	36	10,314	9,303	5,159	1,021	44·	52·17	26·	37·01	
II.—Revenue Courts.														M. d.	M. d.	M. d.	M. d.	
Unpaid Local Tribunals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other Subordinate Courts ...	4,357	...	879	1,107	42	76	412	114	10	1,432	143	142	1	0 22	...	0 23	...	
District Courts	68,336	...	25,038	1,903	1,379	29,488	2,474	3	7	3,244	974	3,826	1,092	2 11	1 7	1 22	1 2	
Total ...	72,693	...	25,917	3,010	1,421	29,564	2,886	117	17	4,676	1,117	3,968	1,093	1 18	1 7	1 21	1 2	
Grand Total ...	134,630	...	34,233	4,504	2,468	54,059	4,632	143	53	14,990	10,420	9,127	2,114	...	...	...	...	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 10 (Civil).

Statement showing the Business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1896.

Part I.—Appeals from Decrees.

Class of Courts.	Total number of appeals before the Courts.	Transferred to Courts in other provinces.	Appeals summarily rejected.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	*Heard* ex parte.				*Contested.*				Pending.	Of those pending more than three months.	Average duration of appeals.		Objections under section 561, Act XIV of 1882.	Remarks.
					Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.			N.-W. P.	Oudh.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		17	18
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																		
Appeals from Original Decrees.																		
A.—Civil Courts.																		
Chief Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts ...	7,716	...	12	216	81	21	40	16	3,660	925	1,190	356	1,199	710	161·	116·29	242	
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts	9,389	...	34	235	45	17	34	10	2,869	652	904	299	4,290	2,724	163·	388 27	280	
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Province ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	17,105	...	46	451	126	38	74	26	6,529	1,577	2,094	655	5,489	3,434	162·	192·20	522	
Appeals under section 10 of Letters Patent of High Court, North-Western Provinces.	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	95	80	578·	..	1	
Chief Courts of Provinces ... Appeals from original decrees ...	1,057	...	...	36	10	...	1	...	149	39	53	13	756	507	535·	752·06	21	
Chief Courts of Provinces ... Appeals from appellate decrees ...	4,467	...	119	124	107	3	15	12	890	38	249	105	2,805	2,422	494·	519·89	29	
Total ...	5,624	...	119	160	117	3	16	12	1,041	77	305	118	3,656	3,009	501·	558·99	51	
Grand Total ...	22,729	...	165	611	243	41	90	38	7,570	1,654	2,399	773	9,145	6,443	...	...	573	
B.—Revenue Courts.															M. d.	M. d.		
Collectors' Appellate Courts	4,391	...	57	181	61	4	28	12	2,235	335	886	290	302	15	1 0	1 3	...	
Commissioners' Appellate Courts	875	...	50	35	9	...	2	...	461	10	115	101	92	17	0 17	2 14	...	
District Judges' Appellate Courts	3,488	...	16	184	16	10	11	3	1,019	343	370	142	1,374	841	6 20	17 23	...	
Courts at the Presidency or seat of Government.																		
Chief Court of the Provinces: High Court, N.-W. Provinces. Appeals from appellate decrees,	986	...	157	14	68	11	36	5	141	7	41	22	484	290	14 1	3 12	...	
Judicial Commissioner's Court, Oudh. Appeals from original decrees...	8	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	4	2	...	20 24	...	
Judicial Commissioner's Court, Oudh. Appeals from appellate decrees,	301	...	2	5	5	...	...	...	22	7	9	1	250	213	...	21 24	...	
Total ...	10,049	...	282	420	159	25	77	20	3,880	702	1,422	556	2,506	1,378	2 26	8 9	...	
Grand Total of Civil and Revenue Courts ...	32,778	...	447	1,031	402	66	167	58	11,450	2,356	3,821	1,329	11,651	7,821	...	...	...	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 10 (CIVIL).

Statement showing the Business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1896.

PART II.—MISCELLANEOUS (JUDICIAL) CASES BEFORE APPELLATE COURTS.

Class of Courts.	Total number of miscellaneous cases before appellate Courts.	Transferred to Courts in other provinces.	Appeals summarily rejected.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	*Heard* ex parte.				*Contested.*				Pending.	Of those pending more than three months.	Average duration of miscellaneous cases before appellate Courts.		Objections under section 561, Act XIV of 1882.		Remarks.
					Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		17		18
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																			
APPEALS FROM ORIGINAL DECREES.															*N.-W.P.*	*Oudh.*	*N.-W.P.*	*Oudh.*	
A.—Civil Courts.																			
Chief Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	306	...	6	18	3	...	...	...	110	19	47	47	56	21	67·	73·51	...	...	
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts and Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Provinces.	624	...	18	44	15	2	5	3	247	12	96	34	148	64	72·	152·30	1	1	
Total ...	930	...	24	62	18	2	5	3	357	31	143	81	204	85	72·	110·07	1	1	
Chief Courts of Provinces. — Appeals from original decrees ...	397	...	4	12	12	2	3	...	105	5	50	8	196	149	178·	561·32	1	1	
Chief Courts of Provinces. — Appeals from appellate decrees ...	159	...	2	7	2	...	...	...	17	3	6	...	122	112	...	602·05	...	...	
Total ...	556	...	6	19	14	2	3	...	122	8	56	8	318	261	178·	578·84	1	1	
B.—Revenue Courts.															M. d.	M. d.			
Collectors' Appellate Courts	107	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	56	22	13	5	7	...	1 15	...	...	...	
Commissioners' Appellate Courts	4,634	...	937	111	103	13	46	39	1,404	213	542	347	879	300	2 28	2 1	...	...	
Courts at the Presidency or seat of Government.																			
Board of Revenue, N.-W. Provinces. — Appeals from original decrees ... / Appeals from appellate decrees,	3,002	...	1,570	...	162	42	35	35	...	...	...	...	1,158	465	5 6	...	...	...	
Chief Courts of the province of Oudh. — Appeals from original decrees...	7	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	3	1	...	21 11	...	...	
Chief Courts of the province of Oudh. — Appeals from appellate decrees,	23	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	18	16	...	20 29	...	...	
Chief Courts of the province of Oudh. — Applications for revision under section 622, Act XIV of 1882.	4	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2 7	...	...	
Total ...	7,777	...	2,512	115	266	55	82	74	1,463	235	557	352	2,066	782	3 19	4 15	...	...	
GRAND TOTAL OF CIVIL AND REVENUE COURTS ...	9,263	...	2,542	196	298	59	90	77	1,942	274	756	441	2,588	1,128	...	...	2	2	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 11 (Civil).

Statement showing the Result of Proceedings on Application for the Execution of the Decrees of the Civil and Revenue Courts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1896.

Class of Courts.	Total number of applications for the execution of decrees before the Court.	Applications disposed of—				Pending at the end of the year.	Number of applications pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Amount realized.		Number of applications.												
		By transfer.	Satisfaction obtained in full.	Satisfaction obtained in part.	Wholly infructuous.			With the issue of process.	Without the issue of process.	On which the judgment-debtor was imprisoned.	On which he was arrested, but released without imprisonment.	On which moveable property		On which immoveable property			On which possession was given		On which specific performance was enforced.	On which partition was effected.	On which execution was effected otherwise than in the preceding columns.	Remarks.
												Was sold.	Was attached, but subsequently released.	Was sold.	Was dealt with under section 305, 322 or 326, Act XIV of 1882.	Was attached, but subsequently released under section 275.	Of moveables.	Of immoveables.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.								Rs.	Rs.													
I.—Civil Courts.																						
Unpaid Tribunals ...	1,420	27	439	275	522	157	77	12,785	900	6	7	182	371	33	3	46	5	32	1	2	127	
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals,	95,909	5,077	18,837	16,153	43,027	12,829	5,242	24,97,674	1,98,710	387	956	2,731	4,410	7,514	73	3,853	110	4,531	58	79	2,260	
Small Cause Courts ...	40,132	1,356	6,014	5,832	23,058	3,872	679	2,97,325	24,398	151	653	2,527	4,414	20	...	2	1	...	1	19	1,893	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	13,445	1,099	2,586	2,399	4,689	2,676	1,227	36,04,509	2,61,316	26	76	266	505	1,112	32	473	3	789	1	6	508	
Chief Courts of Districts ...	559	219	100	30	144	66	40	1,99,512	15,243	...	1	10	13	8	...	15	1	15	1	4	20	
Total ...	151,465	7,778	27,976	24,689	71,440	19,600	7,265	56,11,805	5,00,567	570	1,693	5,716	9,713	8,687	108	4,389	120	5,367	62	110	4,808	
II.—Revenue Courts.																						
Unpaid Local Tribunals ...	68	...	18	17	30	3	2	709	32	...	...	18	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Other Subordinate Courts ...	49,464	94	19,414	8,237	17,604	4,115	373	4,60,681	30,348	148	564	7,141	13,742	779	...	603	...	...	...	...	4,942	
District Courts	29,075	179	10,191	4,485	10,271	3,949	1,019	6,22,638	64,558	205	360	4,326	5,955	470	...	521	...	...	...	...	3,931	
Chief Courts of Districts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	78,607	273	29,623	12,739	27,905	8,067	1,394	10,84,028	94,938	353	924	11,485	19,703	1,249	...	1,124	...	...	...	...	8,874	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 12 (CIVIL).

Statement showing the Number and Result of Applications and Proceedings under Chapter XX, Act XIV of 1882, *in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year* 1896.

Class of Courts.	Applications for a declaration of insolvency.								Number of insolvents discharged during the year under section 355.	Number of insolvents' estates in the hands of receivers in which proceedings were finally closed during the year.	*Amount of creditors' claims dealt with during the year.*		*Gross amount of insolvents' assets realized and disbursed.*		Remarks.
	Total number for hearing.	Transferred to another province, withdrawn, &c.	*Granted.*		*Rejected.*			Pending at the close of the year.			Admitted.	Satisfied.	Realized during the year.	Disbursed during the year.	
			A receiver being appointed.	A receiver not being appointed.	Penal proceedings under section 359 not being taken.	Sentence of imprisonment being passed under section 359.	Applicant being sent to the Magistrate to be dealt with.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
											Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	61	19	9	7	16	1	...	9	13	3	19,938	3,237	3,537	3,195	
Chief Courts of Districts	218	35	23	25	93	2	...	40	18	132	1,45,356	1,164	3,833	3,305	
Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	279	54	32	32	109	3	...	49	31	135	1,65,294	4,401	7,370	6,500	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 13 (Civil and Criminal).

Statement showing use of Juries and Assessors in the Civil and Criminal Courts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1896.

Class of Courts in which Jurors or Assessors are employed, distinguishing Criminal from Civil Courts.	Established or average number of Jurors or Assessors in each case, and prescribed qualifications.	Number of cases tried by Jury.	Number of cases tried with Assessors.	Jury Trials.				Assessors' Trials.			Remarks.
				Persons in whose cases the Judge approved of the verdict.	Cases in which the Judge did not approve of the verdict.	*Number of persons of the verdict in respect to whom the Judge disapproved.*		Persons in whose cases the Judge agreed with Assessors.	*Number of cases in which Judge differed from—*		
						Whose cases he referred under section 307, Criminal Procedure Code.	Whose cases he did not refer under section 307, Criminal Procedure Code.		One Assessor.	Both Assessors.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
I.—Civil Courts.											
Chief Courts of Districts acting under Act X of 1870. } Assessors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total, Civil Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
II.—Criminal Courts.											
Magistrates' Courts under Chapter X, Criminal Procedure Code ...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Courts of Sessions, N.-W. P. { Jurors	5	...	...	174	...	6	...	...	...	...	
Courts of Sessions, N.-W. P. { Assessors	2 or more.	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,723	472	690	
Courts of Sessions, Oudh. { Jurors	...	40	...	36	4	4	...	...	...	...	
Courts of Sessions, Oudh. { Assessors	...	...	577	...	...	...	...	401	60	116	
High Court's Original Criminal Jurisdiction	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total, Criminal Courts ...	...	40	577	227	4	10	...	3,124	532	806	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial (Registration), North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

1.—*Statement of Deeds registered in each Registration District of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1896-97.

Number.	Districts.	Number of registration offices.	Registrations affecting immovable property—Book I. Compulsory.						
			Instruments of gift [section 17 clause (*a*)].	Instruments of sale or exchange of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Instruments of sale or exchange of value less than Rs. 100 (sections 54 and 118 of the Transfer of Property Act).	Instruments of mortgage of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Other instruments registered under section 17, clauses (*b*) and (*c*) of Act III of 1877, or section 5 of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882.	Instruments of perpetual leases [section 17, clause (*d*)].	All instruments of lease (other than of perpetual lease) which have been compulsorily registered under section 17, clause (*d*).
			3	4 (*a*)	4 (*b*)	5	6	7	8
	N.-W. Provinces.								
1	Dehra Dún	4	8	179	31	160	34	38	55
2	Saháranpur	9	214	3,091	1,271	5,160	427	51	1,480
3	Meerut	12	202	2,346	622	4,826	306	20	1,948
4	Aligarh	9	104	1,013	499	2,026	259	59	1,784
5	Agra	14	115	1,919	910	4,756	745	108	1,482
6	Farukhabad	7	114	756	812	911	529	29	495
7	Mainpuri	12	146	1,078	861	1,452	1,069	38	740
8	Bareilly	9	108	1,108	966	838	894	10	942
9	Moradabad	13	114	2,345	1,751	3,194	479	37	1,773
10	Sháhjahánpur	10	132	1,301	1,584	2,176	367	37	1,075
11	Cawnpore	14	164	1,386	717	1,444	351	18	292
12	Bánda	14	117	668	309	794	93	11	95
13	Allahabad	10	167	864	567	1,541	194	36	78
14	Jhánsi	12	54	761	491	719	87	12	22
15	Benares	4	131	948	1,062	2,176	151	289	238
16	Mirzapur	7	110	1,018	938	2,540	146	24	394
17	Jaunpur	6	122	1,034	795	2,239	129	139	132
18	Gházipur	8	94	1,286	705	3,339	94	332	136
19	Gorakhpur	12	334	3,396	1,404	4,820	681	46	776
20	Azamgarh	6	201	957	672	2,097	114	17	184
21	Naini Tal	4	6	178	47	140	16	3	34
22	Almora	4	50	386	35	220	18	53	4
23	Garhwál	4	43	195	37	52	11	83	1
	Provincial Total, N.-W. P. ...	204	2,850	28,213	17,086	47,620	7,194	1,490	14,160
	Oudh.								
24	Lucknow	6	121	897	1,089	1,428	144	3	143
25	Hardoi	20	144	1,248	1,104	3,009	178	22	104
26	Sitapur	14	108	541	439	1,471	360	55	222
27	Gonda	13	105	642	417	1,298	319	42	1,271
28	Fyzabad	15	196	1,116	808	3,003	277	83	138
29	Rae Bareli	19	189	1,108	605	3,528	130	169	82
	Provincial Total, Oudh ...	87	863	5,552	4,462	13,737	1,408	374	1,960
	Total, United Provinces...	291	3,713	33,765	21,548	61,357	8,602	1,864	16,120

II.—STATISTICS OF

B.—JUDICIAL (REGISTRATION), NORTH-

1.—*Statement of Deeds registered in each Registration District of the*

Number.	Districts.	REGISTRATIONS AFFECTING IMMOVABLE				
		Compulsory—(concluded).				
		Total of compulsory registrations.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.	Instruments of sale or exchange of value less than Rs. 100.	Instruments of mortgage of value less than Rs. 100.	Other instruments registered under section 18, clauses (*a*) and (*b*).
	1	9	10	11	12	13
	N.-W. PROVINCES.		Rs. a. p.			
1	Dehra Dún	505	1,625 0 0	...	7	4
2	Saháranpur	11,694	23,807 1 0	...	2,870	566
3	Meerut	10,270	21,824 15 0	...	1,652	201
4	Aligarh	5,744	11,211 0 0	...	775	158
5	Agra	10,035	20,512 15 0	...	3,204	617
6	Farukhabad	3,646	6,508 15 0	...	1,043	306
7	Mainpuri	5,384	10,665 4 0	...	944	567
8	Bareilly	4,866	9,725 6 0	...	541	943
9	Moradabad	9,693	18,505 13 0	...	2,494	819
10	Sháhjahánpur	6,672	10,982 7 0	...	3,291	422
11	Cawnpore	4,372	10,569 8 0	...	433	70
12	Bánda	2,087	4,197 7 0	...	312	40
13	Allahabad	3,447	8,508 14 0	...	678	31
14	Jhánsi	2,146	4,157 2 0	...	437	18
15	Benares	4,995	10,723 3 0	...	1,894	24
16	Mirzapur	5,170	11,074 0 0	...	2,204	49
17	Jaunpur	4,590	9,721 11 0	...	1,454	19
18	Gházipur	5,986	14,092 1 0	...	993	9
19	Gorakhpur	11,457	28,375 12 0	...	2,604	817
20	Azamgarh	4,242	8,870 13 0	...	2,809	134
21	Naini Tal	424	1,115 15 0	...	28	...
22	Almora	766	1,528 12 0	...	21	17
23	Garhwál	422	982 6 0	...	2	6
	Provincial Total, N.-W. Provinces ...	118,613	2,49,286 4 0	...	30,630	5,837
	OUDH.					
24	Lucknow	3,825	7,963 7 0	...	1,198	55
25	Hardoi	5,809	11,921 6 0	...	2,264	130
26	Sitapur	3,196	8,003 15 0	...	1,091	94
27	Gonda	4,094	7,600 1 0	...	577	241
28	Fyzabad	5,621	12,120 11 0	...	2,300	122
29	Rae Bareli	5,811	12,861 14 0	...	2,187	54
	Provincial Total, Oudh ...	28,356	60,461 6 0	...	9,617	696
	TOTAL, UNITED PROVINCES ...	146,969	3,09,747 10 0	...	40,307	6,533

PROTECTION.

Western Provinces and Oudh.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1896-97—(continued).

PROPERTY, BOOK I—*(concluded)*.						
Optional.						
Instruments of lease for one year or less [section 18, clause *(e)*] and instruments of lease exempted under the proviso in section 17.	Awards [section 17, clause *(i)*].	Miscellaneous registrations other than certified copies of decrees and orders of Court.	Certified copies of decrees and orders of Court.	Total of optional registrations relating to immovable property.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.	Total value of immovable property transferred.
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	...	1	2	15	30 8 0	9,95,423 5 0
517	11	...	...	3,964	2,736 9 0	49,52,194 11 8
854	29	9	1	2,746	2,001 15 0	62,92,024 4 4
183	13	...	...	1,129	827 2 0	34,81,708 14 9
278	13	2	5	4,119	2,988 14 0	50,84,704 4 6
28	14	...	1	1,392	1,050 14 0	18,60,916 11 8
92	20	275	2	1,900	1,767 1 0	26,40,290 6 6
88	21	13	...	1,606	1,129 1 0	35,94,067 8 1
537	68	299	1	4,218	3,285 0 0	50,80,944 13 4
385	40	168	...	4,306	2,924 5 0	28,58,760 15 2
23	8	9	64	607	822 1 0	35,81,042 4 8
10	1	...	4	367	289 9 0	7,29,815 4 0
7	3	...	9	728	680 15 0	23,67,754 13 11
1	5	2	2	465	340 12 0	9,17,273 4 5
63	10	...	...	1,991	1,597 8 0	24,45,925 11 10
248	10	15	...	2,526	2,171 4 0	25,06,224 6 8
14	...	...	...	1,487	1,227 1 0	20,87,628 2 7
13	3	...	...	1,018	959 6 0	25,56,009 12 10
12	12	...	...	3,445	3,295 7 0	59,82,111 2 9
2	1	...	...	2,946	2,356 0 0	18,60,325 15 9
4	2	...	...	34	46 0 0	4,79,622 0 10
2	...	...	...	40	29 6 0	3,07,875 2 4
...	...	...	...	8	6 4 0	1,71,015 14 4
3,362	284	793	91	41,057	32,562 14 0	6,28,33,659 15 11
33	...	...	...	1,286	995 7 0	33,44,570 6
29	9	50	14	2,496	1,789 13 0	27,38,464 9
16	1	71	...	1,273	877 1 0	43,56,415 10 8
58	...	...	1	877	603 8 0	26,51,506 9 10
36	...	...	...	2,458	1,547 14 0	38,84,929 5 3
8	1	34	2	2,286	1,708 12 0	36,66,869 11 7
180	11	155	17	10,676	7,522 7 0	2,06,42,756 4 7
3,542	295	948	108	51,733	40,085 5 0	8,34,76,416 4 6

II.—STATISTICS OF

B.—JUDICIAL (REGISTRATION), NORTH-

1.—*Statement of Deeds registered in each Registration District of the*

Number.	Districts.	REGISTRATIONS AFFECTING MOVABLE PROPERTY, BOOK IV.						Number of sealed covers deposited, Book V.	Number of Wills registered, Book III.
		Compulsory. Instruments of gift of movable property (section 123, clause 2 of the Transfer of Property Act).	Instruments of sale, &c., of movable property [clause (*d*), section 18].	Obligations for the payment of money [section 18, clause (*f*)].	All other documents registered under section 18, clause (*f*).	Total of registrations in Book IV.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.		
	1	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	N.-W. PROVINCES.						Rs. a. p.		
1	Dehra Dún	2	17	27	124	170	417 3 0	...	8
2	Saháranpur	1	681	1,628	623	2,933	3,046 15 0	1	86
3	Meerut	1	315	625	533	1,474	2,164 4 0	1	94
4	Aligarh	1	383	550	418	1,352	1,918 1 0	2	40
5	Agra	4	535	1,471	716	2,726	2,902 7 0	1	70
6	Farukhabad	1	157	131	335	624	855 6 0	1	18
7	Mainpuri	...	251	388	543	1,182	1,589 4 0	...	39
8	Bareilly	2	529	3,919	15,063	19,513	10,355 2 0	2	15
9	Moradabad	2	720	2,190	590	3,502	2,923 7 0	1	45
10	Sháhjahánpur	1	659	492	525	1,677	1,488 0 0	...	6
11	Cawnpore	3	68	115	475	661	1,594 12 0	...	63
12	Bánda	...	13	75	190	278	525 13 0	...	3
13	Allahabad	1	24	72	180	277	671 1 0	3	53
14	Jhánsi	1	27	50	202	280	620 8 0	...	4
15	Benares	9	42	156	386	593	1,340 6 0	4	283
16	Mirzapur	5	62	250	225	542	816 6 0	1	53
17	Jaunpur	1	25	98	161	285	483 1 0	...	5
18	Gházipur	...	28	123	183	334	581 6 0	...	9
19	Gorakhpur	3	66	267	609	945	1,642 3 0	...	39
20	Azamgarh	...	29	64	224	317	466 9 0	...	1
21	Naini Tal	...	6	32	43	81	146 2 0	...	10
22	Almora	1	2	1	30	34	67 11 0	2	45
23	Garhwál	1	2	4	23	30	59 15 0	...	1
	Provincial Total, N.-W. P. ...	40	4,641	12,728	22,401	39,810	36,675 14 0	19	990
	OUDH.								
24	Lucknow	9	65	294	700	1,068	2,099 1 0	2	82
25	Hardoi	4	226	933	464	1,627	1,757 6 0	1	44
26	Sitapur	5	213	685	721	1,624	1,883 11 0	1	59
27	Gonda	...	56	353	712	1,121	1,689 11 0	...	38
28	Fyzabad	...	49	1,252	822	2,123	2,318 10 0	...	65
29	Rae Bareli	2	56	904	553	1,515	2,059 15 0	...	86
	Provincial Total, Oudh ...	20	665	4,421	3,972	9,078	11,808 6 0	4	374
	TOTAL, UNITED PROVINCES ...	60	5,306	17,149	26,373	48,888	48,484 4 0	23	1,364

PROTECTION.

WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1896-97—(concluded).

Number of written authorities to adopt other than those conferred by Wills, Book III.	Number of registrations under section 24.	Number of registrations under section 34.	Number of refusals to register.	Number of powers-of-attorney attested.	Number of searches or applications for copies.	Total ordinary fees, including the entries in columns 10, 19, and 26, and the total fees paid for registration under columns 28 and 29.	Total extraordinary fees and fines.	Total expenditure.	Remarks.
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
						Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
...	1	...	4	33	92	2,092 8 0	271 4 6	1,586 7 9	
3	2	...	75	135	2,848	29,828 1 0	3,934 3 0	11,364 1 6	
...	...	...	40	195	3,028	26,227 14 0	4,082 9 0	11,956 2 11	
...	...	...	25	90	2,174	14,060 5 0	3,166 6 6	8,004 2 7	
3	4	...	27	137	2,124	26,592 1 0	3,804 12 0	12,556 3 3	
...	8	2	26	41	1,197	8,462 13 0	1,754 2 7	5,362 8 7	
...	...	...	33	111	2,020	14,121 10 0	3,181 9 0	9,069 8 11	
2	...	...	64	81	1,706	21,252 3 0	2,486 2 0	9,440 5 4	
...	...	...	65	120	3,439	24,836 5 0	5,014 4 6	11,652 8 5	
...	1	...	40	58	1,535	15,409 2 0	2,123 12 6	8,880 10 11	
...	9	1	19	100	1,087	13,147 12 0	2,452 7 0	8,927 10 1	
...	1	...	17	24	301	5,020 2 0	605 12 0	4,031 2 1	
1	3	...	23	86	869	10,004 15 0	1,885 13 0	6,999 13 3	
...	...	...	6	25	379	5,127 8 0	521 13 3	3,003 5 6	
3	1	...	59	204	857	14,460 9 0	2,641 4 0	7,554 4 7	
2	2	...	48	50	665	14,209 10 0	1,306 1 0	5,229 3 11	
1	1	...	30	36	564	11,450 5 0	1,168 10 0	5,151 14 9	
...	5	...	20	64	840	15,659 7 0	1,421 0 0	7,215 15 6	
1	9	...	163	125	1,850	33,435 10 0	3,211 8 0	12,909 2 6	
...	...	...	9	54	1,107	11,695 11 0	1,434 5 6	5,372 15 2	
...	...	...	...	34	41	1,331 13 0	147 8 0	1,029 2 4	
1	...	...	...	7	116	1,734 12 0	120 4 0	1,242 14 7	
...	1	...	...	1	32	1,051 5 0	79 14 0	533 4 9	
17	48	3	793	1,811	28,872	3,21,212 5 0	46,815 5 4	1,58,373 9 2	
...	...	...	6	168	1,013	11,275 6 0	2,729 5 9	8,211 15 7	
...	4	...	23	110	1,166	15,577 14 0	1,876 6 0	9,534 7 5	
1	3	...	21	173	940	10,908 13 0	2,173 3 0	7,184 15 3	
...	1	...	14	146	571	9,984 8 0	1,918 13 0	7,057 10 8	
...	...	...	9	131	1,073	16,139 14 0	2,279 3 0	9,950 9 9	
1	8	...	21	74	916	16,835 3 0	1,872 6 0	10,527 4 10	
2	16	...	94	802	5,679	80,721 10 0	12,849 4 9	52,466 15 6	
19	64	3	887	2,613	34,551	4,01,933 15 0	59,664 10 1	2,10,840 8 8	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial (Registration), North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

I.—*Statement of Deeds registered in each Registration District of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the years* 1895-96 *and* 1896-97.

Number.	Districts.	Affecting immovable property.					
		Deeds of gift.				*Deeds of sale or exchange (Rs. 100 and upwards).*			
		Number of deeds.		Aggregate value.		Number of deeds.		Aggregate value.	
	1	2		3		4		5	
		1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.
	North-Western Provinces.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Dehra Dún	8	8	29,700 0 0	2,120 0 0				
2	Saháranpur	221	214	1,66,973 15 0	1,56,332 0 0	149	179	6,98,179 8 3	5,63,279 8 6
3	Meerut	250	202	7,64,333 2 11	1,84,378 15 8	2,935	3,091	16,85,794 15 2	16,91,534 14 6
4	Aligarh	100	104	1,58,783 4 0	73,299 8 0	2,361	2,346	19,04,966 6 6	16,31,880 10 3
5	Agra	114	115	69,491 0 0	89,197 5 0	849	1,013	8,87,483 10 0	11,96,764 9 8
6	Farukhabad	111	114	4,23,789 0 0	52,117 0 0	1,531	1,919	11,80,227 4 4	14,86,042 9 2
7	Mainpuri	122	146	1,16,243 6 0	2,24,941 3 0	735	756	7,84,300 7 8	8,03,948 6 10
8	Bareilly	103	108	1,15,042 4 3	89,430 0 0	940	1,078	9,02,605 11 8	8,15,093 13 1
9	Moradabad	106	114	87,997 0 0	66,243 0 0	900	1,108	10,53,176 5 11	11,17,598 3 8
10	Sháhjahánpur	106	132	53,340 0 0	97,744 8 0	2,071	2,345	16,33,731 1 9	16,56,772 14 4
11	Cawnpore	171	164	1,81,109 7 2	1,33,500 0 0	1,004	1,301	6,59,240 6 4	8,60,487 1 5
12	Bánda	107	117	57,190 0 0	52,891 2 11	1,372	1,386	14,84,480 4 11	15,36,986 2 6
13	Allahabad	172	167	2,61,750 9 0	1,51,830 6 2	623	668	3,00,035 11 10	2,77,000 1 4
14	Jhánsi	56	54	27,551 3 6	29,842 9 4	879	864	7,74,597 8 10	6,96,374 8 5
15	Benares	139	131	1,03,289 12 6	1,08,869 0 0	671	761	3,36,548 10 10	3,76,295 11 3
16	Mirzapur	100	110	92,310 15 9	99,896 15 0	1,080	948	9,92,327 13 6	8,13,036 8 9
17	Jaunpur	126	122	2,04,747 1 0	1,68,650 13 0	950	1,018	5,33,412 12 8	6,65,147 5 11
18	Gházipur	90	94	84,082 14 0	67,931 0 3	934	1,034	4,53,464 1 6	6,10,662 5 10
19	Gorakhpur	298	334	2,15,145 12 0	2,25,407 13 0	1,145	1,286	7,18,037 13 6	7,08,848 2 1
20	Azamgarh	188	201	1,30,922 15 0	1,82,708 2 0	2,590	3,396	21,01,055 14 5	24,19,619 0 0
21	Naini Tal	21	6	5,940 0 0	1,071 0 0	771	957	11,14,457 6 0	5,53,027 13 7
22	Almora	47	50	19,064 0 0	12,567 0 0	153	178	1,51,045 0 0	2,29,512 10 0
23	Garhwál	21	43	7,430 0 0	10,046 0 0	395	386	1,65,350 5 0	1,59,154 13 0
						177	195	1,24,640 3 0	88,423 8 0
	Provincial Total, N.-W. Provinces ...	2,777	2,850	33,76,227 10 1	22,81,015 5 4	25,215	28,213	2,06,39,159 7 7	2,09,57,491 6 1
	Oudh.								
24	Lucknow	138	121	70,685 8 0	75,746 0 0	944	897	9,08,983 5 2	6,85,451 7 10
25	Hardoi	165	144	1,70,627 0 0	1,13,749 0 0	1,193	1,248	8,06,687 9 0	7,74,385 5 2
26	Sitapur	61	108	18,917 7 6	61,300 1 0	452	541	5,51,513 3 1	6,53,822 4 3
27	Gonda	77	105	66,446 0 0	59 651 8 9	583	642	4,94,304 10 2	5,14,822 0 2
28	Fyzabad	182	196	1,47,226 4 0	2,15,517 14 3	976	1,116	5,78,266 14 0	6,69,317 6 5
29	Rae Bareli	212	189	1,76,342 2 0	7,50,217 1 3	831	1,108	6,55,946 15 7	6,93,403 7 7
	Provincial Total, Oudh ...	835	863	6,50 244 5 6	12,76,181 9 3	4,979	5,552	39,95,702 9 0	39,91,201 15 5
	Total, United Provinces ...	3,612	3,713	40,26,471 15 7	35,57,196 14 7	30,194	33,765	2,46,34,862 0 7	2,49,48,693 5 6

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial (Registration), North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

I.—*Statement of Deeds registered in each Registration District of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the years* 1895-96 *and* 1896-97—(concluded).

Number.	Districts.	Affecting immovable property—*(concluded).*			
		Deeds of sale or exchange (less than Rs. 100).			
		Number of deeds.		Aggregate value.	
		1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.
	1	6		7	
	North-Western Provinces.				
1	Dehra Dún	35	31	Rs. 1,153 13 8	Rs. 1,955 11 6
2	Saháranpur	1,055	1,271	67,084 3 8	95,371 4 1
3	Meerut	553	622	33,914 0 10	39,728 6 10
4	Aligarh	428	499	27,896 12 8	29,806 13 0
5	Agra	763	910	51,036 5 0	62,108 8 3
6	Farukhabad	813	812	41,842 13 0	40,748 14 10
7	Mainpuri	735	861	40,435 8 6	48,147 0 0
8	Bareilly	709	966	44,944 14 7	54,249 6 0
9	Moradabad	1,344	1,751	73,815 1 3	1,13,822 5 9
10	Sháhjahánpur	1,132	1,584	63,266 13 4	86,022 3 0
11	Cawnpore	614	717	34,636 11 0	40,724 6 11
12	Bánda	270	309	15,904 9 0	18,032 11 0
13	Allahabad	606	567	1,03,940 6 6	30,475 14 4
14	Jhánsi	400	491	26,355 10 3	31,306 5 5
15	Benares	1,073	1,062	59,668 15 6	60,584 3 7
16	Mirzapur	875	938	52,628 6 7	54,453 7 6
17	Jaunpur	842	795	53,553 11 10	51,866 4 8
18	Gházipur	664	705	44,418 7 2	47,507 10 9
19	Gorakhpur	909	1,404	55,360 13 4	91,567 3 7
20	Azamgarh	530	672	29,751 15 6	41,807 8 4
21	Naini Tal	52	47	2,677 0 0	2,300 0 0
22	Almora	28	35	1,997 0 0	2,287 0 0
23	Garhwál	24	37	1,669 0 0	2,205 15 0
	Provincial Total, N.-W. Provinces	14,454	17,086	9,27,953 1 2	10,47,029 4 4
	Oudh.				
24	Lucknow	761	1,089	42,277 3 7	49,970 11 3
25	Hardoi	835	1,104	39,353 0 3	50,958 11 5
26	Sitapur	303	439	13,019 8 9	18,472 2 3
27	Gonda	341	417	29,652 3 7	37,626 15 8
28	Fyzabad	698	808	32,265 12 4	37,503 1 11
29	Rae Bareli	472	605	24,621 1 3	31,038 14 3
	Provincial Total, Oudh	3,410	4,462	1,81,188 13 9	2,25,570 8 9
	Total, United Provinces	17,864	21,548	11,09,141 14 11	12,72,599 13 1

Number.	Remarks.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

Statement showing the distribution of the Prisoners of all classes confined in the Jails and Lock-ups of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1896.

1	2	3	4			5			6			7			8			9			10		
Serial number.	Station and place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.			Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole jail.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Bareilly Central Prison ...	Convicts ...	2,391	...	2,391	1,426	...	1,426	3,817	...	3,817	1,336	...	1,336	2,481	...	2,481	2,336·25	...	2,336·25	2,339·25	...	2,339·25
		Under-trial	3	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	3	3·00	...	3·00			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
2	Agra ditto ...	Convicts ...	2,289	71	2,360	957	80	1,037	3,246	151	3,397	1,178	70	1,248	2,068	81	2,149	2,192·00	70·00	2,262·00	2,200·75	72·08	2,272·83
		Under-trial	7	3	10	9	57	66	16	60	76	9	46	55	7	14	21	8·75	2·00	10·75			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	0·08	0·08			
3	Fatehgarh ditto ...	Convicts ...	2,030	49	2,079	1,045	47	1,092	3,075	96	3,171	934	58	992	2,141	38	2,179	2,115·25	44·25	2,159·50	2,116·25	46·00	2,162·25
		Under-trial	1	2	3	...	27	27	1	29	30	...	26	26	1	3	4	1·00	1·75	2·75			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
4	Allahabad ditto ...	Convicts ...	1,945	159	2,104	1,670	118	1,788	3,615	277	3,892	1,289	146	1,435	2,326	131	2,457	2,146·00	132·50	2,278·50	2,153·47	133·50	2,286·97
		Under-trial	8	2	10	4	...	4	12	2	14	4	1	5	8	1	9	7·25	1·00	8·25			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	0·22	...	0·22			
5	Benares ditto ...	Convicts ...	1,969	215	2,184	1,345	235	1,580	3,314	450	3,764	868	250	1,118	2,446	200	2,646	2,139·50	178·25	2,317·75	2,145·75	181·25	2,327·00
		Under-trial	6	4	10	2	95	97	8	99	107	1	92	93	7	7	14	6·25	3·00	9·25			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
6	Lucknow ditto ...	Convicts ...	1,568	110	1,678	853	183	1,036	2,421	293	2,714	876	207	1,083	1,545	86	1,631	1,561·25	110·50	1,671·75	1,575·75	113·25	1,689·00
		Under-trial	...	6	6	35	95	130	35	101	136	8	99	107	27	2	29	14·50	2·75	17·25			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
7	Dehra Dún District Jail...	Convicts ...	70	1	71	210	6	216	280	7	287	213	7	220	67	...	67	72·25	1·50	73·75	81·07	1·75	82·82
		Under-trial	2	...	2	161	5	166	163	5	168	152	3	155	11	2	13	8·00	0·25	8·25			
		Civil ...	1	...	1	14	...	14	15	...	15	14	...	14	1	...	1	0·82	...	0·82			
8	Saháranpur ditto ...	Convicts ...	348	...	348	1,096	17	1,113	1,444	17	1,461	1,191	13	1,204	253	4	257	281·75	1·25	283·00	312·41	1·75	314·16
		Under-trial	26	...	26	851	17	868	877	17	894	835	16	851	42	1	43	26·50	0·50	27·00			
		Civil ...	3	...	3	52	...	52	55	...	55	52	...	52	3	...	3	4·16	...	4·16			

9	Muzaffarnagar Jail.	District	Convicts ...	140	6	146	594	19	613	734	25	759	544	19	563	190	6	196	144·50	6·50	151·00	181·21	7·00	188·21
			Under-trial	21	2	23	735	21	756	756	23	779	714	22	736	42	1	43	34·75	0·50	35·25			
			Civil ...	4	...	4	27	...	27	31	...	31	31	...	31	...	...	...	1·96	...	1·96			
10	Meerut	ditto ...	Convicts ...	538	9	547	1,278	20	1,298	1,816	29	1,845	1,235	23	1,258	581	6	587	567·00	6·00	573·00	640·49	7·25	647·74
			Under-trial	65	...	65	1,140	18	1,158	1,205	18	1,223	1,132	17	1,149	73	1	74	65·75	1·25	67·00			
			Civil ...	6	...	6	54	...	54	60	...	60	54	...	54	6	...	6	7·74	...	7·74			
11	Bulandshahr	ditto ...	Convicts ...	215	2	217	838	20	858	1,053	22	1,075	848	18	866	205	4	209	221·75	3·00	224·75	270·35	4·00	274·35
			Under-trial	29	...	29	888	16	904	917	16	933	890	15	905	27	1	28	45·25	1·00	46·25			
			Civil ...	8	...	8	53	...	53	61	...	61	59	...	59	2	...	2	3·35	...	3·35			
12	Aligarh	ditto ...	Convicts ...	357	5	362	1,088	16	1,104	1,445	21	1,466	1,094	18	1,112	351	3	354	350·75	4·25	355·00	400·55	4·75	405·30
			Under-trial	54	...	54	773	12	785	827	12	839	795	11	806	32	1	33	43·50	0·50	44·00			
			Civil ...	13	...	13	52	...	52	65	...	65	60	...	60	5	...	5	6·30	...	6·30			
13	Muttra	ditto ...	Convicts ...	226	8	234	766	28	794	992	36	1,028	769	25	794	223	11	234	220·50	10·00	230·50	258·83	11·25	270·08
			Under-trial	30	...	30	691	18	709	721	18	739	685	16	701	36	2	38	32·25	1·25	33·50			
			Civil ...	5	...	5	46	...	46	51	...	51	49	...	49	2	...	2	6·08	...	6·08			
14	Agra	ditto ...	Convicts ...	521	...	521	1,320	1	1,321	1,841	1	1,842	1,241	1	1,242	600	...	600	606·00	0·10	606·10	679·81	0·10	679·91
			Under-trial	48	...	48	1,181	...	1,181	1,229	...	1,229	1,067	...	1,067	162	...	162	65·75	...	65·75			
			Civil ...	14	...	14	65	...	65	79	...	79	76	...	76	3	...	3	8·06	...	8·06			
15	Fatehgarh	ditto ...	Convicts ...	352	...	352	1,089	...	1,089	1,441	...	1,441	988	...	988	453	...	453	355·00	...	355·00	394·50	...	394·50
			Under-trial	40	...	40	680	...	680	720	...	720	649	...	649	71	...	71	36·75	...	36·75			
			Civil ...	3	...	3	36	...	36	39	...	39	35	...	35	4	...	4	2·75	...	2·75			
16	Mainpuri	ditto ...	Convicts ...	295	6	301	663	24	687	958	30	988	643	25	668	315	5	320	317·50	5·00	322·50	359·00	5·75	364·75
			Under-trial	40	1	41	786	21	807	826	22	848	790	18	808	36	4	40	39·50	0·75	40·25			
			Civil ...	1	...	1	18	...	18	19	...	19	18	...	18	1	...	1	2·00	...	2·00			
17	Etáwah	ditto ...	Convicts ...	234	11	245	737	25	762	971	36	1,007	709	32	741	262	4	266	210·75	8·25	219·00	242·96	10·00	252·96
			Under-trial	30	1	31	711	27	738	741	28	769	701	27	728	40	1	41	30·75	1·75	32·50			
			Civil ...	...	...	...	13	...	13	13	...	13	10	...	10	3	...	3	1·46	...	1·46			
18	Etah	ditto ...	Convicts ...	280	8	288	973	26	999	1,253	34	1,287	911	17	928	342	17	359	318·25	6·75	325·00	362·42	7·75	370·17
			Under-trial	11	...	11	769	19	788	780	19	799	748	19	767	32	...	32	43·00	1·00	44·00			
			Civil ...	1	...	1	17	...	17	18	...	18	18	...	18	...	...	...	1·17	...	1·17			
19	Bareilly	ditto ...	Convicts ...	793	72	865	2,372	113	2,485	3,165	185	3,350	2,388	118	2,506	777	67	844	857·25	62·00	919·25	925·99	64·75	990·74
			Under-trial	43	...	43	1,744	51	1,795	1,787	51	1,838	1,679	46	1,725	108	5	113	65·75	2·75	68·50			
			Civil ...	5	...	5	39	...	39	44	...	44	39	...	39	5	...	5	2·99	...	2·99			

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

Statement showing the distribution of the Prisoners of all classes confined in the Jails and Lock-ups of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1896—(contd.).

1	2	3	4			5			6			7			8			9			10		
Serial number.	Station and place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.			Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole jail.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
20	Bijnor District Jail ...	Convicts ...	211	10	221	650	24	674	861	34	895	615	27	642	246	7	253	232·50	7·00	239·50	266 81	7·50	274·31
		Under-trial	36	...	36	599	22	621	635	22	657	606	21	627	29	1	30	30·00	0·50	30·50			
		Civil ...	3	...	3	43	...	43	46	...	46	42	...	42	4	...	4	4·31	...	4·31			
21	Budaun ditto ...	Convicts ...	279	15	294	1,087	30	1,117	1,366	45	1,411	1,053	25	1,078	313	20	333	319·25	11·25	330·50	387·87	12·50	400·37
		Under-trial	19	1	20	1,001	30	1,031	1,020	31	1,051	953	30	983	67	1	68	65·00	1·25	66 25			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	51	...	51	51	...	51	47	...	47	4	...	4	3 62	...	3·62			
22	Moradabad ditto ...	Convicts ...	320	16	336	1,558	46	1,604	1,878	62	1,940	1,539	49	1,588	339	13	352	306 00	14·75	320·75	396·87	16·25	413·12
		Under-trial	56	1	57	1,709	42	1,751	1,765	43	1,808	1,677	39	1,716	88	4	92	84 00	1·50	85·50			
		Civil ...	13	...	13	50	...	50	63	...	63	59	...	59	4	...	4	6·87	...	6·87			
23	Sháhjahánpur ditto ...	Convicts ...	343	16	359	1,333	78	1,411	1,676	94	1,770	1,314	73	1,387	362	21	383	336·50	17·00	353·50	400·69	18·75	419·44
		Under-trial	61	2	63	1,317	53	1,370	1,378	55	1,433	1,299	55	1,354	79	...	79	63 00	1·75	64·75			
		Civil ...	1	...	1	21	...	21	22	...	22	19	...	19	3	...	3	1·19	...	1·19			
24	Cawnpore ditto ...	Convicts ...	289	23	312	1,302	106	1,408	1,591	129	1,720	1,256	112	1,368	335	17	352	311·25	22·00	333·25	358·23	24·75	382 98
		Under-trial	57	7	64	1,313	77	1,390	1,370	84	1,454	1,288	78	1,366	82	6	88	43·25	2·75	46·00			
		Civil ...	5	...	5	40	...	40	45	...	45	43	...	43	2	...	2	3·73	...	3 73			
25	Fatehpur ditto ...	Convicts ...	292	17	309	949	77	1,026	1,241	94	1,335	852	84	936	389	10	399	333·50	17·00	350·50	393 92	18·00	411 92
		Under-trial	46	3	49	974	44	1,018	1,020	47	1,067	915	39	954	105	8	113	60·00	1·00	61·00			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	9	...	9	9	...	9	8	...	8	1	...	1	0·42	...	0·42			
26	Bánda ditto ...	Convicts ...	206	18	224	1,236	241	1,477	1,442	259	1,701	1,204	239	1,443	238	20	258	202·50	21·25	223·75	267·68	24·50	292·18
		Under-trial	41	3	44	1,067	78	1,145	1,108	81	1,189	1,011	76	1,087	97	5	102	64·75	3·25	68·00			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	3	...	3	3	...	3	3	...	3	...	...	...	0·43	...	0·43			
27	Karwi Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	36	1	37	413	39	452	449	40	489	407	35	442	42	5	47	39·50	2·50	42·00	56·12	3·00	59·12
		Under-trial	15	1	16	396	15	411	411	16	427	368	14	382	43	2	45	16·50	0·50	17·00			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	0·12	...	0·12			

28	Hamírpur District Jail ...	Convicts ...	159	15	174	505	96	601	664	111	775	486	97	583	178	14	192	162·75	18·00	180·75	194·34	20·50	214·84
		Under-trial	12	...	12	489	67	556	501	67	568	436	62	498	65	5	70	30·50	2·50	33·00			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	23	...	23	23	...	23	23	...	23	...	...	...	1·09	...	1·09			
29	Allahabad ditto ...	Convicts ...	635	66	701	1,911	215	2,126	2,546	281	2,827	1,988	244	2,232	558	37	595	585·75	51·00	636·75	644·92	54·25	699·17
		Under-trial	123	8	131	1,441	97	1,538	1,564	105	1,669	1,510	101	1,611	54	4	58	55·75	3·25	59·00			
		Civil ...	5	...	5	38	...	38	43	...	43	43	...	43	...	...	...	3·42	...	3·42			
30	Jhánsi ditto ...	Convicts ...	178	12	190	730	171	901	908	183	1,091	729	168	897	179	15	194	197·00	20·00	217·00	221·32	22·00	243·32
		Under-trial	20	5	25	767	91	858	787	96	883	760	88	848	27	8	35	23·50	2·00	25·50			
		Civil ...	1	...	1	10	...	10	11	...	11	10	...	10	1	...	1	0·82	...	0·82			
31	Orai ditto ...	Convicts ...	191	17	208	603	130	733	794	147	941	595	131	726	199	16	215	141·75	17·50	159·25	160·37	18·75	179·12
		Under-trial	19	1	20	533	59	592	552	60	612	516	59	575	36	1	37	17·75	1·25	19·00			
		Civil ...	1	...	1	9	...	9	10	...	10	10	...	10	...	...	...	0·87	...	0·87			
32	Lalitpur Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	113	20	133	286	106	392	399	126	525	315	106	421	84	20	104	85·75	15·50	101·25	101·30	16·50	117·80
		Under-trial	9	...	9	518	61	579	527	61	588	505	60	565	22	1	23	15·50	1·00	16·50			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	3	...	3	3	...	3	3	...	3	...	...	...	0·05	...	0·05			
33	Benares District Jail ...	Convicts ...	432	...	432	1,181	...	1,181	1,613	...	1,613	1,138	...	1,138	475	...	475	450·50	...	450·50	506·31	...	506·31
		Under-trial	37	...	37	1,569	...	1,569	1,606	...	1,606	1,471	...	1,471	135	...	135	51·50	...	51·50			
		Civil ...	8	...	8	47	...	47	55	...	55	49	...	49	6	...	6	4·31	...	4·31			
34	Mirzapur ditto ...	Convicts ...	306	15	321	962	140	1,102	1,268	155	1,423	1,025	126	1,151	243	29	272	252·50	27·00	279·50	257·31	27·02	284·33
		Under-trial	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		Civil * ...	5	...	5	88	1	89	93	1	94	85	1	86	8	...	8	5·31	0·02	5·33			
35	Jaunpur ditto ...	Convicts ...	261	17	278	860	86	946	1,121	103	1,224	778	82	860	343	21	364	296·25	22·50	318·75	320·78	23·25	344·03
		Under-trial	11	1	12	568	30	598	579	31	610	534	28	562	45	3	48	21·00	0·75	21·75			
		Civil ...	6	...	6	46	...	46	52	...	52	49	...	49	3	...	3	3·53	...	3·53			
36	Gházipur ditto ...	Convicts ...	501	5	506	1,251	152	1,403	1,752	157	1,909	1,205	141	1,346	547	16	563	498·50	12·75	511·25	529·27	14·75	544·02
		Under-trial	25	4	29	832	62	894	857	66	923	812	63	875	45	3	48	28·50	2·00	30·50			
		Civil ...	1	...	1	27	...	27	28	...	28	25	...	25	3	...	3	2·27	...	2·27			
37	Korantadih Subsidiary Jail.	Convicts ...	1	...	1	434	37	471	435	37	472	429	35	464	6	2	8	8·25	0·75	9·00	14·50	1·00	15·50
		Under-trial	4	1	5	295	14	309	299	15	314	276	15	291	23	...	23	6·25	0·25	6·50			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
38	Gorakhpur District Jail	Convicts ...	445	46	491	1,562	207	1,769	2,007	253	2,260	1,523	204	1,727	484	49	533	392·50	41·00	433·50	430·95	42·75	473·70
		Under-trial	...	...	...	271	12	283	271	12	283	245	5	250	26	7	33	36·50	1·75	38·25			
		Civil ...	3	...	3	24	...	24	27	...	27	26	...	26	1	...	1	1·95	...	1·95			

* (NOTE,—Civil prisoners are confined in the Magistrate's Lock-up outside the Jail.)

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

Statement showing the distribution of the Prisoners of all classes confined in the Jails and Lock-ups of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1896—(contd.).

1	2	3	4			5			6			7			8			9			10		
Serial number.	Station and place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.			Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole jail.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
39	Kassia Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	6	3	9	316	97	413	322	100	422	302	97	399	20	3	23	18·75	3·75	22·50	24·60	4·00	28·60
		Under-trial	2	...	2	263	26	289	265	26	291	251	25	276	14	1	15	5·75	0·25	6·00			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	3	...	3	3	...	3	3	...	3	...	...	...	0·10	...	0·10			
40	Basti District Jail ...	Convicts ...	463	22	485	855	113	968	1,318	135	1,453	890	119	1,009	428	16	444	423·00	22·50	445·50	472·62	25·25	497·87
		Under-trial	20	...	20	1,050	67	1,117	1,070	67	1,137	978	63	1,041	92	4	96	48·25	2·75	51·00			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	11	...	11	11	...	11	11	...	11	...	...	...	1·37	...	1·37			
41	Azamgarh ditto ...	Convicts ...	321	34	355	1,652	331	1,983	1,973	365	2,338	1,564	322	1,886	409	43	452	379·25	40·50	419·75	431·25	44·75	476·00
		Under-trial	24	6	30	1,990	193	2,183	2,014	199	2,213	1,917	190	2,107	97	9	106	51·00	4·25	55·25			
		Civil ...	2	...	2	21	...	21	23	...	23	23	...	23	...	...	...	1·00	...	1·00			
42	Almora ditto ...	Convicts ...	37	4	41	224	6	230	261	10	271	148	9	157	113	1	114	80·50	2·25	82·75	85·31	2·35	87·66
		Under-trial	6	...	6	103	10	113	109	10	119	107	10	117	2	...	2	4·75	0·10	4·85			
		Civil ...	1	...	1	1	...	1	2	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	0·06	...	0·06			
43	Pauri (Garhwál) Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	20	...	20	71	12	83	91	12	103	79	10	89	12	2	14	14·50	2·50	17·00	15·57	2·75	18·32
		Under-trial	1	...	1	31	5	36	32	5	37	30	5	35	2	...	2	1·00	0·25	1·25			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	0·07	...	0·07			
44	Lucknow District Jail ...	Convicts ...	646	...	646	1,298	3	1,301	1,944	3	1,947	1,314	3	1,317	630	...	630	618·00	0·50	618·50	667·61	0·50	668·11
		Under-trial	42	...	42	1,304	...	1,304	1,346	...	1,346	1,282	...	1,282	64	...	64	46·75	...	46·75			
		Civil ...	1	...	1	29	...	29	30	...	30	26	...	26	4	...	4	2·86	...	2·86			
45	Unao ditto ...	Convicts ...	233	16	249	732	67	799	965	83	1,048	671	56	727	294	27	321	241·75	15·75	257·50	290·88	17·75	308·63
		Under-trial	12	4	16	885	49	934	897	53	950	828	51	879	69	2	71	47·00	2·00	49·00			
		Civil ...	3	...	3	23	...	23	26	...	26	25	...	25	1	...	1	2·13	...	2·13			
46	Rae Bareli ditto ...	Convicts ...	600	40	640	852	169	1,021	1,452	209	1,661	903	145	1,048	549	64	613	531·50	43·50	575·00	568·21	47·25	615·46
		Under-trial	34	2	36	1,027	113	1,140	1,061	115	1,176	984	113	1,097	77	2	79	35·06	3·75	38·75			
		Civil ...	3	...	3	27	...	27	30	...	30	27	...	27	3	...	3	1·71	...	1·71			

47	Sitapur District Jail	...	Convicts ...	586	10	596	1,341	72	1,413	1,927	82	2,009	1,214	64	1,278	713	18	731	676·25	18·75	695·00	774·70	22·25	796·95
			Under-trial	31	1	32	1,370	65	1,435	1,401	66	1,467	1,234	65	1,299	167	1	168	96·00	3·50	99·50			
			Civil ...	2	...	2	21	...	21	23	...	23	23	...	23	...	...	...	2·45	...	2·45			
48	Hardoi	ditto ...	Convicts ...	334	18	352	1,531	100	1,631	1,865	118	1,983	1,417	105	1,522	448	13	461	389·75	20·25	410·00	452·36	22·00	474·36
			Under-trial	47	3	50	1,622	75	1,697	1,669	78	1,747	1,455	76	1,531	214	2	216	61·50	1·75	63·25			
			Civil ...	...	...	...	17	...	17	17	...	17	14	...	14	3	...	3	1·11	...	1·11			
49	Kheri	ditto ...	Convicts ...	285	13	298	1,286	88	1,374	1,571	101	1,672	1,257	85	1,342	314	16	330	302·00	19·75	321·75	345·16	20·75	365·91
			Under-trial	19	...	19	1,203	46	1,249	1,222	46	1,268	1,185	46	1,231	37	...	37	41·75	1·00	42·75			
			Civil ...	2	...	2	4	...	4	6	...	6	6	...	6	...	...	...	1·41	...	1·41			
50	Fyzabad	ditto ...	Convicts ...	612	41	653	1,311	180	1,491	1,923	221	2,144	1,344	198	1,542	579	23	602	650·25	31·00	681·25	700·78	34·99	735·77
			Under-trial	27	4	31	1,145	107	1,252	1,172	111	1,283	1,101	105	1,206	71	6	77	49·00	3·75	52·75			
			Civil ...	...	...	...	21	1	22	21	1	22	21	1	22	...	...	...	1·53	0·24	1·77			
51	Gonda	ditto ...	Convicts ...	571	22	593	1,301	137	1,438	1,872	159	2,031	1,334	128	1,462	538	31	569	554·75	26·25	581·00	608·37	28·75	637·12
			Under-trial	39	4	43	1,143	60	1,203	1,182	64	1,246	1,103	61	1,164	79	3	82	48·25	2·50	50·75			
			Civil ...	6	...	6	53	...	53	59	...	59	55	...	55	4	...	4	5·37	...	5·37			
52	Bahraich	ditto ...	Convicts ...	373	16	389	989	101	1,090	1,362	117	1,479	1,050	98	1,148	312	19	331	355·25	16·75	372·00	433·71	19·25	452·96
			Under-trial	71	2	73	1,363	68	1,431	1,434	70	1,504	1,324	65	1,389	110	5	115	74·75	2·50	77·25			
			Civil ...	2	...	2	23	...	23	25	...	25	21	...	21	4	...	4	3·71	...	3·71			
53	Sultánpur Subsidiary Jail,		Convicts ...	51	10	61	701	122	823	752	132	884	603	114	717	149	18	167	62·25	9·00	71·25	94·05	11·75	105·80
			Under-trial	17	2	19	702	58	760	719	60	779	665	57	722	54	3	57	29·25	2·75	32·00			
			Civil ...	2	...	2	18	...	18	20	...	20	15	...	15	5	...	5	2·55	...	2·55			
54	Partábgarh District Jail...		Convicts ...	277	21	298	594	208	802	871	229	1,100	588	188	776	283	41	324	221·75	26·75	248·50	247·53	29·25	276·78
			Under-trial	26	5	31	607	87	694	633	92	725	591	84	675	42	8	50	24·75	2·50	27·25			
			Civil ...	1	...	1	10	...	10	11	...	11	10	...	10	1	...	1	1·03	...	1·03			
55	Bara Banki	ditto ...	Convicts ...	306	7	313	785	43	828	1,091	50	1,141	714	43	757	377	7	384	337·25	7·25	344·50	373·04	8·86	381·90
			Under-trial	17	...	17	1,094	39	1,133	1,111	39	1,150	1,038	34	1,072	73	5	78	34·25	1·50	35·75			
			Civil ...	5	...	5	7	1	8	12	1	13	11	...	11	1	1	2	1·54	0·11	1·65			

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

Statement showing the distribution of the Prisoners of all classes confined in the Jails and Lock-ups of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1896—(concld.).

1	2	3	4			5			6			7			8			9			10		
Serial number.	Station and place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.			Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole jail.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
56	Chunár Temporary Jail.	Convicts ...	1,649	...	1,649	1,747	...	1,747	3,396	...	3,396	1,839	...	1,839	1,557	...	1,557	1,465·75	...	1,465·75	1,465·75	...	1,465·75
		Under-trial	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Total ...	Convicts ...	29,129	1,338	30,467	56,719	4,808	61,527	85,848	6,146	91,994	54,937	4,809	59,746	30,911	1,337	32,248	29,488·50	1,295·85	30,784·35	31,602·37	1,380·65	32,983·02
		Under-trial	1,490	92	1,582	43,721	2,421	46,142	45,211	2,513	47,724	42,114	2,357	44,471	3,097	156	3,253	1,990·50	84·35	2,074·85			
		Civil ...	146	...	146	1,313	4	1,317	1,459	4	1,463	1,358	3	1,361	101	1	102	123·37	0·45	123·82			
	Grand Total ...	...	30,765	1,430	32,195	101,753	7,233	108,986	132,518	8,663	141,181	98,409	7,169	105,578	34,109	1,494	35,603	31,602·37	1,380·65	32,983·02	31,602·37	1,380·65	32,983·02

The following Lock-ups which are outside the Jails have been omitted from this return in terms of G. O. No. $\frac{2883}{VI-965B}$, dated 3rd October 1896, and hence there is a difference of 109 male and 11 female under-trial prisoners, between column 4 of this statement and column 8 of the General Summary for 1895:—

(1) Mussooree.
(2) Chakráta.
(3) Roorkee.
(4) Pilibhít.
(5) Allahabad Magistrate's.
(6) Mau Ránipur.
(7) Mirzapur Magistrate's.
(8) Gorakhpur ditto.
(9) Naini Tal.
(10) Ránikhet.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

1.—*Statement showing the number and disposal of the Convicts in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1896.

1	2		3		4		5										6			7			
							Received from other Jails.													Transferred to other Jails.			
							A. *To undergo sentence.*						B. *In transit for transportation or to other Jails.*							A.		B.	
Provinces.	Remained at the close of the previous year.		Imprisoned during the year.		Total.		From Jails in the Province.		From Subsidiary Jails to District Jails in the Province.		From Jails outside the Province.		From Jails in the Province.		From Jails outside the Province.		Grand Total.			To undergo sentence.		For transportation beyond seas.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh ...	29,129	1,338	43,235	4,027	72,364	5,365	11,836	670	1,037	82	130	1	468	28	13	...	85,848	6,146	91,994	13,054	762	730	53

1	8										9		10		11		12		13		14		15		
	Released during the year.																								
	A.		B.		C.		D. *By order of Government.*																		
							(a)		(b)																
Provinces.	On appeal.		On expiry of sentence.		Under remission rules.		On account of sickness.		On other grounds.		Transported beyond seas.		Transferred to Lunatic Asylum.		Escaped.		Executed.		Died.		Remained at the end of the present year.		Daily average strength.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh ...	3,694	82	26,376	3,448	9,955	365	10	...	130	46	...	...	5	2	3	...	117	8	863	43	30,911	1,337	29,488·50	1,295·85	30,784·35

NOTE.—Column 5 includes 143 male and 1 female convicts received from other Provinces.

Column 7 includes the undermentioned convicts:—

	M.	F.
Sent to Alipur Jail for transportation	258	19
Sent to other Provinces	77	...
Transferred but failed to reach the jails to which they were sent by the end of 1896 ...	23	...
Total	358	19

Column 11 includes only those who escaped during the year and have not been recaptured.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

2.—Statement showing the religion, age, state of education, and previous occupation of the Convicts admitted into the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1896.

1	2												3								4			5												6		
	RELIGION.												AGE.								STATE OF EDUCATION.			PREVIOUS OCCUPATION.												TOTAL.		
																								MALES.							FEMALES.							
	A.				B.		C.		D.		E.		A.		B.		C.		D.		A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.	I.	J.	K.			
	CHRISTIANS.																																					
	(a)		(b)		(c)																																	
Provinces.	Europeans.		Eurasians.		Natives.		Muhammadans.		Hindus and Sikhs.		Buddhists and Jains.		All other classes.		Under 16 years.		16 to 40 years.		40 to 60 years.		Above 60 years.		Able to read and write.	Able to read only.	Illiterate.	Persons employed under Government or Municipal or other local authorities.	Professional persons.	Persons in service or performing personal offices.	Persons engaged in agriculture and with animals.	Persons engaged in commerce and trade.	Persons employed in mechanical arts, manufactures, or engineering operations.	Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise.	Married.	Unmarried.	Widows.	Prostitutes.	Males.	Females.	Total.
	M	F.	M	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.													
N.-W. P. and Oudh.	17	...	17	...	33	2	6,415	320	36,750	3,705	3	...	...	...	176	105	32,478	2,941	9,477	867	1,104	114	1,191	...	1,262	2	40,782	4,025	732	3,601	2,717	26,388	387	24	9,386	2,605	134	1,242	46	43,235	4,027	47,262

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—PRISONS.

3.—*Statement showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1896, *and those remaining on the* 31*st December of that year, according to the nature and length of sentences.*

1	2																				3		
	Numbers according to length of sentence.																						
	A.		B.		C.		D.		E.		F.		G.		H.		I.				J.		Total.		
Provinces.	Not exceeding one month.		Above one month and not exceeding three months.		Above three months and not exceeding six months.		Above six months and not exceeding one year.		Above one year and not exceeding two years.		Above two years and not exceeding five years.		Above five years and not exceeding 10 years.		Exceeding 10 years.		*Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.*				Sentenced to death.				
																	A. For life.		B. For a term.						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	9,592	1,742	6,793	1,035	7,912	667	9,187	301	6,280	172	2,093	55	776	17	53	...	343	25	25	1	181	12	43,235	4,027	47,262

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—PRISONS.

4.—Statement showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1896 *who had been previously convicted.*

1	2			3									4			5					
Provinces.	Number admitted during the year,			*Number previously convicted.*									Ratio per cent. of column 3D to column 2.			*Juvenile prisoners under* 16 *years of age (section* 399 *of the Criminal Procedure Code).*					
				A.		B.		C.		D.						A.			B.		
				Once.		Twice.		More than twice.		Total.						Number admitted during the year.			Number previously convicted.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	43,235	4,027	47,262	3,365	216	1,165	55	803	33	5,333	304	5,637	12·33	7·54	11·92	176	105	281	46	5	51

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

5.— *Statement showing the offences committed by the Convicts and the punishments inflicted on them in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1896.

1	2	3	4										5	6						
			Offences dealt with by Superintendents.											Punishments inflicted.						
			a. Relating to work.		*b.* Relating to prohibited articles.		*c.* Relating to assaults, mutiny, and escapes.		*d.* All other breaches of Jail Rules.		*e.* Total.			By Superintendents.						
														Minor.						
Provinces.	Daily average population.	Offences dealt with by Criminal Courts.	1 Dealt with by major punishments.	2 Dealt with by minor punishments.	1 Dealt with by major punishments.	2 Dealt with by minor punishments.	1 Dealt with by major punishments.	2 Dealt with by minor punishments.	1 Dealt with by major punishments.	2 Dealt with by minor punishments.	1 Dealt with by major punishments.	2 Dealt with by minor punishments.	By Criminal Courts.	*a.* Warnings.	*b.* Penal diet.	*c.* Separate and solitary confinement.	*d.* Handcuffing and linkfetters.	*e.* Other punishments.	*f.* Total.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.	30,784·35	30	583	7,341	256	1,766	191	195	796	6,442	1,826	15,744	30	5,971	1,075	2,055	* 658	5,985	15,744

1	7						8	9	10	11	12	13
	Punishments inflicted. By Superintendents. *Major.*											
	a.	*b.*	*c.*	*d.*	*e.*	*f.*						
Provinces.	Separate cellular and solitary confinement.	Penal diet with solitary confinement.	Fetters.	Corporal punishments.	Other punishments.	Total.	Grand Total of punishments.	Ratio of column 6*f* to column 2.	Ratio of column 7*f* to column 2.	Ratio of column 8 to column 2.	Ratio of column 7*d* to column 8.	Remarks.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh ...	386	327	218	329	566	1,826	17,600	51·14	5·93	57·17	1·86	

Out of 658, 135 were hand cuffed only.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

6.—*Statement showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the Prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1896, *excluding the cost of building new Jails, of additions, alterations, and repairs.*

1	2				3				4						5						
	Daily average number of prisoners.				*Establishment.*				*Dieting charges.*						*Hospital charges.*						
					A.	B.	C.	D.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.
Provinces.	Convicts.	Under-trial.	Civil.	Total.	Permanent.	Temporary.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Rations.	Miscellaneous dieting charges.	Garden and agricultural expenses.	Proportion of dairy expenses.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength, excluding civil prisoners.	Sick diet and extras for patients.	Extras or special diet for weakly prisoners not in hospitals.	Medicines, hospital bedding, clothing, &c.	Proportion of dairy expenses.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Cost per head of average number sick.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh ...	30,784·35	2,074·85	123·82	32,983·02	4,21,769	14,024	4,35,793	13 3 4	7,62,934	15,135	8,891	464	7,87,424	23 15 5	64,138	5,180	12,845	1,753	83,916	2 8 8	49 11 0

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

6.—*Statement showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the Prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1896, *excluding the cost of building new Jails, of additions, alterations, and repairs*—(continued).

1	6		7					8				9								10	
	Clothing and bedding of prisoners.		*Sanitation charges.*					*Charges for moving prisoners.*				*Charges for other miscellaneous services and supplies.*								*Travelling allowances.*	
	A.	B.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	A.	B.	C.	D.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.	A.	B.
Provinces.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength, excluding civil prisoners.	Charges for conservancy, cleansing, and purifying.	Charges for water-supply.	Extraordinary charges.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Transfer charges and road subsistence of convicts.	Transportation charges.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	For lighting.	Disciplinary charges.	Annual expenses for uniform and accoutrements of warders.	Money payments as rewards for recaptures and services.	Execution charges.	Other miscellaneous charges.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	92,453	2 13 0	2,661	1,475	173	4,309	0 2 1	32,440	6,051	38,491	1 2 8	7,965	4,803	4,588	327	748	6,993	25,424	0 12 3	2,048	0 0 11

C.—Prisons.

6.—*Statement showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the Prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1896, *excluding the cost of building new Jails, of additions, alterations, and repairs*—(concluded).

1	11								12												13	
	Contingencies.								*Extraordinary charges for live-stock and tools and plant likely to last for three years and upwards.*													
Provinces.	A. Rents, rates, and taxes.	B. Service postage.	C. Telegrams and telephone charges.	D. Current office expenses, including country stationery.	E. Office furniture.	F. Charges for registers and stationery (Stationery Department charges).	G. Total cost.	H. Cost per head of average strength.	A. Conservancy and water-supply dead stock.	B. Dietary dead stock.	C. Hospital dead stock.	D. Garden and agricultural plant.	E. Lighting dead stock.	F. Disciplinary dead stock.	G. Arms and accoutrements (original cost).	H. Dairy live-stock and plant, excluding maintenance.	I. Draught cattle, excluding keep (which goes under 9F).	J. Other miscellaneous dead stock.	K. Total cost.	L. Cost per head of average strength.	Grand Total of expenditure.	Total cost per head of average strength.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	3,003	2,876	285	916	331	9,330	16,741	0 8 1	295	2,581	1,487	29	69	1,193	200	251	66	2,682	8,853	0 4 3	14,95,452	45 5 5

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

7.—Statement showing the employment of Convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1896.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7												8	9		
						Average number employed on working days.													Ratio per cent. on column 3 of those employed on working days as—		
						A.	*On prison duties.*					*On Jail buildings.*				K.	L.				
							B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	Additions and alterations.		New Jails.							
												G.	H.	I.	J.						
Provinces.	Average number not sentenced to labour.	Average number under sentence of labour on working days.	Average number sick.	Average number convalescent and infirm.	Average number not employed for other reasons.	On unremunerative labour.	Prison officers.	Prison servants.	Gardening.	Employed on preparing articles for use or consumption in jail, *e.g.* wheat-grinding, manufacture of prison clothing, &c.	Jail repairs.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	Manufactures.	Public works.	Other extra-mural labour.	Average number of prisoners hired out to municipalities, private individuals or departments other than the Public Works Department.	Prison officers.	Prison servants.	On manufactures (7K).
N.-W. P. and Oudh.	235·16	30,495·73	1,587·41	2,258·18	270·88	21·72	1,736·50	3,324·70	1,650·18	4,152·65	1,913·95	1,207·25	...	30·15	...	12,267·68	27·70	0·35	48·48	5·69	10·90	40·22

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

8.—*Statement showing the sickness and mortality among Prisoners of all classes in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1896.

1	2			3			4			5			6			7		
Provinces.	Number of prisoners that can be accommodated in the parts of the jails devoted to convicts, under-trials, and civil prisoners, respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			Average daily strength.			Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.			Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	30,095	1,927	32,022	31,602·37	1,380·65	32,983·02	37,981	2,002	39,983	28,414	1,175	29,589	1,607·10	81·73	1,688·83	906	45	951

1	8												9
	Ratio per mille of average strength.												
	A.			B.			C.			D.			
Provinces.	Of admissions into hospital.			Of daily average number of sick.			Of deaths from all causes except cholera.			Of deaths from all causes both in and out of hospital.			Remarks.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	899·10	851·04	897·09	50·85	59·19	51·20	28·35	28·25	28·35	28·66	32·59	28·83	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

9.—*Statement showing particulars regarding Prisoners under trial in the Jails, Subsidiary Jails, and Lock-ups of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1896.

1	2		3		4			5			6		
Provinces.	Number remaining at the close of the previous year.		Number received.		Total.			Average daily number.			Released.		
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	1,490	92	43,721	2,421	45,211	2,513	47,724	1,990·50	84·35	2,074·85	19,370	780	20,150

1	7			8		9		10		11		
Provinces.	Convicted and sentenced.			Transferred.		Escaped.		Died.		Remaining on 31st December 1896.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.
orth-Western Provinces and Oudh	21,578	1,525	23,103	1,113	50	10	...	43	2	3,097	156	3,253

NOTE.—The following Lock-ups which are outside the Jails have been omitted from this return in terms of G. O. No. $\frac{2883}{VI-965B}$ dated 3rd October 1896, and hence there is a difference of 109 male and 11 female under-trial prisoners between column 2 of this statement and column 11 of return No. 9 for 1895 :—

(1) Mussooree.
(2) Chakráta.
(3) Roorkee.
(4) Pilibhít.
(5) Allahabad Magistrate's.
(6) Man-Ránipur.
(7) Mirzapur Magistrate's.
(8) Gorakhpur ditto.
(9) Naini Tal Deputy Commissioner's.
(10) Ránikhet Cantonment.

1.—*General Statement of Crime showing the result of Police operations*
PART I.—RETURN OF COGNIZ

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrates direct or by the Police, and including all false accusations of cognizable crimes.	Number of reported cases in column 4 not investigated under section 157, Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under inquiry during the year.	Cases pending before the Courts from previous year.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 decided.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 ending in conviction.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.,	1	...	...	...	1	1
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1	...	...	...	1	1
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.*							
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 263, 467, 471	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes.	323	...	3	7	241	158
4	212 to 216	Harbouring an offender	26	...	1	3	27	15
5	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice ...	391	12	26	9	350	302
6	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	855	8	19	49	607	474
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier ...	34	...	2	3	33	32
		Total ...	1,629	20	51	71	1,258	981
	CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*							
8	302, 303, 396	Murder by thags	...	...	...	...	...	...
9		Murder ,, dakáits	36	...	...	1	18	11
10		Murder ,, robbers	50	...	1	8	37	20
11		Murder ,, poison	20	...	...	1	10	7
12		Other murders	484	...	7	57	295	176
13	307	Attempts at murder	107	...	...	6	73	55
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	366	...	8	31	190	133
15	376	Rape	212	...	5	11	115	68
16	377	Unnatural offences	79	...	1	7	54	37
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	204	...	2	9	117	99
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide ...	1,281	...	3	13	1,006	865
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	14	...	...	...	10	7
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	2,502	7	49	90	1,789	1,432
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	51	...	2	10	42	24
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	129	...	3	2	91	70
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	735	...	9	11	384	243
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	379	1	3	14	224	172
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	23	5	...	...	4	4
26	372, 373	Selling, letting or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	23	...	...	1	20	16
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servants or women, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	1,229	8	19	21	734	480
29	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	94	...	3	2	61	46
		Total ...	8,018	21	115	295	5,271	3,965
	CLASS III.—*Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*							
30	395, 397, 398	Dakáiti	479	1	12	21	200	140
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dakáiti ...	15	...	...	2	12	10
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt by poisonous or stupefying drugs.	14	...	1	3	12	10
		Robbery with hurt by other means ...	138	...	5	2	77	66
33	392, 393	Robbery in dwelling-house ...	121	...	2	3	45	31
		Robbery on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	157	...	1	3	68	51
		Robbery other robberies	657	1	9	12	272	205
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440,	Serious mischief and cognate offences...	1,072	...	3	15	214	127
35	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	948	1	9	30	604	482
36	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking, with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	105,344	69,460	155	306	12,003	10,496

LICE.

in the detection and prosecution of crime and recovery of stolen property.

ABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1896.

CASES.														PERSONS.			
Percentage of cases investigated by Police to cases reported.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.	Investigated by Police.			Number of cases in columns 12 to 14, and of those investigated by Police in column 7.			Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases investigated.	Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases decided.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Cases disposed of under section 247, C. P. C.		Pending at the end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.		Total of columns 19 to 22.	Serial number.
		Suo motu.	By order of Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of Magistrate after Police refused to enquire.	(*a*) Ending in conviction.	(*b*) Ending in acquittal or discharge.	(*c*) Pending at close of year before Magistrate or Sessions Court.				When accused has appeared before a Magistrate.	When accused has not appeared before a Magistrate.			Arrested by Police.	Appearing under order of Magistrate.		
10	11	12	13	14	15			16	17	18	18 (*a*)		19	20	21	22	23	
100	100	1	...	...	1	...	...	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
100	100	1	...	...	1	...	...	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
100	65	322	4	...	158	83	8	48	65	29	...	...	8	...	262	13	283	3
100	55	26	1	...	15	12	1	55	55	1	...	...	3	...	28	1	32	4
94	86	373	19	1	283	47	16	72	86	13	...	...	11	...	692	90	703	5
98	78	742	108	5	465	132	57	54	78	114	...	10	425	...	4,563	672	5,660	6
97	97	31	3	1	32	1	1	91	97	2	...	...	3	...	33	5	41	7
97	78	1,494	135	7	953	275	83	58	78	159	...	10	450	...	5,488	781	6,719	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
100	61	36	...	...	11	7	10	30	61	...	...	...	11	...	172	4	187	9
100	54	50	1	...	20	16	8	39	55	2	...	...	11	...	77	...	88	10
100	70	20	...	...	7	3	3	35	70	1	...	...	1	...	20	...	21	11
99	60	487	2	...	176	119	61	36	60	17	...	...	159	...	614	20	793	12
107	75	103	4	...	55	18	18	51	75	9	...	...	8	...	109	1	118	13
97	70	360	5	...	132	57	62	36	70	64	...	...	65	...	591	23	679	14
98	59	200	12	1	68	47	13	32	59	49	...	2	13	...	126	8	147	15
100	68	80	...	...	37	17	2	46	68	11	...	...	7	...	65	1	73	16
100	85	205	1	...	99	18	10	48	85	18	...	...	9	...	137	1	147	17
100	86	1,283	1	...	865	141	9	67	86	77	...	...	12	...	1,026	4	1,042	18
100	70	13	1	...	7	3	2	50	70	1	...	...	1	...	44	4	49	19
99	80	2,389	124	10	1,414	356	138	56	80	190	1	9	207	...	3,022	335	3,564	20
98	57	52	...	...	24	18	4	46	57	7	...	...	11	...	51	...	62	21
99	77	119	12	...	69	21	12	53	77	12	...	...	6	...	293	53	352	22
100	63	712	29	2	241	141	17	32	63	74	13	...	20	...	491	22	533	23
100	77	324	56	1	171	52	19	45	77	94	...	...	23	15	404	42	484	24
78	100	16	2	...	4	...	...	22	100	2	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	25
100	80	22	1	...	15	4	1	65	79	1	...	...	2	...	22	4	28	26
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
98	65	1,170	55	...	469	254	32	38	65	159	...	1	38	...	1,163	147	1,348	28
98	75	92	3	...	45	15	5	47	75	15	...	...	3	...	79	5	87	29
99	75	7,733	309	14	3,9?9	1,307	426	48	75	803	14	12	607	15	8,511	674	9,807	
99	70	470	15	...	139	60	121	29	70	65	1	...	120	9	2,466	64	2,659	30
100	83	15	...	...	10	2	3	67	83	1	...	...	24	2	75	...	101	31
100	83	15	...	...	10	2	1	67	83	...	...	...	4	...	13	...	17	
99	86	137	4	...	65	11	9	46	85	14	...	...	4	...	161	3	168	32
100	69	112	11	...	31	14	2	25	69	12	...	...	4	...	77	9	90	
95	75	153	2	...	51	17	7	33	75	20	...	...	8	2	137	3	150	33
96	75	514	125	2	204	66	16	32	75	210	...	...	27	...	486	38	551	
98	59	1,001	55	1	124	78	32	12	61	123	...	...	25	...	381	58	464	34
99	80	929	22	1	479	122	52	50	80	123	...	...	31	...	808	36	875	35
32	87	33,839	103	8	10,496	1,506	567	31	87	665	...	9	468	...	16,077	219	16,764	36

1.—*General Statement of Crime showing the result of Police operations*
PART I.—RETURN OF COGNIZ

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrates direct or by the Police, and including all false accusations of cognizable crimes.	Number of reported cases in column 4 not investigated under section 157, Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under inquiry during the year.	Cases pending before the Courts from previous year.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 decided.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 ending in conviction.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
37	449 to 452	House-trespass with view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	401	135	3	3	137	98
38	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dakáiti or habitually.	26	...	1	4	27	24
39	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thags, dakáits, robbers, and thieves.	11	...	...	1	8	2
		Total ...	109,383	69,598	201	405	13,679	11,742
		CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*						
40	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	431	124	...	6	150	88
41	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	58	...	...	1	32	25
42	374	Compulsory labour	8	...	...	...	3	1
		Total ...	497	124	...	7	185	114
		CLASS V.—*Minor offences against Property.*						
43	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	1,635	1,220	2	8	267	197
44	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle	6,639	145	33	52	2,365	1,910
		{ ordinary	75,482	40,402	135	301	19,899	17,551
45	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	1,063	17	20	17	591	469
46	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	6,543	1	94	109	6,040	5,351
47	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	1,490	618	1	4	689	395
48	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	98	9	...	1	25	21
		Total ...	92,950	42,412	285	492	29,876	25,894
		CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*						
49	295 to 297	Offences against religion	119	...	...	2	75	62
50	Chapter VIII(B), C. P. C. and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character ...	2,851	5	1	31	2,747	2,390
51	Cognizable offences under the Act specified.	Offences against Gambling Act ...	372	...	2	10	342	305
52		Ditto Excise Laws ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
53		Ditto Opium Act ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54		Ditto Railway Laws ...	255	...	...	2	219	201
55		Ditto Salt and Customs Laws,	37	8	...	...	35	33
56		Ditto Arms Act	562	3	3	13	498	421
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other Municipal or Local Laws.	Public and local nuisances	15,557	22	6	152	15,249	14,069
		Total ...	19,753	38	12	210	19,165	17,481
58	Other Special and Local Laws cognizable by Police— [DETAIL.]							
	Act VII of 1878, amended by Acts V of 1890 and XII of 1891.	Forest Laws	66	...	...	1	51	43
	Act XIII of 1885	Indian Telegraphs	8	...	...	...	4	1
	Act XIII of 1889, amended by Acts I and XII of 1891.	Cantonments	737	...	...	2	738	693
	Act XXVII of 1871, amended by Act VII of 1876.	Criminal Tribes	411	...	...	...	89	89
	Act XIV of 1866	Post Office	5	...	...	...	4	4
	Act XXI of 1883	Emigration	2	...	...	...	1	1
	Act XVI of 1861	Stage Carriage	13	...	...	...	13	12
	Act I of 1879	Stamps	4	...	...	...	4	4
	Act III of 1877	Registration	1	...	...	...	1	1
	Act I of 1871	Cattle trespass	...	...	1	...	1	1
		Total ...	1,247	...	1	3	906	849
		GRAND TOTAL ...	233,478	112,213	665	1,483	70,344	61,027
		GRAND TOTAL FOR 1895 ...	223,353	102,615	796	2,024	73,735	63,812

LICE.

in the detection and prosecution of crime and recovery of stolen property—(continued).

ABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1896.

CASES.														PERSONS.			
Percentage of cases investigated by Police to cases reported.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.	Investigated by Police.			Number of cases in columns 12 to 14, and of those investigated by Police in column 7.			Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases investigated.	Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases decided.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Cases disposed of under section 247, C. P. C.		Pending at the end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.		Total of columns 19 to 22.	Serial number.
		Suo motu.	By order of Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of Magistrate after Police refused to enquire.	(*a*) Ending in conviction.	(*b*) Ending in acquittal or discharge.	(*c*) Pending at close of year before Magistrate or Sessions Court.				(*a*) When accused has appeared before a Magistrate.	(*b*) When accused has not appeared before a Magistrate.			Arrested by Police.	Appearing under order of Magistrate.		
10	11	12	13	14	15			16	17	18	18(*a*)		19	20	21	22	23	
66	71	237	29	3	98	39	1	36	71	41	...	1	4	...	263	56	323	37
100	89	27	...	...	24	3	2	89	89	...	...	...	5	...	52	...	57	38
100	25	11	...	...	2	6	3	18	25	...	...	...	8	...	55	...	63	39
34	86	37,460	366	15	11,733	1,926	816	31	86	1,274	1	10	732	13	21,051	486	22,282	
62	59	136	128	2	78	51	3	29	60	51	2	14	26	1	243	135	405	40
100	78	53	5	...	25	7	...	43	78	14	...	...	2	...	30	2	34	41
87	33	6	1	...	1	2	1	14	33	2	1	...	...	...	4	3	7	42
66	62	195	134	2	104	60	4	31	63	67	3	14	28	1	277	140	446	
25	74	403	9	...	196	70	5	47	74	36	1	1	8	...	283	17	308	43
98	81	6,313	199	5	1,904	453	111	29	81	587	...	1	78	3	3,276	143	3,500	44
45	88	33,022	954	22	17,518	2,340	592	51	88	2,042	86	43	377	1	24,980	741	26,099	
97	79	923	121	5	452	119	31	43	79	144	...	...	22	2	606	99	729	45
100	88	6,593	33	1	5,348	689	154	81	88	183	...	2	163	3	7,919	204	8,289	46
42	57	144	469	14	302	199	6	48	60	148	10	65	19	...	176	1,068	1,263	47
91	84	86	3	...	21	4	...	23	84	6	...	...	1	...	45	3	49	48
53	87	47,484	1,788	47	25,741	3,874	899	52	87	3,146	97	112	668	9	37,285	2,275	40,237	
98	83	73	44	...	62	11	2	53	85	18	...	...	3	...	77	14	94	49
99	87	2,411	404	22	2,381	354	61	84	87	27	...	3	34	...	2,194	607	2,835	50
100	89	374	...	...	305	37	8	81	89	15	...	...	43	...	2,098	12	2,153	51
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53
99	92	246	7	...	200	18	2	79	92	12	...	...	2	...	308	20	330	54
65	94	19	5	...	22	...	1	92	100	...	...	...	...	...	20	28	48	55
98	84	529	26	1	415	75	21	75	85	15	...	...	20	...	509	65	594	56
100	92	15,114	417	...	14,045	1,178	159	90	92	132	...	...	171	...	17,580	745	18,496	57
100	91	18,766	903	23	17,430	1,673	254	88	91	219	...	3	273	...	22,786	1,491	24,550	
100	84	64	2	...	43	8	1	65	84	5	...	...	1	...	104	26	131	58
100	25	8	...	...	1	3	...	12	25	2	...	...	...	...	7	...	7	
100	94	648	66	23	634	45	...	86	93	...	...	...	3	...	998	187	1,188	
100	100	411	...	...	89	...	...	22	100	...	...	...	...	...	89	...	89	
100	100	5	...	...	4	...	...	80	100	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	
100	100	2	...	...	1	...	...	50	100	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
100	92	3	10	...	12	1	...	92	92	...	...	...	...	...	3	15	18	
100	100	4	...	...	4	...	...	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	
...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
100	94	1,145	78	23	788	57	1	63	93	8	...	...	4	...	1,211	230	1,445	
50	87	114,278	3,711	131	60,679	9,172	2,483	51	87	5,676	115	161	2,762	38	96,610	6,077	105,487	
53	87	113,757	3,901	152	63,386	9,685	1,548	54	87	6,261	92	124	3,413	25	96,128	5,625	105,191	

II.—STATISTICS OF
D.—Po

1.—*General Statement of Crime showing the result of Police operations*

PART I.—RETURN OF COGNIZ

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Died, escaped or transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Percentage of persons released in Police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by Police.	Number actually brought before a Magistrate for trial.	ACQUITTED OR DISCHARGED AFTER APPEARANCE BEFORE A MAGISTRATE.	
							By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.
1	2	3	24	25	26	27	28	29
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.,	...	...	...	1	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence, &c.,	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.*							
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 263, 467, 471	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes.	...	1	...	282	95	10
4	212 to 216	Harbouring an offender	...	...	...	32	14	...
5	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice ...	1	1	...	701	128	21
6	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	5	12	...	5,608	1,565	121
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier ...	...	...	...	41	2	...
		Total ...	6	14	...	6,664	1,804	152
	CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*							
8	302, 303, 396	Murder by thags	...	...	...	...	...	...
9		Murder „ dakáits	...	...	...	187	21	49
10		Murder „ robbers	...	1	1	82	8	29
11		Murder „ poison	...	...	...	21	3	6
12		Other murders	4	8	1	779	70	315
13	307	Attempts at murder	...	...	...	118	8	13
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	...	8	1	671	83	158
15	376	Rape	...	1	1	146	32	26
16	377	Unnatural offences	...	1	1	72	7	13
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	...	...	...	146	22	6
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide ...	9	3	...	1,029	151	1
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	1	...	...	48	4	7
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	...	6	...	3,553	852	53
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	...	1	2	61	14	12
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	1	...	...	350	86	26
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon ...	...	6	1	526	218	2
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	9	1	...	473	105	42
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	...	...	...	5	...	...
26	372, 373	Selling, letting or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	...	...	...	28	6	1
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servants or women, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	...	2	...	1,345	485	15
29	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	...	2	2	85	21	4
		Total ...	24	40	...	9,725	2,196	778
	CLASS III.—*Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*							
30	395, 397, 398	Dakáiti	3	38	1	2,598	235	461
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dakáiti ...	2	...	...	99	11	23
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt by poisonous or stupefying drugs.	...	...	...	17	2	...
		Robbery with hurt by other means ...	...	1	1	167	24	14
33	392, 393	Robbery in dwelling-house ...	...	...	...	90	25	8
		Robbery on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	...	...	...	150	34	9
		Robbery other robberies	...	...	...	551	154	20
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440 ...	Serious mischief and cognate offences...	...	4	1	460	147	51
35	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	1	1	...	873	205	2
36	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking, with intent to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	15	54	...	16,674	2,604	184

POLICE.

in the detection and prosecution of crime and recovery of stolen property—(continued).

CONSIDERABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1896.

PERSONS.										PROPERTY.						
FINALLY CONVICTED (INCLUDING PERSONS ORDERED TO GIVE SECURITY FOR GOOD CONDUCT).		Number of persons shown in columns 30 and 31 who were sent up by the Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons arrested by Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons sent up for trial.	Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.* died, transferred, admitted as approvers, &c., after commencement of trial.	NUMBER PENDING AT END OF YEAR.				Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was lost.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property lost.	Serial number.
						Before appearance before a Magistrate.										
By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.					In custody of Police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.							
30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	
													Rs.	Rs.		
1	...	1	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	1	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
161	7	165	63	61	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
17	...	17	61	55	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
516	3	452	75	74	...	...	...	27	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
3,312	137	2,994	66	61	8	8	27	453	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
37	1	35	...	97	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
4,043	148	3,663	67	62	8	8	27	491	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
...	55	55	32	30	5	...	...	9	48	31	18	58	16,485	1,148	7	9
...	25	25	32	30	7	5	...	4	9	47	32	68	1,778	643	36	10
...	8	8	40	38	1	...	...	1	2	4	3	75	237	26	11	11
...	265	261	42	34	19	2	...	36	74	37	25	67	1,873	1,085	58	12
1	70	71	65	61	1	...	...	7	18	5	3	60	220	154	70	13
5	256	260	44	40	2	...	...	68	99	1	...	...	1	...	...	14
5	70	73	58	53	...	...	...	9	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
6	42	47	72	66	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
71	36	107	78	74	1	1	...	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
859	9	867	84	84	1	1	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
8	24	29	66	66	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
2,289	106	2,235	74	69	3	...	5	244	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
3	26	29	57	47	...	...	...	3	3	13	6	46	1,609	101	6	21
168	27	173	59	58	...	...	1	39	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
274	7	275	56	54	1	...	1	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
182	89	257	64	60	19	1	...	17	19	19	10	53	278	81	29	24
5	...	5	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
12	7	18	82	75	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
775	9	697	60	58	2	...	1	53	6	9	4	44	131	22	17	28
43	10	50	63	62	...	...	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
4,706	1,141	5,542	65	61	64	10	8	532	308	166	101	61	22,612	3,260	14	
37	659	692	28	27	76	17	3	529	601	405	249	61	2,01,424	19,958	10	30
...	40	40	53	40	9	...	...	14	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
7	7	11	84	65	...	...	...	...	1	13	6	46	608	135	22	32
75	38	112	69	68	...	...	...	9	7	115	65	56	9,311	897	10	
45	6	44	57	54	1	...	...	2	3	113	36	32	4,594	461	10	
77	16	92	67	62	1	...	...	8	5	130	59	45	5,509	509	9	33
304	44	336	69	65	4	...	...	19	6	430	222	52	11,986	3,968	33	
158	46	184	48	46	1	...	...	38	19	1	...	...	1	...	...	34
592	2	575	71	69	3	...	...	62	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
12,568	529	13,023	81	79	13	21	...	705	71	31,614	13,830	44	12,02,181	1,87,573	16	36

1.—*General Statement of Crime showing the result of Police operations*
PART I.—RETURN OF COGNIZ

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Died, escaped or transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Percentage of persons released in Police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by Police.	Number actually brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.	
							By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.
1	2	3	24	25	26	27	28	29
37	449 to 452	House-trespass with view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	...	1	...	322	123	1
38	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dakáiti or habitually.	...	...	...	57	1	5
39	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thags, dakáits, robbers, and thieves.	...	...	...	63	13	14
		Total ...	21	99	...	22,121	3,578	792
		CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*						
40	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	...	...	...	401	139	4
41	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	...	...	...	34	7	...
42	374	Compulsory labour	...	...	...	7	5	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	442	151	4
		CLASS V.—*Minor offences against Property.*						
43	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	...	4	1	304	83	3
44	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle	5	26	1	3,462	812	68
		{ ordinary	15	122	...	25,943	3,872	108
45	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	...	6	1	722	157	9
46	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	15	10	...	8,262	1,300	118
47	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	...	1	...	1,262	666	...
48	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle... ...	...	...	...	49	8	...
		Total ...	35	169	...	40,004	6,898	306
		CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*						
49	295 to 297	Offences against religion	...	...	...	94	13	1
50	Chapter VIII(B), C. P. C. and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character ...	1	5	...	2,829	362	4
51	Cognizable offences under the Act specified.	Offences against Gambling Act ...	1	8	...	2,131	298	...
52		Ditto Excise Laws ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
53		Ditto Opium Act ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54		Ditto Railway Laws ...	...	...	...	330	39	...
55		Ditto Salt and Customs Laws, ...	...	...	...	48	3	...
56		Ditto Arms Act ...	1	1	...	590	109	4
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other Municipal or Local Laws.	Public and local nuisances... ...	10	1	...	18,468	1,675	2
		Total ...	13	15	...	24,490	2,499	11
58	Other Special and Local Laws cognizable by Police— [DETAIL.]							
	Act VII of 1878, amended by Acts V of 1890 and XII of 1891.	Forest laws	...	...	...	131	22	...
	Act XIII of 1885	Indian Telegraphs	...	1	14	6	1	4
	Act XIII of 1889, amended by Acts I and XII of 1891.	Cantonments	3	...	...	1,185	146	...
	Act XXVII of 1871, amended by Act VII of 1876.	Criminal Tribes	...	...	...	89	...	...
	Act XIV of 1866	Post Office	...	...	...	5	1	...
	Act XXI of 1883	Emigration	...	...	...	1	...	...
	Act XVI of 1861	Stage Carriage	...	...	...	18	1	...
	Act I of 1879	Stamps	...	...	...	4	...	...
	Act III of 1877	Registration	...	...	...	1	...	...
	Act I of 1871	Cattle trespass	...	...	...	1	...	...
		Total ...	3	1	...	1,441	171	4
		GRAND TOTAL ...	102	338	...	104,888	17,297	2,047
		GRAND TOTAL FOR 1895	99	334	...	104,654	17,978	1,569

POLICE.

in the detection and prosecution of crime and recovery of stolen property—(concluded).

CONGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1896.

PERSONS.										PROPERTY.						
FINALLY CONVICTED (INCLUDING PERSONS ORDERED TO GIVE SECURITY FOR GOOD CONDUCT).						NUMBER PENDING AT END OF YEAR.										
						Before appearance before a Magistrate.										
By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	Number of persons shown in columns 30 and 31 who were sent up by the Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons arrested by Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons sent up for trial.	Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.* died, transferred, admitted as approvers, &c., after commencement of trial.	In custody of Police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was lost.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property lost.	Serial number.
30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	
													Rs.	Rs.		
194	1	161	61	60	...	...	...	3	...	17	14	82	122	100	82	37
1	46	47	90	82	2	...	...	1	1	...	22	...	..	1,149	...	38
...	16	16	29	25	...	...	...	14	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
14,058	1,450	15,333	73	71	110	38	3	1,404	729	32,838	14,503	44	14,35,736	2,14,750	15	
254	...	180	74	49	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
27	...	25	83	78	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
282	...	205	74	68	...	...	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
206	4	201	71	70	2	...	...	6	...	10	7	70	71	17	24	43
2,363	43	2,336	71	70	12	6	1	159	5	5,957	3,387	57	1,57,433	83,376	53	44
20,876	288	20,861	83	82	10	19	...	738	51	73,063	31,175	43	6,79,460	1,96,917	29	
516	10	462	76	74	1	1	...	29	...	878	396	45	1,21,236	70,280	58	45
6,411	193	6,523	82	81	19	2	...	210	6	27	6,258	...	1,075	1,41,004	...	46
571	6	150	85	77	...	...	...	19	...	1	1	100	8	8	100	47
41	...	40	89	87	...	...	...	...	...	68	23	34	9,112	291	3	48
30,984	549	30,573	82	81	44	28	1	1,161	62	80,004	41,247	51	9,68,395	9,91,893	51	
76	1	67	87	84	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49
2,384	8	1,883	86	85	9	...	...	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
1,773	...	1,771	84	83	2	...	13	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53
238	...	233	92	91	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54
44	...	31	...	15	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55
440	12	404	79	77	2	1	1	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56
16,631	...	16,357	93	92	1	...	17	159	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57
21,636	21	20,796	91	90	15	1	31	308	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
108	...	90	86	86	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58
1	...	1	14	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,039	...	880	88	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
89	...	89	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	2	4	80	80	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	
1	...	1	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
17	...	2	67	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	...	4	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,262	3	1,071	88	88	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	
76,972	3,312	77,184	80	78	241	85	74	3,902	1,117	113,009	55,851	49	24,26,745	7,09,903	29	
79,813	2,787	78,764	82	80	187	56	48	2,327	493	101,790	52,013	50	20,54,708	6,51,649	32	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—Police.

Part II.—Return of non-cognizable crime for the year 1896.

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Cases.						Persons.								Remarks.
			Average institutions of five preceding years.	Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.	Total of columns 5 and 6.	Number of cases in column 7 in which the Police were employed to make inquiry.	Number of cases in which process issued.	Number of persons against whom process issued.	Actually appeared before the Courts, including pending from last year.	Discharged after appearance.	Acquitted—		Convicted—		Waiting trial at close of year.	
												By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.	By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c.*																
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State	28	99	...	99	4	92	197	197	24	124	...	49	...	...	
3	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship ...	...	1	...	1	...	1	3	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228.	Offences against public justice ...	2,972	1,891	1,002	2,893	173	2,550	3,873	3,907	562	834	15	2,376	17	99	4 died, &c.
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223 ...	Offences by public servants	333	384	60	444	20	308	424	441	126	75	3	213	3	21	
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424,	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	1,403	923	449	1,372	10	1,154	1,327	1,344	379	168	20	644	20	109	4 died, &c.
7	465 to 477	Forgery, or fraudulently using forged documents.	194	197	15	212	6	120	187	192	85	7	8	36	28	26	2 died.
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures,	159	187	69	256	10	222	282	275	93	52	...	125	...	5	
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade marks ...	92	136	1	137	...	67	72	67	20	33	...	14	...	...	
10	149, 154 to 156, 160... ...	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray ...	485	396	91	487	32	427	1,538	1,517	156	349	...	996	4	11	1 at large.
		Total ...	5,666	4,214	1,687	5,901	255	4,941	7,903	7,943	1,445	1,645	46	4,453	72	271	11 died, &c.

			CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*															
11	312 to 316	... ...	Causing miscarriage	21	27	7	34	11	10	15	15	9	3	...	3	...	...	
12	370 ...	... ...	Buying or disposing of slaves	...	2	...	2	...	1	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	
			Total ...	21	29	7	36	11	11	17	17	11	3	...	3	...	...	
			CLASS III.—*Serious offences against Property.*															
13	384 to 389	... ...	Extortion	681	766	3	769	30	221	402	387	177	112	1	71	3	23	
			CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*															
14	345 ...	... ...	Wrongful confinement	117	186	...	186	...	80	175	172	84	47	...	41	...	...	
15	352, 355, 358	... ...	Criminal force	12,043	9,113	7	9,120	27	5,337	9,989	9,608	1,673	5,804	59	1,979	2	91	
16	334 ...	... ...	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ...	1,135	891	...	891	8	610	1,240	1,242	232	860	...	128	3	19	
17	323 ...	... ...	Voluntarily causing hurt	35,516	35,488	47	35,535	247	21,201	41,303	40,016	9,931	23,071	7	6,550	54	397	6 died, &c.
			Total ...	48,811	45,678	54	45,732	282	27,228	52,707	51,038	11,920	29,782	66	8,698	59	507	6 died, &c.
			CLASS V.—*Minor offences against Property.*															
18	417 to 420	... ...	Cheating	1,453	1,447	9	1,456	32	565	800	783	366	190	...	190	2	32	3 died, &c.
19	403, 404 ...	... ...	Criminal misappropriation of property ...	460	421	19	440	79	263	341	347	121	56	...	162	2	6	
20	409 ...	... ...	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	260	301	7	308	6	172	212	235	82	49	...	81	4	16	3 died, &c.
21	426, 427, 434	... ...	Mischief (simple)	7,498	6,513	8	6,521	32	3,493	6,360	5,956	1,006	3,766	...	1,071	4	109	
			Total ...	9,671	8,682	43	8,725	149	4,493	7,713	7,321	1,575	4,061	...	1,504	12	163	6 died, &c.
			CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*															
22	298 ...	... ...	Offences against religion	300	212	...	212	...	111	165	164	52	63	...	47	...	1	1 died.
23	490 to 492	... ...	Criminal breach of contract of service ...	31	61	1	62	...	34	43	43	5	25	...	13	...	...	
24	493 to 498	... ...	Offences relating to marriage	4,840	4,081	2	4,083	17	1,961	2,536	2,481	1,005	1,100	9	297	3	57	10 persons at large, &c.
25	500 to 502	... ...	Defamation	640	598	1	599	2	255	365	356	119	169	...	60	...	7	1 person died in jail.
26	504, 506 to 510	... ...	Intimidation and insult	1,258	1,273	9	1,282	16	529	952	937	286	471	...	167	...	13	
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290,		Public and local nuisances	996	460	58	518	32	397	1,239	1,242	93	181	...	958	...	10	
28	294A	... ...	Keeping a lottery office	3	2	...	2	...	2	4	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	
29	Offences under Chapter VIII *(a)*, C. P. C.		Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	2,971	2,664	105	* 2,769	† 206	1,552	4,526	4,606	1,455	719	...	2,309	...	123	
30	Offences under Chapter X, C. P. C.		Public nuisances	679	617	243	860	...	664	992	836	267	32	...	414	...	123	
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.		Disputes as to immovable property ...	178	114	10	124	1	76	189	186	66	14	...	104	...	2	
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.		Maintenance of wives and children ...	1,217	1,415	4	1,419	...	1,025	1,051	1,029	626	163	...	213	...	27	
			Total ...	13,113	11,497	433	11,930	274	6,606	12,062	11,884	3,974	2,937	9	4,586	3	363	12 persons at large, &c.

* Out of these { 177 of section 106 / 2,512 ditto 107 } C. P. C. | † Out of these { 7 of section 106 / 199 ditto 107 } C. P. C.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—Police.

PART II.—RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1896—*(continued)*.

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Cases.						Persons.								Remarks.
			Average institutions of five preceding years.	Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.	Total of columns 5 and 6.	Number of cases in column 7 in which the Police were employed to make inquiry.	Number of cases in which process issued.	Number of persons against whom process issued.	Actually appeared before the Courts, including pending from last year.	Discharged after appearance.	*Acquitted*—		*Convicted*—		Waiting trial at close of year.	
												By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.	By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Special Laws, offences under which are not cognizable by the Police. [DETAIL.]																
	Act XXII of 1881, amended by Acts VI and IX of 1885, II of 1887, XXII of 1890, XII of 1891 and of 1896.	Excise	795	455	189	644	455	397	561	783	58	98	...	621	...	6	
	„ I of 1878, amended by Act XII of 1891.	Opium	471	469	93	562	402	434	529	619	100	61	...	442	...	14	2 at large.
	„ XV of 1883, amended by Act XII of 1891.	Municipality	11,390	10,735	1,555	12,290	13	11,520	13,821	13,845	538	2,030	...	11,227	...	46	4 persons died.
	„ XVI of 1873, amended by Acts XVI of 1874, XII of 1876, and XII of 1891.	Village Chaukidári	29	62	15	77	10	73	74	75	5	3	1	66	...	...	
	„ I of 1879, amended by Acts IX of 1884, V of 1888, VI of 1889, XX of 1890, and XII of 1891.	Stamps	383	199	238	437	...	416	530	531	30	44	...	438	...	13	6 at large, &c.
	„ I of 1871, amended by Act I of 1891.	Cattle Trespass	4,895	4,448	7	4,455	5	2,752	5,873	5,565	812	3,505	...	1,185	...	63	
	„ XI of 1878, amended by Acts VI of 1882 and XII of 1891.	Arms	49	42	11	53	...	52	53	53	5	6	...	42	...	...	
	„ V of 1861	Police	176	144	140	284	139	268	324	334	20	5	...	306	...	3	
	„ VIII of 1873 amended by Acts XII of 1874 and XII of 1891.	Canal and Drainage	636	649	17	666	...	728	1,808	1,808	65	454	...	1,281	...	3	5 persons died.
	„ IX of 1890	Railway	513	761	114	875	665	837	1,158	1,200	66	96	...	981	1	56	

Act XIII of 1889, amended by Acts I and XII of 1891.	Cantonments	716	884	...	884	186	883	1,074	1,074	15	45	...	1,014	...	...		
,, XIII of 1859	Fraudulent breaches of contract by workmen.	25	72	...	72	...	31	51	51	4	32	...	11	...	4		
,, XXI of 1883, amended by Acts XXI of 1884 and XVIII of 1890.	Emigration	3	4	...	4	...	4	5	5	4	...	...	1	..	...		
,, XVII of 1878, amended by Acts XIV of 1883, III of 1886, and XII of 1891.	Ferries	34	36	14	50	1	41	94	80	12	21	...	46	...	1		
,, XII of 1882, amended by Acts XX of 1884, XIX of 1890, and XII of 1891.	Salt and Customs	101	137	21	158	11	156	224	224	6	10	...	207	...	1		
,, VI of 1878, amended by Act XII of 1891.	Indian Treasure Trove	1	7	2	9	...	8	21	21	12	...	...	6	...	3		
,, XI of 1890	Cruelty to Animals...	61	137	6	143	4	143	152	152	14	14	...	122	...	2		
,, XVI of 1861, amended by Act XVI of 1876.	Stage Carriage	41	78	21	99	17	99	145	145	2	33	...	109	...	1		
,, VIII of 1870	Infanticide	5	4	1	5	1	5	25	25	5	2	...	18	...	...		
,, VII of 1878, amended by Acts V of 1890 and XII of 1891.	Forest	33	52	66	118	20	100	187	229	72	13	...	144	...	...		
,, XXVI of 1870, amended by Acts XII of 1873, XIV of 1878, and XII of 1891.	Prisons	2	3	...	3	...	3	3	3	...	...	...	3	...	...		
,, X of 1882, amended by Acts III and VII of 1884, X of 1886, III of 1887, V of 1887, XIV of 1887, I of 1889, V of 1889, XI of 1889, XIII of 1889, IV of 1891, and XII of 1891.	Criminal Procedure Code	169	90	71	161	...	137	161	152	24	1	...	132	...	3		
,, XXII of 1867, amended by Act XII of 1891.	Sarái and Parão	20	3	4	7	...	...	...	9	1	...	...	8	...	...		
,, I of 1891 (North-Western Provinces and Oudh).	Water Works	216	351	...	351	...	347	371	356	2	104	...	250	...	...		
,, XIII of 1880	Vaccination	192	303	17	320	...	316	394	394	88	267	...	25	...	14		
,, XIV of 1866, amended by Acts XIV of 1870, XII of 1876, and III of 1882.	Post-Office	5	16	2	18	2	14	19	21	3	6	...	11	...	1		
,, III of 1877, amended by Acts XII of 1879, IV of 1882, XIX of 1883, VIII of 1878, XIII of 1889, and XII of 1891.	Registration	3	9	4	13	...	12	26	26	8	9	...	7	...	2		
,, VIII of 1876	Oudh Village Chaukidári	12	6	2	8	2	6	9	11	...	...	...	11	...	...		
,, XXVII of 1871, amended by Act VII of 1876.	Criminal Tribes	90	65	5	70	1	58	90	61	9	41	...	11	...	...		
,, IV of 1884, amended by Act XII of 1891.	Explosives	2	10	1	11	...	11	11	11	...	...	...	11	...	...		
,, III of 1867, amended by Acts XIV of 1874, XVI of 1876, and XII of 1891.	Gambling	4	3	...	3	1	3	14	14	...	11	...	3	...	...		
,, VII of 1870	Court Fees Act	9	6	2	8	...	8	10	10	1	2	...	7	...	...		

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—Police.

Part II.—Return of Non-Cognizable Crime for the Year 1896—*(concluded)*.

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Cases.						Persons.								Remarks.
			Average institutions of five preceding years.	Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.	Total of columns 5 and 6.	Number of cases in column 7 in which the Police were employed to make inquiry.	Number of cases in which process issued.	Number of persons against whom process issued.	Actually appeared before the Courts, including pending from last year.	Discharged after appearance.	Acquitted—		Convicted—		Waiting trial at close of year.	
												By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.	By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Special Laws, offences under which are not cognizable by the Police—(concluded).																
		[Detail.]															
	Acts XVIII of 1879 and IX of 1884.	Legal Practitioners Act	...	3	3	6	...	6	6	6	...	2	...	3	...	1	
	Act XX of 1856	Town Chaukidári	11	11	1	12	...	11	15	15	2	...	...	13	...	...	
	„ I of 1882	Emigration (Inland)	...	2	...	2	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	
	„ XIV of 1879	Hackney Carriage	265	308	130	438	9	435	510	511	35	74	...	400	...	2	
	„ I of 1892	Lodging-house	13	91	...	91	...	91	98	98	1	59	...	38	...	...	
	„ V of 1886	Sangmahál	2	16	...	16	...	16	18	18	...	6	...	12	...	...	
	„ IX of 1894	Jails	3	13	4	17	1	17	22	22	1	6	...	15	...	...	
	„ XIII of 1885	Telegraphs	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	
	„ V of 1871	Prisoners	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	
		Total ...	21,377	20,686	2,756	23,442	1,947	20,440	28,479	28,568	2,020	7,060	1	19,230	1	239	17 at large, &c.
		Grand Total ...	99,340	91,552	4,983	96,535	2,948	63,940	109,283	107,158	21,122	45,600	123	38,545	150	1,566	52 at large, &c.
		Grand Total for 1895 ...	95,848	100,600	4,894	105,494	3,024	73,486	124,540	121,267	23,118	52,793	45	43,635	143	1,478	55 persons at large.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—POLICE.

2.—*Statement of Thagi, Dakáiti, Administration of Poisonous or Stupefying Drugs for criminal purposes, and other Professional Crimes, for the year* 1896.

Description of crime.	CASES.				PERSONS.							COMPARATIVE RETURN.															Remarks.
	Committed during previous two years and in which no conviction was obtained up to beginning of the year.	Occurred within the year.	Cases under columns 2 and 3 brought to trial within the year.	Cases under columns 2 and 3 in which no one was brought to trial up to close of the year.	Number of persons supposed to have been concerned in cases in columns 2 and 3.	Arrested.	Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Remaining under trial.	Number supposed to be at large at the close of the year.	Number of persons arrested.			Brought to trial.			Convicted.			Property stolen.			Property recovered.			
												1894	1895	1896	1894	1895	1896	1894	1895	1896	1894.	1895.	1896.	1894.	1895.	1896.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13			14			15			16			17			18
																					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Thagi ... By strangulation.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Thagi ... By poison ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
River dakáiti ...	...	5	4	1	235	30 (a)	29	8	16	5	205	...	...	30	...	...	29	...	...	8	...	...	959	...	...	94	
Dakáiti on land ...	144	446	379	209	9,133	2,743 (b)	2,722 (c)	746 (d)	767 (e)	1,209 (f)	6,390	890	997	2,743	960	1,026	2,722	378	371	746	63,023	88,358	2,16,287	5,491	13,658	20,229	
Robbery	195	817	504	508	2,755	940 (g)	932 (h)	603 (i)	273 (j)	56 (k)	1,815	627	754	940	590	758	932	257	470	603	29,211	30,085	31,205	6,895	13,128	5,904	
Poisoning	26	34	26	34	40	36 (l)	46 (m)	29 (n)	15 (o)	2	54	41	50	36	44	53	46	35	32	29	1,851	2,552	1,434	997	1,130	241	

River Dakáiti.

(a) Of the 30 persons arrested one person was made Queen's evidence.

Dakáiti on land.

(b) This includes 2,642 persons in cases committed during the year and 101 persons in cases of previous years.

(c) Of the 2,743 persons arrested and 182 persons remaining under trial at the close of previous year (94 persons remaining under trial and four persons in one case transferred from robbery to *dakáiti*) six persons died before being brought to trial, 114 persons were tried on other charges and 83 persons were made Queen's evidence.

(d) This includes 614 persons in cases committed during the year and 132 persons in cases of previous years.

(e) This includes 671 persons in cases committed during the year and 96 persons in cases of previous years.

(f) This includes 1,202 persons in cases committed during the year and seven persons in cases of previous years.

Robbery.

(g) This consists of 904 persons in cases committed during the year and 36 persons in cases of previous years.

(h) Of the 940 persons arrested and 59 persons remaining under trial at the close of the previous year (27 persons actually remained pending trial at the close of the previous year, but four persons in one case were transferred to *dakáiti*), three persons died before being brought to trial, 58 persons were tried on other charges, and six were made Queen's evidence.

(i) This includes 561 persons in cases committed during the year and 42 persons in cases of previous years.

(j) This consists of 235 persons in cases committed during the year and 38 persons in cases of previous years.

(k) This consists of 55 persons in cases committed during the year and one person in a case of previous year.

Poisoning.

(l) This includes 34 persons in cases committed during the year and two persons in cases of previous years.

(m) Of the 36 persons arrested in cases committed during the year and 12 persons remaining pending trial at the close of the previous year, two persons were tried on other charges.

(n) This includes 21 persons in cases committed during the year and eight persons in cases of previous years.

(o) This consists of 10 persons in cases committed during the year and five persons in cases of previous years.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—Police.

3.—*Statement of Additional Police quartered as a punitive measure during the year* 1896.

District.	Name of place where quartered.	*Strength of additional Police.*				Total annual cost of additional Police, including all contingencies.	Number and date of original Government order appointing the additional Police.	Current period for which quartered.	Number of offences committed in the place in which the additional Police is quartered since the date of original quartering.	Reasons for the quartering of the Police.
		Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head Constables.	Foot Constables.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
						Rs. a. p.				
Saháranpur,	Village Rankhandi, F. C. Deoband.	...	...	1	6	952 0 0	No. 1381/VIII—531B, dated 1st December 1893, and No. 687/VIII—531B, dated 13th July 1896, and No. 1116/VIII—611C-10, dated 31st October 1896.	For a period of four years, from 1st December 1893.	25	On account of the lawless character of the inhabitants.
Bareilly, ...	Utrasia Mahollia &c.	...	...	1	4	500 0 0	No. 673/VIII—299C, dated 13th June 1895.	For a period of one year from 1st September 1895.	4	Ditto ditto.
Bijnor ...	Village Murabat, P. C. Chandpur.	...	...	1	1	384 0 0	No. 1185/VIII—289C, dated 10th October 1895.	For a period of one year from 22nd January 1896.	3	Ditto ditto.
Pilibhít ...	Kasganja, &c. ...	...	1	2	8	1,650 0 0	No. 1292/VIII—455B, dated 25th November 1895.	For one year, from 1st December 1895.	21	Ditto ditto.
Bareilly ...	Mandalia, Ghasú, &c.	...	...	1	4	500 0 0	No. 673/VIII—299C, dated 13th June 1895.	For one year, from 1st September 1895.	4	Ditto ditto.
Agra ...	Kotla ...	...	...	2	10	1,400 0 0	No. 611/VIII—829A-10, dated 12th June 1893.	For three years, from 1st July 1893.	16	Ditto ditto.
Muttra ...	Gutera, P. S. Sahpan.	...	...	1	4	631 0 0	No. 142/VIII—569A, dated 7th February 1894.	For two years, from 1st April 1894.	7	Ditto ditto.
Kumaun ...	Darao ...	...	...	1	4	561 0 0	No. 380/VIII—148C, dated 28th March 1895.	For one year, from 28th March 1895.	1	Ditto ditto.
Unao ...	Kurwan ...	...	...	1	4	492 0 0	No. 396/VIII—551C, dated 7th May 1896.	From 1st August 1896.	7	Ditto ditto.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—POLICE.

3.—*Statement of Additional Police quartered as a punitive measure during the year* 1896—(concluded).

District.	Name of place where quartered.	*Strength of additional Police.*				Total annual cost of additional Police, including all contingencies.	Number and date of original Government order appointing the additional Police.	Current period for which quartered.	Number of offences committed in the place in which the additional Police is quartered since the date of original quartering.	Reasons for the quartering of the Police.
		Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head Constables.	Foot Constables.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
						Rs. a. p.				
Sitapur ...	Nimkhar ...	...	...	1	4	554 0 0	No. 1423/VIII—39C-2, dated 28th December 1894.	For one year, from 1st February 1895.	35	On account of the lawless character of the inhabitants.
Bahraich ...	Aini and 9 other villages of P. C. Kaisarganj.	...	...	1	4	635 0 0	No. 1281/VIII—342B-13, dated 22nd November 1894.	For two years, from 15th October 1894.	48	Ditto ditto.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—POLICE.

4.—*Statement showing strength, cost, distribution, and employment of Police.*

Provinces.	Sanctioned strength of Police Force.									Cost of Police.				
	Inspector-General, Deputy and Assistant Inspectors-General.	*Strength of District, Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police, paid for wholly or in part from Imperial or Provincial Revenues.*						*Strength of Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police paid wholly from other than Imperial or Provincial Revenues.*		Pay and travelling allowances of controlling officers (column 2), and pay and travelling allowances of their establishments.	Total pay of District and Assistant District Superintendents (column 3).	*Other expenses of column 3.*		Total pay of subordinate officers (columns 4 and 5).
		Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of subordinate officers on Rs. 100 and upwards.	Number of subordinate officers on less than Rs. 100.	Number of mounted police constables.	Number of foot police constables.	Number of water police constables.	Total.	Officers.	Men.			Travelling allowances of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Pay and travelling allowances of their establishments.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
											Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
North-Western Provinces ...	...	57	128	3,472	321	13,570	...	17,548	662	7,470	...	3,48,000	28,350	...	11,56,452
Oudh	...	14	38	924	71	4,227	...	5,274	156	1,650	...	1,02,600	7,650	...	3,23,964
				4,396		17,797		22,822				4,50,600			14,80,416
				(*c*) +653		(*f*)1,863		(*h*) +1,863				(*b*) 46,300			(*d*) +4,53,600
				—463				—463							(*e*)—3,73,932
Total, N.-W. P. and Oudh District Police.	(*a*)5	71	166	4,586	392	19,660	...	24,875	(*o*)818	(*p*)9,120	1,54,500	4,96,900	36,000	...	15,60,084
Government Railway Police, East Indian Railway, including Delhi-Umballa and Kálka Railways.	1	...	7	68	...	213	...	288	...	...	15,443	...	...	...	39,395
Government Railway Police, Cawnpore-Achnera Railway.	...	...	1	14	...	37	...	52	...	...	2,408	...	...	...	6,285
Government Railway Police, Indian Midland Railway.	...	1	4	23	...	90	...	118	...	...	1,283	9,077	600	2,076	14,285
Government Railway Police, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, including Lucknow-Rae Bareli and Bareilly-Rámpur-Moradabad Railways.	...	1	5	45	...	173	...	224	...	...	2,234	6,550	718	1,490	24,780
Government Railway Police, Bengal and North-Western Railway.	...	...	1	10	...	39	...	50	...	...	461	1,325	145	301	4,620
Government Railway Police, Rohilkhand and Kumaun, Bareilly-Pilibhit, Lucknow-Sitapur and Seramau State Railways.	...	...	1	10	...	37	...	48	...	...	438	1,336	137	285	4,380
Total, Railway Police ...	1	2	19	170	...	589	...	780	...	...	22,267	18,348	1,600	4,152	93,745
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1896 ...	6	73	185	4,756	392	20,249	...	25,655	818	9,120	1,76,767	5,15,248	37,600	4,152	16,53,829
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1895 ...	6	73	185	5,126	392	20,001	...	2,577	818	9,188	1,77,497	5,30,188	37,112	4,057	18,94,034

(*a*) Inspector-General 1
Deputy Inspectors-General ... 2
Personal Assistant to Inspector-General 1
Special Assistant to Inspector-General 1
Total ... 5

(*b*) Exchange compensation allowance to District Superintendents and Assistant District Superintendents.

(*c*) and (*f*) Proposals under the Reform scheme.

(*c*) Deductions under the Reform scheme on account of pay and allowances of subordinate officers.

(*h*) Proposals under the Reform scheme as shown in columns 5 and 7.

	Rs.
(*d*) Exchange compensation allowance to European Sergeants	2,700

Proposals under the Reform scheme.

	Rs.	Rs.
Allowance to Inspectors	24,300	
Allowance to Sub-Inspectors, Armed Police	3,600	
Pay and allowances of Sub-Inspectors of the Armed Police ...	4,23,000	
		4,50,900
Total		4,53,600

(*o*) Inspectors 3
Sub-Inspectors 7
Head Constables 190
Jamadárs 494
Daffadárs 124
Total ... 818

(*p*) Constables 1,986
Chaukidárs 7,134
Total ... 9,120

D.—Police.

4.—*Statement showing strength, cost, distribution, and employment of Police*—(continued).

Provinces.	Cost of Police—(concluded).								Distribution of Force.							
	Total pay of constables of all classes (columns 6, 7, and 8).	Horse and travelling allowances, permanent or otherwise, not included in columns 12, 14, and 15.	Average pay of—		Contingencies and all expenses other than included in columns 12 to 18.	Total cost.	Payable from Imperial and Provincial Revenues.	Payable from other sources.	Guards at District, Central or Subsidiary Jails.		On station duties.		Guards over Lock-ups and Treasuries, or escort to prisoners and treasure, or in reserve.		Total.	
			Mounted constables.	Foot and water constables.					Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
1	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.								
North-Western Provinces ...	11,43,168	...	...	...	9,84,477	36,60,447	30,88,478	5,71,969	...	4	1,992	7,692	1,608	6,195	3,600	13,891
Oudh	3,51,408	...	...	...	2,49,689	10,35,311	9,04,277	1,31,034	...	...	447	1,955	515	2,343	962	4,298
	14,94,576					46,95,758	39,92,755						2,123	8,538	4,562	18,189
	(*g*)2,57,148					(*i*)1,54,500	(*l*) 5,43,616						(*m*)190	(*n*)1,863	190	1,863
	(*k*) 6,000					(*j*) 3,89,116										
Total, N.-W. P. and Oudh District Police.	17,57,724	...	282	83	12,34,166	52,39,374	45,36,371	7,03,003	...	4	2,439	9,647	2,313	10,401	4,752	20,052
Government Railway Police, East Indian Railway, including Delhi-Umballa and Kálka Railways.	20,448	3,600	...	96	14,014	92,900	27,870	65,030	...	...	70	185	5	28	75	213
Government Railway Police, Cawnpore-Achnera Railway.	3,552	1,300	...	96	3,648	17,193	5,158	12,035	...	...	13	31	2	6	15	37
Government Railway Police, Indian Midland Railway.	8,640	1,500	...	96	6,134	43,595	13,078	30,517	...	...	22	61	5	29	27	90
Government Railway Police, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, including Lucknow-Rae Bareli and Bareilly-Rámpur-Moradabad Railways.	16,603	3,000	...	96	6,993	62,373	62,373	...	...	...	44	151	6	22	50	173
Government Railway Police, Bengal and North-Western Railway.	3,744	800	...	96	1,998	13,394	4,018	9,376	...	...	11	39	...	...	11	39
Government Railway Police, Rohilkhand and Kumaun, Bareilly-Pilibhít, Lucknow-Sitapur and Seramau State Railways.	3,528	600	...	96	2,261	13,025	3,907	9,118	...	...	11	37	...	...	11	37
Total, Railway Police ...	56,520	10,800	...	96	35,048	2,42,480	1,16,404	1,26,076	...	...	171	504	18	85	189	589
Grand Total for 1896 ...	18,14,244	10,800	282	For D. P. 83 For Ry. P. 96	12,69,214	54,81,854	46,52,775	8,29,079	...	4	2,610	10,151	2,331	10,486	4,941	20,641
Grand Total for 1895 ...	17,11,277	9,453	282	For D. P. 76 For Ry. P. 96	12,34,534	52,56,152	44,41,395	8,14,757	...	...	2,815	10,080	2,496	10,313	5,311	20,393

(*f*) Proposals under the Reform scheme.
(*g*) Pay and allowances of constables proposed under the Reform scheme.
(*i*) Item as shown in column 12.
(*j*) Total of items (*b*), (*d*), (*g*), and (*k*) in columns 13, 16, and 17, *minus* item (*e*) in column 16.
(*k*) Hill allowance to constables.
(*l*) Total of items (*i*) and (*j*) in column 22.
(*m*) Subordinate Officers as shown under item (*c*) in column 5.
(*n*) Men as shown under item (*f*) in column 7.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—Police.

4.—*Statement showing strength, cost, distribution, and employment of Police*—(concluded).

Provinces.	Distribution of Force—(*concld.*).		Area of whole district in square miles.	Population of whole district.	Proportion of the whole Force (Officers and Men).						Proportion of the Police on station duties (Officers and Men).						Total amount of cognizable crime reported (columns 4 and 6, Statement A, Part I).	Proportion of cognizable crime to the Police Force on station duties (columns 27 and 28).
					To area. (In districts—one policeman to so many square miles; in towns—so many policemen to one square mile.)			*To population—(One policeman to so many of the population.)*			*To area.*			*To population.*				
	On town, municipal or harbour duty.	In cantonments.			Of the whole district.	Of districts, exclusive of towns.	Of towns.	Of the whole district.	Of districts, exclusive of towns.	Of towns.	Of the whole district.	Of districts, exclusive of towns.	Of towns.	Of the whole district.	Of districts, exclusive of towns.	Of towns.		
1	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
North-Western Provinces ...	7,689	443	83,286	34,254,254	1 to 3·24	...	...	1 to 1,334	...	...	1 to 8·60	...	...	1 to 3,537	...	...	155,515	16·0 to 1 policeman.
Oudh	1,718	88	24,217	12,650,831	1 to 3·42	...	...	1 to 1,786	...	...	1 to 10·08	...	...	1 to 5,266	...	...	76,002	31·6 to 1 policeman.
Total, N.-W. P. and Oudh District Police.	9,407	531	107,503	46,905,085	1 to 3·08	...	...	1 to 1,347	...	...	1 to 8·89	...	...	1 to 3,880	...	...	231,517	19·1 to 1 policeman.
Government Railway Police, East Indian Railway, including Delhi-Umballa and Kálka Railways.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,626	3·8 to 1 policeman
Government Railway Police, Cawnpore-Achnera Railway.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Government Railway Police, Indian Midland Railway.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Government Railway Police, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, including Lucknow-Rae Bareli and Bareilly-Rámpur-Moradabad Railways.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Government Railway Police, Bengal and North-Western Railway.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Government Railway Police, Rohilkhand and Kumaun, Bareilly-Pilibhit, Lucknow-Sitapur and Seramau State Railways.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Total, Railway Police ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,626	3·8 to 1 policeman.
Grand Total for 1896 ...	9,407	531	107,503	46,905,085	1 to 3·02	...	...	1 to 1,317	...	...	1 to 8·42	...	...	1 to 3,675	...	...	234,143	18·3 to 1 policeman.
Grand Total for 1895 ...	9,468	538	107,503	46,905,085	1 to 3·00	...	...	1 to 1,310	...	...	1 to 8·23	...	...	1 to 3,637	...	...	224,149	17·3 to 1 policeman.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—Police.

5.—*Return showing equipment, discipline, and general internal management of the Force for* 1896 *(Provincial and Municipal Constabulary).*

Provinces.	*Total sanctioned strength of Provincial and Municipal Constabulary as per budget.*		*Armament of the Force shown in columns 2 and 3.*			PUNISHMENTS.												REWARDS.	
						Dismissed, excluding those shown in column 32.		*Fined, degraded or suspended by their own Departmental Officers.*		PUNISHED JUDICIALLY BY A MAGISTRATE.								*Number of Police (Officers and Men) rewarded during the year.*	
										Under Police Act.		*Under sections 330, 331, and 348, Penal Code.*		*Under Chapter IX of Penal Code.*		*Other offences.*			
	Officers—Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, Sergeants, and Head Constables.	Men (mounted and foot constables).	Number provided with fire-arms.	Number provided with swords only, or swords and batons.	Number provided with batons only.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	By promotion.	By money rewards, as per Reward Statement (excluding chaukidárs).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
North-Western Provinces	3,738	51,252	5,627	6,617	6,746	40	249	313	341	6	58	4	2	1	4	9	75	987	3,154
Oudh	1,020	4,911	1,706	1,851	2,374	11	43	129	115	...	17	2	1	...	3	5	15	53	1,087
Total, N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	4,758	20,163	7,333	8,468	9,120	51	292	442	456	6	75	6	3	1	7	14	90	1,040	4,241
Government Railway Police, East Indian Railway, including Delhi-Umballa and Kálka Railway.	75	213	...	75	213	2	12	29	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	166
Cawnpore-Achnera Railway	15	37	...	15	37	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway	50	173	...	50	173	1	1	12	11	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal and North-Western Railway ...	11	39	...	11	39	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	114
Rohilkhand and Kumaun Railway ...	11	37	...	11	37	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Indian Midland Railway	27	90	...	27	90	...	5	6	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	23
Total ...	189	589	...	189	589	3	20	52	45	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	303
GRAND TOTAL ...	4,947	20,752	7,333	8,657	9,709	54	312	494	501	6	78	6	3	1	7	14	92	1,040	4,544

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—Police.

5.—*Return showing equipment, discipline, and general internal management of the Force for* 1896 *(Provincial and Municipal Constabulary)*—(concluded).

Provinces.	Education.				Number enlisted during the year.	Of one year's service and under ten years.	Of ten years' service and upwards.	Number who have left the Force during the year—							Total number of sick in hospital during the year.	Percentage in hospital during the year to total strength of the Force.	Percentage of deaths during the year to total strength of the Force.
	Number of Police who can read and write.		Number of Police under instruction during the year.					On pension.	On gratuity.	On resignation, without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal, columns 7 and 8.	By discharge or otherwise as per columns from 11 to 18 (excluding those men who were fined, but were not dismissed).	By desertion.	By death.			
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.													
1	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35		36
North-Western Provinces ...	3,075	3,131	54	2,155	1,630	9,468	7,571	333	11	512	289	129	10	219	9,052	47·66	1·52
Oudh	792	819	8	588	581	2,375	2,924	112	2	135	54	37	5	54	2,714	45·75	·91
Total, N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	3,867	3,950	62	2,743	2,211	11,843	10,495	445	13	647	343	166	15	344	11,766	47·21	1·38
Government Railway Police, East Indian Railway, including Delhi-Umballa and Kálka Railway.	71	46	...	...	29	138	121	2	1	3	14	...	...	5	138	47·91	1·73
Cawnpore-Achnera Railway ...	15	7	...	...	...	35	17	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	17	32·69	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway ...	49	49	...	...	7	133	68	...	1	5	2	1	...	3	37	16·59	1·34
Bengal and North-Western Railway...	11	14	...	...	...	34	16	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	19	38·00	2·00
Rohilkhand and Kumaun Railway ...	11	10	...	...	...	32	14	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	11	22·91	2·08
Indian Midland Railway ...	26	21	...	...	16	66	29	...	...	2	5	1	...	6	48	41·02	5·12
Total ...	183	147	...	...	52	438	265	2	2	14	23	3	...	16	270	34·70	2·05
Grand Total ...	4,050	4,097	62	2,743	2,263	12,281	10,760	447	15	661	366	160	15	360	12,036	46·83	1·40

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—Police.

Memorandum showing the number of Pension Cases sanctioned from 1st January to 31st December 1896.

Cases of last year.	Cases received during the year.	Total.	*Number of cases sanctioned by Government.*			*Number of cases sanctioned by Inspector-General of Police.*			*Undisposed of cases.*					Remarks.
			Pension cases.	Gratuity cases.	Total.	Pension cases.	Gratuity cases.	Total.	Pending with Government.	Pending with Accountant-General.	Pending with District Superintendents of Police.	In hand for disposal.	Total.	
83	501	584	110	7	117	362	19	381	40	15	21	5	81	In five cases pension was refused and men were reinstated.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—Police.

6.—*Statement showing the race and religion or caste of Officers and Men employed in the Police (Provincial and Municipal Constabulary), as they stood on 31st December 1896, excluding all vacancies.*

Provinces.	RACES.												RELIGION OR CASTE.											
	EUROPEANS.					EURASIANS.				NATIVES.			OFFICERS.											
	District or Assistant District Superintendents.		*Subordinate Officers.*												*Hindus.*								*Other Religions.*		
	Military or Covenanted Civil.	Uncovenanted.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Sergeants.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	*Subordinate Officers.* On Rs. 100 and upwards.	*Subordinate Officers.* Below Rs. 100.	Sergeants and constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	*Subordinate Officers.* On Rs. 100 and upwards.	*Subordinate Officers.* Below Rs. 100.	Constables (mounted and foot).	Christians.	Muhammadans.	Bráhmans.	Rájputs.	Gurkhas.	Sikhs.	Panjábis.	Játs.	Káyasths.	Hindus of all other castes.	Baurialis.	Afgháns.	Total (columns 12 to 23).
1	2	3	4		5	6	7		8	9	10		11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	23(*a*)
North-Western Provinces,	2	52	28	1	8	...	8	5	...	1	87	3,514	15,018	107	1,931	429	333	11	134	26	71	363	296	...	5	3,706
Oudh	1	15	13	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	25	964	4,876	32	486	145	77	3	35	8	17	88	127	...	2	1,020
Total, N.-W. P. and Oudh,	3	67	41	1	9	...	8	6	...	1	112	4,478	19,894	139	2,417	574	410	14	169	34	88	451	423	...	7	4,726
Government Railway Police, East Indian Railway, including Delhi-Umballa and Kálka Railway.	...	...	4	...	9	...	...	...	1	...	1	60	213	14	35	6	4	...	1	...	1	12	2	...	...	75
Government Railway Police, Cawnpore-Achnera Railway.	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	37	1	8	...	1	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	15
Government Railway Police, Bengal and North-Western Railway.	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	39	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	11
Government Railway Police, Indian Midland Railway.	...	1	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	85	6	14	4	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	27
Government Railway Police, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway,	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	1	40	158	10	30	6	1	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	51
Government Railway Police, Rohilkhand and Kumaun Railway.	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	35	1	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	11
Total ...	...	2	14	...	15	...	...	...	2	...	2	155	567	33	101	16	8	...	2	...	2	26	2	...	...	190
GRAND TOTAL ...	3	69	55	1	24	...	8	6	2	1	114	4,633	20,461	172	2,518	590	418	14	171	34	90	477	425	...	7	4,916

1896 vacancies ... 104 | 1895 vacancies ... 77

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—Police.

6.—*Statement showing the race and religion or caste of Officers and Men employed in the Police (Provincial and Municipal Constabulary), as they stood on 31st December 1896, excluding all vacancies*—(concluded).

Provinces.	RELIGION OR CASTE—*(concluded)*. MEN.												
	Christians.	Muhammadans.	*Hindus.* Brâhmans.	Râjputs.	Gurkhas.	Sikhs.	Panjâbis.	Jâts.	Kâyasths.	Hindus of all other castes.	*Other Religions.* Bauriahs.	Afghâns.	Total (columns 24 to 35).	Grand Total, Officers and Men.
1	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	35*(a)*	36
North-Western Provinces	6	5,695	2,847	3,256	118	285	57	219	442	2,064	18	11	15,018	18,724
Oudh	3	1,501	958	715	42	68	10	45	124	1,408	...	2	4,876	5,896
Total, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh ...	9	7,196	3,805	3,971	160	353	67	264	566	3,472	18	13	19,894	24,620
Government Railway Police, East Indian Railway, including Delhi-Umballa and Kálka Railway.	...	84	45	48	...	5	...	3	9	19	...	...	213	288
Government Railway Police, Cawnpore-Achnera Railway.	...	11	11	9	...	1	...	...	2	3	...	...	37	52
Government Railway Police, Bengal and North-Western Railway.	...	20	9	5	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	39	50
Government Railway Police, Indian Midland Railway.	...	31	14	27	...	1	...	1	2	9	...	...	85	112
Government Railway Police, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.	...	71	39	31	...	1	...	...	4	12	...	...	158	209
Government Railway Police, Rohilkhand and Kumaun Railway.	...	15	7	8	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	35	46
Total ..	...	232	125	128	...	8	...	4	26	44	...	...	567	757
GRAND TOTAL ...	9	7,428	3,930	4,099	160	361	67	268	592	3,516	18	13	20,461	25,377

1896 vacancies ... 291 | 1895 vacancies ... 354

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

G.—Municipal Administration, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

1.—*Statement showing the Income and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1896-97.

Name of District.	Serial number of Municipality.	Name of Municipality.	Population.	*Number of Members of Committee or Board.*				Balance from previous year.	Income during the year from octroi.	Total income from other taxation.	Realizations under special Acts. Revenue derived from municipal property and powers apart from taxation. Grants and contributions. Extraordinary and debt and miscellaneous receipts.	Total income, excluding balance.	Total income, including balance.	Total expenditure.	Balance at end of year.	Incidence of taxation per head of population.	Incidence of total income per head of population.
				Ex officio.	Nominated.	Elected.	Total.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Dehra Dún ...	1	Dehra ...	21,881	1	3	15	19	15,695	...	15,711	11,281	26,992	42,687	35,695	6,992	0 11 6	1 3 9
	2	Mussoorie ...	10,086	1	3	11	15	42,558	...	58,128	20,301	78,429	1,20,987	90,732	30,255	5 12 2	7 12 5
Saháranpur ...	3	Saháranpur ...	63,194	...	5	16	21	6,966	44,807	2,960	7,262	55,029	61,995	60,604	1,391	0 12 1	0 13 11
	4	Hardwár Union ...	29,125	...	4	13	17	8,125	23,883	15,925	11,802	51,610	59,735	41,819	17,916	1 5 10	1 12 4
	5	Deoband ...	19,250	...	2	13	15	1,440	9,095	...	2,150	11,245	12,685	11,836	849	0 7 7	0 9 4
	6	Roorkee ...	14,291	...	1	10	11	1,056	...	7,218	6,657	13,875	14,931	13,922	1,009	0 8 1	0 15 6
Muzaffarnagar,	7	Muzaffarnagar ...	18,166	...	4	13	17	4,933	17,973	600	3,657	22,230	27,163	21,898	5,265	1 0 4	1 3 7
	8	Kandhla ...	9,487	...	4	13	17	608	5,030	...	1,182	6,212	6,820	6,358	462	0 8 6	0 10 6
	9	Kairana ...	18,420	...	2	13	15	561	8,686	...	1,735	10,421	10,982	10,551	431	0 7 6	0 9 1
Meerut ...	10	Meerut ...	119,390	...	5	16	21	3,13,429	1,10,665	2,357	1,63,814	2,76,836	5,90,265	5,37,640	52,625	0 15 2	2 5 1
	11	Ghaziabad ...	10,193	...	1	10	11	1,843	5,039	404	2,196	7,639	9,482	9,194	288	0 8 7	0 11 11
	12	Shahdara ...	5,306	...	1	7	8	595	...	1,262	1,366	2,628	3,223	2,325	898	0 3 9	0 7 11
	13	Baraut ...	6,781	...	1	7	8	1,601	4,053	200	1,000	5,253	6,854	5,407	1,447	0 10 0	0 12 5
	14	Bághpat ...	6,292	...	2	10	12	623	3,980	189	1,648	5,817	6,440	6,061	379	0 10 7	0 14 9

	15	Hápur ...	14,977	...	1	10	11	1,599	11,644	...	6,824	18,468	20,067	17,588	2,479	0 12 5	1 3 9
	16	Pilkhua ...	5,441	...	1	7	8	489	...	2,001	624	2,625	3,114	2,567	547	0 5 10	0 7 8
	17	Sardhana ...	12,059	...	1	10	11	2,885	9,117	...	2,555	11,672	14,557	9,582	4,975	0 12 1	0 15 6
	18	Mewána ...	8,221	...	1	7	8	623	...	2,935	1,140	4,075	4,698	3,461	1,237	0 5 8	0 7 11
Bulandshahr ...	19	Bulandshahr ...	16,931	...	1	7	8	4,635	11,671	202	4,980	16,853	21,488	18,892	2,596	0 11 3	0 15 11
	20	Anúpshahr ...	7,952	...	1	7	8	2,599	5,105	1,035	1,166	7,306	9,905	8,275	1,630	0 12 4	0 14 8
	21	Khurja ...	26,349	...	1	10	11	1,855	19,345	...	6,276	25,621	27,476	24,416	3,060	0 11 9	0 15 6
	22	Sikandrabad ...	15,231	...	...	7	7	848	12,931	...	2,862	15,793	16,641	14,813	1,828	0 13 7	1 0 7
Aligarh ...	23	Koil (Aligarh) ...	61,485	...	3	13	16	3,521	51,189	439	7,881	59,509	63,030	60,294	2,736	0 13 5	0 15 6
	24	Háthras ...	39,181	...	2	13	15	7,998	28,261	...	6,910	35,171	43,169	39,238	3,931	0 11 7	0 14 4
	25	Atrauli ...	15,408	...	...	10	10	3,993	9,027	29	1,387	10,443	14,436	10,398	4,038	0 9 5	0 10 10
	26	Sikandra Rao ...	10,263	...	...	11	11	3,616	6,985	12	1,251	8,248	11,864	10,472	1,392	0 10 11	0 12 10
Muttra ...	27	Muttra ...	56,431	...	4	13	17	4,936	48,573	...	8,502	57,075	62,011	60,797	1,214	0 13 9	1 0 2
	28	Brindaban ...	26,000	...	1	10	11	3,484	17,818	...	5,078	22,896	26,380	26,034	346	0 10 1	0 14 1
	29	Kosi ...	8,404	...	1	10	11	5,125	6,542	...	3,379	9,921	15,046	13,186	1,860	0 12 5	1 2 10
Agra ...	30	Agra ...	168,662	...	10	24	34	22,625	2,22,983	68,312	48,872	3,40,167	3,62,792	3,53,012	9,780	1 11 7	2 0 3
	31	Fatehpur-Sikri ...	6,286	...	8	...	8	1,381	4,925	...	1,247	6,172	7,553	5,466	2,087	0 12 6	0 15 9
	32	Firozabad ...	15,278	...	1	10	11	1,706	13,583	...	2,490	16,073	17,779	14,019	3,760	0 14 2	1 0 9
Farukhabad ...	33	Fatehgarh *cum* Farukhabad.	73,009	...	1	28	29	8,272	42,814	2,157	8,306	53,277	61,549	51,452	10,097	0 9 10	0 11 8
Mainpuri ...	34	Mainpuri ...	18,551	...	4	13	17	2,586	13,323	114	1,773	15,210	17,796	15,421	2,375	0 11 7	0 13 1
Etáwah ...	35	Etáwah ...	38,793	...	3	16	19	9,964	34,932	403	7,248	42,583	52,547	34,699	17,848	0 14 6	1 1 6

G.—Municipal Administration, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

1.—*Statement showing the Income and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1896-97—(continued).

Name of District.	Serial number of Municipality.	Name of Municipality.	Population.	Number of Members of Committee or Board.				Balance from previous year.	Income during the year from octroi.	Total income from other taxation.	Realizations under Revenue derived from municipal property and powers apart from taxation. Grants and contributions. Extraordinary and debt and miscellaneous receipts.	Total income, excluding balance.	Total income, including balance.	Total expenditure.	Balance at end of year.	Incidence of taxation per head of population.	Incidence of total income per head of population.
				Ex officio.	Nominated.	Elected.	Total.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Etah ...	36	Etah ...	7,800	...	4	12	16	2,562	8,982	...	3,740	12,722	15,284	13,233	2,051	1 2 5	1 10 1
	37	Soron ...	11,265	...	3	13	16	2,505	8,580	...	1,731	10,311	12,816	9,826	2,990	0 12 2	0 14 7
	38	Kásganj ...	16,050	...	3	13	16	6,150	13,880	73	2,403	16,356	22,506	13,419	9,087	0 13 10	1 0 4
	39	Marehra ...	7,812	...	7	2	9	828	4,287	...	567	4,854	5,682	4,374	1,308	0 8 9	0 9 7
	40	Jalesar ...	13,420	...	2	13	15	4,136	9,515	...	1,498	11,013	15,149	13,554	1,595	0 11 5	0 13 1
Bareilly ...	41	Bareilly ...	107,785	1	9	27	37	3,457	91,188	11,569	24,818	1,27,575	1,31,032	1,29,709	1,323	0 15 3	1 2 11
Bijnor ...	42	Bijnor ...	16,236	...	4	13	17	1,398	7,556	994	2,193	10,743	12,141	11,157	984	0 8 5	0 10 7
	43	Chandpur ...	12,256	...	...	13	13	2,024	5,399	...	969	6,368	8,392	6,869	1,523	0 7 0	0 8 4
	44	Dhámpur ...	6,708	...	...	10	10	6,811	5,322	...	979	6,301	13,112	8,278	4,834	0 12 8	0 15 0
	45	Nagína ...	22,150	...	1	13	14	3,640	10,785	...	1,624	12,409	16,049	12,961	3,088	0 7 9	0 8 11
	46	Najíbabad ...	19,410	...	...	13	13	3,735	12,019	...	2,372	14,391	18,126	17,264	862	0 9 11	0 11 10
Budaun ...	47	Budaun ...	35,372	...	5	17	22	5,749	18,447	363	17,624	36,434	42,183	38,177	4,006	0 8 6	1 0 6
	48	Bilsi ...	5,802	...	8	1	9	634	...	2,020	999	3,019	3,653	3,222	431	0 5 6	0 8 3
	49	Ujhani ...	7,427	...	2	7	9	933	...	2,614	1,447	4,061	4,994	3,615	1,379	0 5 8	0 8 9
	50	Sahaswan ...	15,601	...	3	10	13	1,583	...	5,311	2,885	8,196	9,779	8,171	1,608	0 5 5	0 8 4

Moradabad ...	51	Moradabad ...	71,662	...	6	18	24	11,004	51,087	72	5,845	57,004	68,008	62,033	5,975	0	11	5	0 12 8
	52	Chandausi ...	28,111	...	2	10	12	5,177	20,384	...	2,874	23,258	28,435	22,868	5,567	0	11	7	0 13 3
	53	Amroha ...	35,230	...	4	13	17	4,032	17,442	...	3,620	21,062	25,094	24,195	899	0	7	11	0 9 7
	54	Sambhal ...	37,226	...	1	19	20	6,414	15,943	2,860	1,457	20,260	26,674	22,717	3,957	0	8	1	0 8 8
Sháhjahánpur...	55	Sháhjahánpur ...	76,977	...	5	19	24	9,824	43,740	251	26,863	70,854	80,678	74,427	6,251	0	8	11	0 14 5
	56	Tilhar ...	17,265	...	4	13	17	5,486	10,781	...	3,818	14,569	20,055	19,391	664	0	9	11	0 13 6
Pilibhít ...	57	Pilibhít ...	33,799	...	4	13	17	17,339	23,443	1,593	14,527	39,563	56,902	51,608	5,294	0	11	10	1 2 8
	58	Bisalpur ...	9,221	...	...	10	10	654	3,785	480	869	5,134	5,788	5,765	23	0	7	5	0 8 11
Cawnpore ...	59	Cawnpore ...	163,779	...	3	22	25	6,92,220	16,196	2,55,523	67,690	3,39,409	10,31,629	9,29,527	1,02,102	1	10	6	2 1 1
Fatehpur ...	60	Fatehpur ...	20,179	...	2	13	15	948	9,495	258	1,445	11,198	12,146	11,335	811	0	7	9	0 8 10
Bánda ...	61	Bánda ...	23,071	1	2	18	21	3,307	21,336	171	4,329	25,836	29,143	26,770	2,373	0	14	10	1 1 11
Allahabad ...	62	Allahabad ...	162,895	1	6	21	28	45,948	1,62,356	91,081	78,896	3,32,333	3,78,281	3,61,479	16,802	1	8	10	2 0 7
Jhánsi ...	63	Jhánsi ...	53,779	4	16	...	20	9,722	29,210	1,845	10,544	41,599	51,321	48,247	3,074	0	9	3	0 12 5
	64	Mau Ránipur ...	19,675	...	3	13	16	12,749	11,563	821	3,138	15,522	28,271	19,528	8,743	0	10	1	0 12 7
Jalaun ...	65	Orai ...	8,369	6	...	12	18	1,588	4,831	429	3,585	8,845	10,433	8,560	1,873	0	10	1	1 0 11
	66	Kálpi ...	12,713	3	...	6	9	7,854	6,666	279	1,749	8,694	16,548	10,017	6,531	0	8	9	0 10 11
	67	Kunch ...	13,408	3	...	6	9	9,284	9,153	1,600	1,200	11,953	21,237	13,411	7,826	0	12	10	0 14 3
Jhánsi ...	68	Lalitpur ...	11,348	5	10	...	15	6,325	10,470	507	5,559	16,536	22,861	13,243	9,618	0	15	6	1 7 4
Benares ...	69	Benares ...	211,586	...	7	18	25	5,05,094	2,50,499	1,31,433	50,240	4,32,172	937,266	8,27,688	1,09,578	1	12	10	2 0 8
Mirzapur ...	70	Mirzapur ...	84,130	...	2	19	21	24,572	50,117	...	8,709	58,826	83,398	59,342	24,056	0	9	6	0 11 2
	71	Chunár ...	11,423	...	1	10	11	3,819	6,468	138	1,053	7,659	11,478	8,090	3,388	0	9	3	0 10 8
Jaunpur ...	72	Jaunpur ...	42,819	...	2	13	15	686	21,401	519	10,931	32,851	33,537	32,613	924	0	8	2	0 12 3
Gházipur ...	73	Gházipur ...	44,970	...	4	19	23	13,063	23,800	273	10,611	34,684	47,747	39,849	7,898	0	8	6	0 12 4
Ballia ...	74	Ballia ...	16,372	...	...	10	10	3,958	...	2,896	6,797	9,693	13,651	11,000	2,651	0	2	9	0 9 5
Gorakhpur ...	75	Gorakhpur ...	62,677	...	5	16	21	8,986	43,358	1,067	16,948	61,373	70,359	63,989	6,370	0	11	4	0 15 8
Azamgarh ...	76	Azamgarh ...	19,442	...	4	13	17	3,145	8,816	3,166	12,763	24,745	27,890	24,776	3,114	0	9	10	1 4 4

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

G.—Municipal Administration, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

1.—*Statement showing the Income and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1896-97—(concluded).

Name of District.	Serial number of Municipality.	Name of Municipality.	Population.	*Number of Members of Committee or Board.*				Balance from previous year.	Income during the year from octroi.	Total income from other taxation.	Realizations under special Acts. Revenue derived from municipal property and powers apart from taxation. Grants and contributions. Extraordinary and debt and miscellaneous receipts.	Total income, excluding balance.	Total income, including balance.	Total expenditure.	Balance at end of year.	Incidence of taxation per head of population.	Incidence of total income per head of population.
				Ex officio.	Nominated.	Elected.	Total.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Almora ...	77	Almora ...	6,126	...	...	10	10	1,060	6,154	1,694	1,060	8,908	9,968	9,283	685	1 4 5	1 7 3
Naini Tal ...	78	Naini Tal ...	12,408	3	8	...	11	6,483	5,158	65,548	16,569	87,275	93,758	91,559	2,199	5 11 2	7 0 6
	79	Káshipur ...	14,717	1	1	10	12	1,043	...	7,108	2,429	9,537	10,580	9,607	973	0 7 8	0 10 4
Lucknow ...	80	Lucknow ...	267,910	1	7	24	32	1,60,002	2,78,980	15,097	86,673	3,80,750	5,40,752	5,09,897	30,855	1 1 7	1 6 9
Unao ...	81	Unao ...	12,831	...	3	16	19	985	...	3,919	2,543	6,462	7,447	6,883	564	0 4 10	0 8 0
Rae Bareli ...	82	Rae Bareli ...	18,798	1	5	18	24	183	21,993	...	7,245	29,238	29,421	26,384	3,037	1 2 8	1 8 11
Sitapur ...	83	Sitapur ...	21,380	...	3	10	13	7,331	12,111	2,884	11,691	26,686	34,017	27,731	6,286	0 12 2	1 3 11
	84	Khairabad ...	13,773	...	2	10	12	195	4,120	181	1,872	6,173	6,368	5,820	548	0 5 0	0 7 2
Hardoi ...	85	Hardoi ...	11,152	...	3	13	16	3,080	...	7,071	7,091	14,162	17,242	15,298	1,944	0 10 2	1 4 4
	86	Shahabad ...	20,153	...	2	13	15	3,680	...	5,490	5,720	11,210	14,890	11,461	3,429	0 4 4	0 8 11
	87	Sandíla ...	16,813	...	4	16	20	371	8,229	360	1,562	10,151	10,522	10,070	452	0 7 10	0 9 8
	88	Sándi ...	9,639	...	1	10	11	769	...	2,609	1,581	4,190	4,959	4,497	462	0 4 4	0 6 11
	89	Pihání ...	7,993	...	2	7	9	167	...	2,860	987	3,847	4,014	3,724	290	0 5 9	0 7 8

Kheri ...	90	Lakhimpur ...	8,073	...	2	13	15	9,537	...	4,885	6,636	11,521	21,058	14,578	6,480	0	9	8	1 6 10
	91	Muhamdi ...	6,932	...	2	9	11	1,264	...	1,150	1,243	2,393	3,657	3,197	460	0	2	7	0 5 6
Fyzabad ...	92	Fyzabad ...	72,686	...	6	18	24	40,353	44,651	664	13,796	59,111	99,464	75,794	23,670	0	9	3	0 12 1
	93	Tánda ...	19,724	...	...	16	16	271	...	6,663	1,856	8,519	8,790	8,520	270	0	5	5	0 6 11
Gonda ...	94	Gonda ...	14,609	...	5	18	23	2,361	10,294	...	5,591	15,885	18,246	17,680	566	0	11	3	1 1 4
	95	Nawábganj ...	9,213	...	1	10	11	1,710	...	2,283	3,541	5,824	7,534	5,939	1,595	0	3	11	0 10 1
	96	Utraula ...	6,625	...	1	10	11	1,146	...	2,380	1,367	3,747	4,893	4,547	346	0	5	8	0 9 0
	97	Balrámpur ...	14,849	1	...	18	19	1,216	...	3,773	2,009	5,782	6,998	5,299	1,699	0	4	0	0 6 2
Bahraich ...	98	Bahraich ...	24,046	...	3	16	19	4,528	16,793	264	6,412	23,469	27,997	25,088	2,909	0	11	2	0 15 7
	99	Nánpára ...	9,322	...	2	10	12	444	5,130	...	2,736	7,866	8,310	7,840	470	0	8	9	0 13 6
	100	Bhinga ...	5,921	...	...	9	9	2,657	...	478	2,461	2,939	5,596	5,041	555	0	1	4	0 7 11
Sultánpur ...	101	Sultánpur ...	8,751	...	5	15	20	1,523	8,235	282	4,668	13,185	14,708	13,709	999	0	15	7	1 8 1
Partábgarh ...	102	Bela (Partábgarh),	6,486	...	12	1	13	3,511	7,097	226	3,712	11,035	14,546	10,003	4,543	1	2	1	1 11 3
Bara Banki ...	103	Nawábganj (Bara Banki).	14,478	...	4	13	17	2,951	10,088	2,597	6,600	19,285	22,236	21,152	1,084	0	14	0	1 5 3
		GRAND TOTAL ...	3,249,402	33	311	1,257	1,601	22,12,937	23,11,282	8,43,265	9,98,362	41,52,909	63,65,846	56,85,022	6,80,824	0	15	6	1 4 5

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

G.—Municipal Administration, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

2.—*Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure in Towns administered under Act XX of* 1856 *in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1896-97.

1 Division.	2 Number of towns.	3 Population.	4 Number of houses.	5 Number of houses assessed.	6 Gross yield of tax.	7 Total income, including balance from the previous year.	8 Incidence of taxation per head of population.	9 Incidence of taxation per assessed house.	10 Total expenditure.	11 Balance at close of the year.
					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Meerut	84	388,276	110,302	66,631	90,435 0 0	1,32,769 0 0	0 3 8	1 5 9	1,08,838 0 0	23,931 0 0
Agra	48	232,588	58,835	32,124	45,397 0 0	59,416 0 0	0 3 2	1 6 7	48,611 0 0	10,805 0 0
Rohilkhand	46	278,061	62,871	31,815	44,421 0 0	59,377 0 0	0 2 8	1 6 4	50,646 0 0	8,731 0 0
Allahabad	44	202,912	48,692	27,560	38,851 0 0	51,956 0 0	0 3 1	1 6 6	45,687 0 0	6,269 0 0
Benares	27	162,173	35,060	19,859	28,095 0 0	40,452 0 0	0 2 9	1 2 7	32,591 0 0	7,861 0 0
Gorakhpur	25	160,413	30,561	13,107	23,938 0 0	34,849 0 0	0 2 4	1 13 3	25,345 0 0	9,504 0 0
Kumaun	5	20,190	3,386	2,934	5,288 0 0	14,969 0 0	0 4 2	1 12 10	13,315 0 0	1,654 0 0
Lucknow	28	150,779	29,577	18,396	23,903 0 0	32,738 0 0	0 2 7	1 4 9	26,919 0 0	5,819 0 0
Fyzabad	25	121,206	24,740	15,755	20,502 0 0	28,936 0 0	0 2 9	1 4 9	24,468 0 0	4,468 0 0
Total ...	332	1,716,598	404,024	228,181	3,20,830 0 0	4,55,462 0 0	0 2 11	1 6 6	3,76,420 0 0	79,042 0 0

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

G.—Municipal Administration, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

I.—Statement showing the actual Income and Expenditure of District Boards, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for 1896-97.

Receipts.			Amount.	Expenditure.		Amount.
		Rs.	Rs.			Rs.
(1) Local Rates allotment			18,90,528	(1) General establishment of Local Funds		57,110
(2) Interest—	Rs.			(2) Education		13,06,167
(a) On Educational securities	3,201	16,556		(3) Medical		5,20,485
(b) On Dispensary securities	13,355			(4) Scientific and other Minor Departments		19,011
(3) Net receipts under "The Cattle Trespass Act"			1,71,111	(5) Miscellaneous		20,156
(4) Education			2,31,615	(6) Public Works		17,48,861
(5) Medical			1,38,980			
(6) Scientific and other Minor Departments			3,897			
(7) Miscellaneous			32,280			
(8) Public Works (including Rs. 52,620 for Arboriculture)			57,382			
(9) Contributions—	Rs.				Total	36,71,790
(a) From Provincial to Local	11,17,036	12,19,167				
(b) From other Boards	1,02,131			Closing balance		89,726
	Grand Total		37,61,516	Grand Total		37,61,516

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUC

A.—

1.—*Account of Provincial Services and Incorporated Local Funds*

Revenue and Receipts.		*Actuals of* 1895-96.		
		Provincial.	Local.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Land Revenue		1,37,12,329	26,715	1,37,39,044
IV.—Stamps		54,75,062	...	54,75,062
V.—Excise		13,73,646	...	13,73,646
VI.—Provincial Rates		17,44,632	79,00,599	96,45,231
Included in VI.	Provincial share for Famine Insurance	12,47,403	...	12,47,403
	7 per cent. Consolidated Local Rate, Oudh	...	7,44,319	7,44,319
	Provincial share for Canals and Railways	4,97,229	...	4,97,229
	1 per cent. Road Cess, North-Western Provinces	...	48,687	48,687
	12 per cent. Local Rate, North-Western Provinces	...	38,00,347	38,00,347
	4 per cent. Patwári Rate, North-Western Provinces	...	19,40,464	19,40,464
	2½ per cent. Patwári Rate, Oudh	...	4,79,432	4,79,432
	2½ annas Acreage Cess	...	3,22,141	3,22,141
	Receipts from Surrendered Jágirs	...	1,15,431	1,15,431
	Rural Police Rate, Oudh	...	4,49,778	4,49,778
VIII.—Assessed Taxes		12,09,427	...	12,09,427
IX.—Forest		8,00,672	...	8,00,672
X.—Registration		2,20,904	...	2,20,904
XII.—Interest		4,52,905	21,979	4,74,884
XVIA.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law...		5,64,606	...	5,64,606
XVIB.—Law and Justice—Jails		4,44,919	...	4,44,919
XVII.—Police		4,53,875	...	4,53,875
XIX.—Education		78,110	2,21,315	2,99,425
XX.—Medical		27,436	1,45,817	1,73,253
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments		1,14,521	3,827	1,18,348
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, &c.		50,474	...	50,474
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing		78,287	...	78,287
XXV.—Miscellaneous		2,65,414	1,37,511	4,02,925
XXIX.—Major Works.	In charge of Civil officers	1,85,367	...	1,85,367
	In charge of Public Works officers ...	34,94,044	...	34,94,044
XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation.	In charge of Civil officers	8,302	...	8,302
	In charge of Public Works officers ...	1,28,990	...	1,28,990
XXXII.—Civil Works.	In charge of Civil officers	6,02,182	61,420	6,63,602
	In charge of Public Works officers ...	1,77,406	27,067	2,04,473
Total ...		3,16,63,510	85,46,250	4,02,09,760
Receipts under Adjusting Heads		...	19,49,687	19,49,687
Incorporated Local Funds Debt, Deposits and Advances,		...	14,060	14,060
TOTAL, RECEIPTS ...		3,16,63,510	1,05,09,997	4,21,73,507
Opening Balance		30,45,376	10,67,975	41,13,351
GRAND TOTAL ...		3,47,08,886	1,15,77,972	4,62,86,858

TION AND DISTRIBUTION.

FINANCE.

of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year 1896-97.

Actuals of 1896-97.			BUDGET, 1896-97.					
			Original.			*Revised.*		
Provincial.	Local.	Total.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,22,49,618	32,742	1,22,82,360	1,31,75,000	30,000	1,32,05,000	1,21,69,000	33,000	1,22,02,000
53,20,872	...	53,20,872	54,90,000	...	54,90,000	53,25,000	...	53,25,000
11,16,109	...	11,16,109	14,12,000	...	14,12,000	11,00,000	...	11,00,000
15,79,994	71,67,089	87,47,083	17,38,000	79,61,000	96,99,000	15,53,000	71,06,000	86,59,000
11,31,877	...	11,31,877						
...	6,96,292	6,96,292						
4,48,117	...	4,48,117						
...	43,090	43,090						
...	34,19,523	34,19,523						
...	17,46,607	17,46,607						
...	4,42,733	4,42,733						
...	2,83,706	2,83,706						
...	1,03,280	1,03,280						
...	4,31,858	4,31,858						
12,06,719	...	12,06,719	12,25,000	...	12,25,000	11,88,000	...	11,88,000
7,22,412	...	7,22,412	8,40,000	...	8,40,000	7,57,000	...	7,57,000
2,31,581	...	2,31,581	2,23,000	...	2,23,000	2,30,000	...	2,30,000
3,57,295	17,126	3,74,421	4,47,000	20,000	4,67,000	3,88,000	18,000	4,06,000
5,02,775	...	5,02,775	5,66,000	...	5,66,000	5,00,000	...	5,00,000
3,75,125	...	3,75,125	5,05,000	...	5,05,000	3,80,000	...	3,80,000
4,60,213	...	4,60,213	4,43,000	...	4,43,000	4,51,000	...	4,51,000
96,681	2,30,856	3,27,537	99,000	2,28,000	3,27,000	1,03,000	2,29,000	3,32,000
31,685	1,38,274	1,69,959	29,000	1,49,000	1,78,000	29,000	1,31,000	1,60,000
99,825	4,125	1,03,950	1,16,000	6,000	1,22,000	96,000	4,000	1,00,000
49,309	...	49,309	55,000	...	55,000	51,000	...	51,000
1,06,696	...	1,06,696	1,09,000	...	1,09,000	99,000	...	99,000
2,80,979	1,34,209	4,15,188	2,22,000	1,39,000	3,61,000	2,32,000	1,39,000	3,71,000
4,28,175	...	4,28,175	3,00,000	...	3,00,000	4,45,000	...	4,45,000
70,50,458	...	70,50,458	59,00,000	...	59,00,000	71,85,000	...	71,85,000
19,796	...	19,796	20,000	...	20,000	22,000	...	22,000
2,22,819	...	2,22,819	1,85,000	...	1,85,000	2,28,000	...	2,28,000
4,93,294	55,841	5,49,135	5,73,000	66,000	6,39,000	5,26,000	61,000	5,87,000
1,28,747	14,359	1,43,106	1,52,000	20,000	1,72,000	1,35,000	20,000	1,55,000
3,31,31,177	77,94,621	4,09,25,798	3,38,24,000	86,19,000	4,24,43,000	3,31,92,000	77,41,000	4,09,33,000
...	25,84,408	25,84,408	...	24,65,000	24,65,000	...	26,65,000	26,65,000
...	19,082	19,082	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,31,31,177	1,03,98,111	4,35,29,288	3,38,24,000	1,10,84,000	4,49,08,000	3,31,92,000	1,04,06,000	4,35,98,000
16,47,393	9,04,852	25,52,245	17,11,000	9,50,000	26,61,000	16,47,000	9,57,000	26,04,000
3,47,78,570	1,13,02,963	4,60,81,533	3,55,35,000	1,20,34,000	4,75,69,000	3,48,39,000	1,13,63,000	4,62,02,000

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUC

A.—

1.—*Account of Provincial Services and Incorporated Local Funds of the*

Expenditure.	*Actuals of* 1895-96.		
	Provincial.	Local.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Refunds and Drawbacks	76,366	6,144	82,510
2. Assignments and Compensations	2,03,445	...	2,03,445
3. Land Revenue	43,67,177	34,26,990	77,94,167
6. Stamps	1,22,547	...	1,22,547
7. Excise	14,974	...	14,974
8. Provincial Rates	8,314	...	8,314
10. Assessed Taxes	1,009	...	1,009
11. Forest	4,71,431	...	4,71,431
12. Registration	1,04,870	...	1,04,870
13. Interest on Ordinary Debt	3,89,366	...	3,89,366
15. Post-office	...	1,87,239	1,87,239
18. General Administration	14,13,796	79,604	14,93,400
19A. Law and Justice—Courts of Law	52,57,126	...	52,57,126
19B. Law and Justice—Jails	16,67,769	...	16,67,769
20. Police	44,81,728	26,46,964	71,28,692
22. Education	5,02,504	14,30,257	19,32,761
24. Medical	7,41,351	5,49,850	12,91,201
25. Political	5,644	...	5,644
26. Scientific and Other Minor Departments	1,68,417	29,463	1,97,880
29. Superannuation, &c.	19,95,793	17,619	20,13,412
30. Stationery and Printing	7,58,946	10,792	7,69,738
32. Miscellaneous	1,12,749	21,369	1,34,118
33. Famine Relief	1,79,038	...	1,79,038
42. Major Works — In charge of Civil officers	14,688	...	14,688
42. Major Works — Interest on Debt	29,81,260	...	29,81,260
42. Major Works — In charge of Public Works officers	20,00,471	...	20,00,471
43. Minor Works and Navigation — In charge of Civil officers	760	...	760
43. Minor Works and Navigation — In charge of Public Works officers	2,14,153	...	2,14,153
45. Civil Works — In charge of Civil officers	2,58,631	5,41,453	8,00,084
45. Civil Works — In charge of Public Works officers	25,97,483	17,06,389	43,03,872
Total ...	3,11,11,806	1,06,54,133	4,17,65,939
Disbursements under Adjusting Heads	19,49,687	...	19,49,687
Incorporated Local Funds Debt, Deposits and Advances	...	18,987	18,987
TOTAL, EXPENDITURE ...	3,30,61,493	1,06,73,120	4,37,34,613
Closing Balance	16,47,393	9,04,852	25,52,245
GRAND TOTAL ...	3,47,08,886	1,15,77,972	4,62,86,858

TION AND DISTRIBUTION.

FINANCE.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year 1896-97—(concluded).

Actuals of 1896-97.			BUDGET, 1896-97.					
			Original.			*Revised.*		
Provincial.	Local.	Total.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
82,524	2,273	84,797	95,000	7,000	1,02,000	78,000	4,000	82,000
3,48,156	...	3,48,156	3,20,000	...	3,20,000	3,40,000	...	3,40,000
43,18,765	35,30,913	78,49,678	42,67,000	36,34,000	79,01,000	43,04,000	35,39,000	78,43,000
1,12,547	...	1,12,547	1,29,000	...	1,29,000	1,09,000	....	1,09,000
13,946	...	13,946	15,000	...	15,000	14,000	...	14,000
8,602	...	8,602	9,000	...	9,000	8,000	...	8,000
1,036	...	1,036	1,000	...	1,000	1,000	...	1,000
4,53,168	...	4,53,168	4,65,000	...	4,65,000	4,72,000	...	4,72,000
1,06,216	...	1,06,216	1,06,000	...	1,06,000	1,06,000	...	1,06,000
4,52,950	...	4,52,950	4,46,000	...	4,46,000	4,62,000	...	4,62,000
...	1,93,665	1,93,665	...	1,89,000	1,89,000	...	1,84,000	1,84,000
13,66,703	80,676	14,47,379	13,60,000	85,000	14,45,000	13,59,000	80,000	14,39,000
52,50,927	...	52,50,927	52,56,000	...	52,56,000	52,56,000	...	52,56,000
20,08,350	...	20,08,350	15,89,000	...	15,89,000	19,80,000	...	19,80,000
46,49,972	26,48,631	72,98,603	46,43,000	27,19,000	73,62,000	46,85,000	26,65,000	73,50,000
6,81,863	14,70,780	21,52,643	7,01,000	15,41,000	22,42,000	6,47,000	14,53,000	21,00,000
7,49,432	5,56,755	13,06,187	7,64,000	5,54,000	13,18,000	7,59,000	5,44,000	13,03,000
3,333	...	3,333	6,000	...	6,000	5,000	...	5,000
1,69,172	31,711	2,00,883	1,83,000	36,000	2,19,000	1,75,000	32,000	2,07,000
20,41,234	19,017	20,60,251	20,70,000	17,000	20,87,000	20,37,000	18,000	20,55,000
6,69,023	10,243	6,79,266	6,63,000	2,000	6,65,000	6,54,000	7,000	6,61,000
1,23,931	19,424	1,43,355	1,14,000	23,000	1,37,000	1,11,000	21,000	1,32,000
...	...	...	7,00,000	...	7,00,000	...	...	...
18,909	...	18,909	17,000	...	17,000	19,000	...	19,000
30,34,933	...	30,34,933	30,42,000	...	30,42,000	30,36,000	...	30,36,000
23,66,275	...	23,66,275	22,25,000	...	22,25,000	23,61,000	...	23,61,000
936	...	936	1,000	...	1,000	1,000	...	1,000
2,95,050	...	2,95,050	3,48,000	...	3,48,000	3,00,000	...	3,00,000
3,02,436	5,49,147	8,51,583	2,68,000	5,99,000	8,67,000	2,68,000	5,88,000	8,56,000
25,63,773	16,16,793	41,80,566	25,00,000	18,62,000	43,62,000	26,27,000	16,53,000	42,80,000
3,21,94,162	1,07,30,028	4,29,24,190	3,22,53,000	1,12,68,000	4,35,21,000	3,21,74,000	1,07,88,000	4,29,62,000
25,84,408	...	25,84,408	24,65,000	...	24,65,000	26,65,000	...	26,65,000
...	18,346	18,346	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,47,78,570	1,07,48,374	4,55,26,944	3,47,18,000	1,12,68,000	4,59,86,000	3,48,39,000	1,07,88,000	4,56,27,000
...	5,54,589	5,54,589	8,17,000	7,66,000	15,83,000	...	5,75,000	5,75,000
3,47,78,570	1,13,02,963	4,60,81,533	3,55,35,000	1,20,34,000	4,75,69,000	3,48,39,000	1,13,63,000	4,62,02,000

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—FINANCE.

2.—*Distribution of Land Revenue of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year* 1896-97.

		Rs.
Provincial proportion, one-fourth.		
Gross Land Revenue (including amounts credited to Irrigation)		5,10,43,748
Deduct—		
Amount wholly Provincial or Local		5,60,762
Net to be divided proportionally ...		5,04,82,986
Above divided proportionally—		
Imperial		3,78,62,240
Provincial		1,26,20,746
Contract Transfers—		
Transfers under the terms of the Provincial Contract		—25,06,000
Special Transfers—		
Contribution from Imperial to Provincial to remove *minus* Provincial balance		+16,09,232
Contribution towards the cost of the Meteorological Observatories (*vide* Government of India, Finance Department, No. 1596A., dated 10th April 1896, and No. 226A., dated 15th January 1897).		+620
Subsequent recurring Transfers—		
Contribution towards the cost of the Thaggi and Dakáiti Department		—3,000
Total, Transfers ...		—8,99,148
Corrected distribution—		
Imperial		3,87,61,388
Provincial		1,17,21,598
Land Revenue not included in the division—		
Provincial		5,28,020
Local		32,742
Total, Land Revenue—		
Imperial ... Land Revenue		3,75,86,388
Imperial ... Ditto due to Irrigation		11,75,000
Provincial		1,22,49,618
Local		32,742
GRAND TOTAL ...		5,10,43,748

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—Finance.

3.—*Receipts and Charges on account of Excluded Local Funds for the year ending 31st March 1897.*

	1895-96.						1896-97.						*Budget estimate*, 1896-97.		*Revised estimate*, 1896-97.	
	Opening balance on 1st April 1895.	Receipts.	Total.	Charges.	Closing balance on 31st March 1896.		Opening balance on 1st April 1896.	Receipts.	Total.	Charges.	Closing balance on 31st March 1897.		Receipts.	Charges.	Receipts.	Charges.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cantonment Funds...	1,22,929 3 2	4,58,828 4 11	5,81,757 8 1	4,62,400 8 0	1,19,357 0 1		1,19,357 0 1	4,56,511 2 0	5,75,868 2 1	4,52,209 3 1	1,23,658 15 0		4,50,000	4,45,000	4,60,000	4,60,000
Town and Bázár Funds. Under Act XX of 1856.	71,518 2 3	3,84,258 6 6	4,55,776 8 9	3,72,268 10 11	83,507 13 10		83,507 13 10	3,75,792 1 1	4,59,299 14 11	3,80,755 1 0	78,544 13 11		3,90,000	3,90,000	3,70,000	3,80,000
Town and Bázár Funds. Under Act XIX of 1873.	3,406 10 6	4,885 13 8	8,292 8 2	5,810 4 8	2,482 3 6		2,482 3 6	5,400 5 6	7,882 9 0	5,768 5 4	2,114 3 8					
Police Remount Fund.	9,304 10 8	21,912 11 1	31,217 5 9	24,150 4 9	7,067 1 0		7,067 1 0	16,660 2 3	23,727 3 3	19,570 9 7	4,156 9 8					
Government Railway Police Clothing Fund. E. I. Railway.	2,247 11 1	2,150 14 8	4,398 9 9	2,345 15 0	2,052 10 9		2,052 10 9	2,224 9 3	4,277 4 0	3,144 12 3	1,132 7 9					
Government Railway Police Clothing Fund. I. M. Railway.	1,002 15 4	971 13 3	1,974 12 7	1,238 13 9	735 14 10		735 14 10	978 13 3	1,714 12 1	1,232 1 0	482 11 1					
Government Railway Police Clothing Fund. C.-A. Railway.	712 6 7	433 15 10	1,146 6 5	348 7 0	797 15 5		797 15 5	451 6 6	1,249 5 11	438 9 9	810 12 2		25,000	25,000	25,000	30,000
Government Railway Police Clothing Fund. B. & N.-W. Railway.	275 5 9	413 2 8	688 8 5	157 9 3	530 15 2		530 15 2	431 4 3	962 3 5	316 9 3	645 10 2					
Government Railway Police Clothing Fund. R.-K. Railway.	660 4 9	394 9 0	1,054 13 9	390 6 9	664 7 0		664 7 0	413 8 0	1,077 15 0	216 0 9	861 14 3					
Government Railway Police Clothing Fund. D.-U.-K. Railway.	455 10 3	311 15 4	767 9 7	376 7 9	391 1 10		391 1 10	318 7 3	709 9 1	577 5 0	132 4 1					
Canning College Fund (Oudh).	8,384 8 1	87,201 1 7	95,585 9 8	87,200 9 1	8,385 0 7		8,385 0 7	81,583 5 10	89,968 6 5	81,276 10 4	8,691 12 1					
Lyall Collegiate School Fund.	2,473 13 7	6,000 0 0	8,473 13 7	5,994 11 1	2,479 2 6		2,479 2 6	6,000 0 0	8,479 2 6	5,916 15 7	2,562 2 11		90,000	95,000	80,000	90,000
Colvin Institute ...	...	1,300 0 0	1,300 0 0	1,291 8 0	8 8 0		8 8 0	941 5 9	949 13 9	954 11 6	—4 13 9					
Dispensary Fund ...	5,555 11 5	5,140 7 10	10,696 3 3	4,419 13 8	6,276 5 7		6,276 5 7	5,203 10 5	11,480 0 0	7,156 8 2	4,323 7 10					
Sadabart Fund ...	690 12 6	10,865 10 6	11,556 7 0	13,477 12 4	—1,921 5 4		—1,921 5 4	12,782 8 11	10,861 3 7	12,276 9 9	—1,415 6 2					
Charitable Refuge Fund.	747 3 11	1,796 11 3	2,543 15 2	1,792 1 4	751 13 10		751 13 10	4,752 15 1	5,504 12 11	4,255 6 8	1,249 6 3		60,000	55,000	50,000	55,000
Cantonment Dispensary Fund.	8,533 13 7	36,289 3 0	44,823 0 7	38,156 1 3	6,666 15 4		6,666 15 4	24,022 1 3	30,689 0 7	27,668 9 3	3,020 7 4					
Kumaun Forest Fund	17,432 9 11	11,763 11 5	29,196 5 4	29,196 5 4	...		...	...	...	...	...		...	....	...	...
Total ...	2,56,331 9 4	10,34,918 8 6	12,91,250 1 10	10,51,016 5 11	2,40,233 11 11		2,40,233 11 11	9,94,467 10 7	12,34,701 6 6	10,03,734 0 3	2,30,967 6 3		10,15,000	10,10,000	9,85,000	10,15,000
Municipal Funds ...	23,07,344 9 2	58,98,550 12 3	82,05,895 5 5	60,34,849 8 6	21,71,045 12 11		21,71,045 12 11	45,84,968 3 6	67,56,014 0 5	61,49,416 0 3	6,06,598 0 2		60,00,000	60,00,000	50,00,000	65,00,000
GRAND TOTAL ...	25,63,672 2 6	69,33,469 4 9	94,97,145 7 3	70,85,865 14 5	24,11,279 8 10		24,11,279 8 10	55,79,435 14 1	79,90,715 6 11	71,53,150 0 6	8,37,565 6 5		70,15,000	70,10,000	59,85,000	75,15,000

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—FINANCE.

4.—*Statement showing Demands, Collections, Refunds, Remissions, and Balances of Excise Revenue for the year ending 30th September 1896.*

Provinces.	Demands.			Collections.						Refunds.
					On account of year under report.					
	On account of previous years.	On account of year under report.	On account of ensuing year.	On account of previous years.	In advance.	During the year.	Total.	On account of ensuing year.	Total (columns 5, 7, and 9).	On account of previous years.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	20,257 3 4	53,41,290 6 9	22,41,204 14 0	13,056 15 5	3,06,380 13 7	49,85,454 4 6	52,91,835 2 1	2,44,507 12 10	52,43,019 0 9	679 5 5
Total ...	20,257 3 4	53,41,290 6 9	22,41,204 14 0	13,056 15 5	3,06,380 13 7	49,85,454 4 6	52,91,835 2 1	2,44,507 12 10	52,43,019 0 9	679 5 5

Provinces.	Refunds—*(concluded)*.			Remissions.			Balances.			Real receipts of year under report (column 8 *minus* column 12).
	On account of year under report.	On account of ensuing year.	Total.	On account of previous years.	On account of year under report.	Total.	On account of previous years.	On account of year under report.	Total.	
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	5,424 4 6	146 0 0	6,249 9 11	5,484 14 10	7,002 4 4	12,487 3 2	1,718 3 2	47,938 9 6	49,656 12 8	52,86,410 13 7
Total ...	5,424 4 6	146 0 0	6,249 9 11	5,484 14 10	7,002 4 4	12,487 3 2	1,718 3 2	47,938 9 6	49,656 12 8	52,86,410 13 7

Details of the balances.

	Rs. a. p.
Since recovered	5,113 2 9
Remitted after close of the year...	2,773 4 1
Reported irrecoverable	980 1 1
Under recovery	40,790 4 9
Total ...	49,656 12 8

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—FINANCE.

5.—*Statement showing the Receipts and Charges under the Indian Stamp and Court Fees Acts, in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, during the year ending 31st March 1897.*

RECEIPTS.

Provinces.	*Under the Indian Stamp Act.*								*Under the Court Fees Act.*	Grand Total of receipts.
	General stamps.	Bill-of-exchange or hundi stamps.	Adhesive stamps.	Total receipts from vend of stamps.	Duties realized under the different sections of the Act.	Penalties realized under the different sections of the Act.	Miscellaneous.	Total receipts.	Under the Court Fees Act.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	16,36,579	91,375	1,09,876	18,37,830	9,671	10,066	248	18,57,815	48,63,869	67,21,684
Total ...	16,36,579	91,375	1,09,876	18,37,830	9,671	10,066	248	18,57,815	48,63,869	67,21,684

CHARGES.

Provinces.	*Under the Indian Stamp Act.*							*Under the Court Fees Act.*				Grand Total of charges.	Net receipts under the General and Court Fees Acts.
	Discount on commission.	Penalties remitted.	Refunds.	Rewards to informers.	Establishment.	Contingencies.	Total.	Refunds.	Establishment.	Contingencies.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	47,827	1,007	32,401	45	747	7,538	89,566	49,022	1,213	2,565	52,800	1,42,366	65,79,318
Total ...	47,827	1,007	32,401	45	747	7,538	89,566	49,022	1,213	2,565	52,800	1,42,366	65,79,318

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

C.—Irrigation.

I.—Crops cultivated in acres (approximate) during the official year 1896-97.

Canal.	*Annual.*	*Kharíf.*							*Rabi.*								Grand Total.
	Sugar-cane.	Rice.	Maize.	Millet.	Indigo.	Cotton.	Other crops.	Total.	Wheat.	Barley.	Gram.	Peas.	Other food grains.	Poppy.	Other crops.	Total.	
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Upper Ganges	128,282	51,037	46,223	19,992	135,604	40,121	21,021	313,998	429,846	30,600	12,841	23,685	124,847	127	19,008	640,954	1,083,234
Lower Ganges	24,661	41,921	30,592	88,380	153,610	24,464	19,289	358,256	297,571	61,434	7,704	14,956	233,711	26,369	18,000	659,745	1,042,662
Agra	6,152	6	225	18,095	31,351	52,052	4,093	105,822	80,535	19,776	34,813	661	56,415	...	3,830	196,030	308,004
Eastern Jumna	53,852	56,205	13,540	1,137	4,454	6,215	10,544	92,095	151,142	3,229	4,846	4,423	4,552	...	10,561	178,753	324,700
Betwa	270	113	...	21,355	150	3,701	93	25,412	17,032	...	1,181	1	10,633	...	32,777	61,624	87,306
Dún	1,048	3,615	40	...	...	1	3,024	6,680	6,906	1,219	404	129	1,438	...	1,774	11,870	19,598
Rohilkhand	24,972	43,069	280	255	237	69	1,799	45,709	25,867	2,335	5,697	49	19,438	38	4,978	58,402	129,083
Bijnor	7,764	4,274	...	...	...	...	217	4,491	4,530	39	184	21	7,803	...	530	13,107	25,362
Jhánsi Lakes	10	24	...	122	...	18	41	205	594	...	153	18	229	...	35	1,029	1,244
Hamírpur Lakes	108	407	...	355	...	66	18	846	1,097	...	202	56	301	...	81	1,737	2,691
Total, Canals under direct control of Irrigation Department.	247,119	200,671	90,900	149,691	325,406	126,707	60,139	953,514	1,015,120	118,632	68,025	43,999	459,367	26,534	91,574	1,823,251	3,023,884
Tarái	1,209	16,486	...	...	...	...	13	16,499	7,708	2,985	191	...	...	...	1,188	12,072	29,780
Bhábar	129	19,538	310	102	41	68	2,139	22,198	20,146	3,614	554	108	7,135	372	17,314	49,243	71,570
Total, Canals under Commissioner of Kumaun.	1,338	36,024	310	102	41	68	2,152	38,697	27,854	6,599	745	108	7,135	372	18,502	61,315	101,350
Grand Total ...	248,457	236,695	91,210	149,793	325,447	126,775	62,291	992,211	1,042,974	125,231	68,770	44,107	466,502	26,906	110,076	1,884,566	3,125,234

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

C.—IRRIGATION.

II.—Statement showing the Expenditure incurred in the Irrigation Branch, North-Western Provinces, for the official year 1896-97.

Details.	Total of each Canal.			Total of each Class.		
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
A.—IMPERIAL.						
I.—FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANCE—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
35—Construction of Protective Irrigation Works—						
Betwa Canal	33,332	...	33,332	...	...	...
Total ...	33,332	...	33,332	33,332	...	33,332
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	7,667
Tools and plant	...	...	...	...	...	500
Increase in Suspense Balance	...	...	...	...	...	2,113
Less receipts on Capital Account	...	...	...	...	...	...
Loss by exchange	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Famine Relief and Insurance ...	...	...	...	...	...	43,612
IRRIGATION—						
II.—42—MAJOR WORKS—WORKING EXPENSES—						
Betwa Canal	3,580	30,308	33,888	...	...	...
Total ...	3,580	30,308	33,888	3,580	30,308	33,888
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	52,926
Tools and plant...	...	...	...	...	...	3,090
Revenue refunded	...	...	...	...	...	382
Total, 42—Major Works—Working Expenses ...	...	...	...	...	...	90,286
III.—CAPITAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC WORKS NOT CHARGED AGAINST REVENUE—						
49—Irrigation Works—						
Ganges Canal	1,73,619	...	1,73,619	...	...	...
Lower Ganges Canal	1,95,424	...	1,95,424	...	...	...
Agra Canal	47,340	...	47,340	...	...	...
Eastern Jumna Canal	45,762	...	45,762	...	...	...
Fatehpur Division, Lower Ganges Canal ...	6,74,715	...	6,74,715	...	...	...
Total ...	11,36,860	...	11,36,860	11,36,860	...	11,36,860
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	2,35,240
Tools and plant	...	...	...	...	...	—6,231
Increase in Suspense Balance	...	...	...	...	...	71,518
Less receipts on Capital Account	...	...	...	...	...	10,863
Loss by exchange	...	...	...	...	...	834
Total, 49—Capital Expenditure on Public Works not charged against Revenue.	...	...	...	...	...	14,25,690
IV.—FAMINE RELIEF WORKS—						
33—Famine Relief Works—						
Fatehpur Branch Lower Ganges Canal ...	10,974	...	10,974	10,974	...	10,974
TOTAL, IMPERIAL ...	...	...	...	...	...	15,70,562

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

C.—IRRIGATION.

II.—Statement showing the Expenditure incurred in the Irrigation Branch, North-Western Provinces, for the official year 1896-97—(continued).

Details.	*Total of each Canal.*			*Total of each Class.*		
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
B.—PROVINCIAL IRRIGATION.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—42—MAJOR WORKS—WORKING EXPENSES—						
Ganges Canal	80,341	4,17,180	4,97,521	...	...	...
Lower Ganges Canal	37,342	3,40,368	3,77,710	...	...	...
Agra Canal	8,327	93,430	1,01,757	...	...	...
Eastern Jumna Canal	16,992	1,38,343	1,55,335	...	...	...
Total ...	1,43,002	9,89,321	11,32,323	1,43,002	9,89,321	11,32,323
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	12,15,223
Tools and plant	...	...	...	...	...	27,110
Revenue refunded	...	...	...	...	...	10,528
Total, 42—Major Works—Working Expenses ...	...	...	...	...	...	23,85,184
II.—43—MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION—CAPITAL ACCOUNT—						
Dún Canals	7,904	...	7,904	...	...	...
Rohilkhand Canals	16,428	...	16,428	...	...	...
Bijnor Canals	10,042	...	10,042	...	...	...
Bundelkhand Irrigation Survey	151	...	151	...	...	...
Total ...	34,525	...	34,525	34,525	...	34,525
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	7,933
Tools and plant	...	...	...	...	...	...
Increase in Suspense Balance	...	...	...	...	...	1,438
Less receipts on Capital Account	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, 43—Minor Works and Navigation—Capital Account.	...	...	...	...	...	43,896
REVENUE ACCOUNT—						
Dún Canals	5,686	15,664	21,350	...	...	...
Rohilkhand Canals	5,868	28,755	34,623	...	...	...
Bijnor Canals	1,803	3,223	5,026	...	...	...
Bundelkhand Irrigation Works. { Jhánsi Lakes ...	1,719	1,518	3,237	...	...	...
{ Hamírpur Lakes ...	...	1,276	1,276	...	...	...
Total ...	15,076	50,436	65,512	15,076	50,436	65,512
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	96,793
Tools and plant	...	...	...	...	...	1,989
Revenue refunded	...	...	...	...	...	351
Total, Revenue Account ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,64,645
III.—AGRICULTURAL WORKS FOR WHICH NEITHER CAPITAL NOR REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT—						
Ganges Canal	34,757	14,028	48,785	...	...	...
Lower Ganges Canal	9,932	7,886	17,818	...	...	...
Eastern Jumna Canal	1,030	2,156	3,186	...	...	...
Raksha Bund, Jhánsi district	...	330	330	...	...	...
Betwa Canal—Jhánsi Lakes	...	529	529	...	...	...
Total ...	45,719	24,929	70,648	45,719	24,929	70,648
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	15,767
Tools and plant	...	...	...	...	...	1,030
Total, Agricultural Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept.	...	...	...	...	...	87,445
IV.—33—FAMINE RELIEF WORKS.						
Lower Ganges Canal	286	...	286	...	...	...
Total ...	286	...	286	286	...	286
Tools and plant	...	...	...	...	...	2,114
Total, Famine Relief Works ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,400
TOTAL, PROVINCIAL ...	...	...	...	...	...	26,33,570

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

C.—IRRIGATION.

II.—Statement showing the Expenditure incurred in the Irrigation Branch, North-Western Provinces, for the official year 1896-97—(concluded).

ABSTRACT.

Details.	Works and Repairs.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Revenue refunded.	Suspense balance.	Less receipts on Capital Account.	Loss by exchange.	Profit and Loss.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
A.—IMPERIAL.									
Famine Relief and Insurance.									
35—Construction of Protective Irrigation Works.	33,332	7,667	500	...	2,113	...	...	...	43,612
Irrigation.									
42—Major Works—Working Expenses.	33,888	52,926	3,090	382	...	...	...	...	90,286
49—Irrigation Works	11,36,860	2,35,240	—6,231	...	71,518	10,863	834	...	14,25,690
33—Famine Relief Works ...	10,974	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,974
Total, Imperial ...	12,15,054	2,95,833	—2,641	382	73,631	10,863	834	...	15,70,562
B.—PROVINCIAL.									
Irrigation.									
42—Major Works—Working Expenses.	11,32,323	12,15,223	27,110	10,528	...	...	...	...	23,85,184
43—Minor Works and Navigation—									
Capital Account	34,525	7,933	...	...	1,438	...	...	...	43,896
Revenue Account ...	65,512	96,793	1,989	351	...	...	...	...	1,64,645
Agricultural Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue accounts are kept.	70,648	15,767	1,030	...	...	...	...	...	87,445
33—Famine Relief Works ...	286	...	2,114	...	...	...	...	...	2,400
Total, Provincial ...	13,03,294	13,35,716	32,243	10,879	1,438	...	...	...	26,83,570
GRAND TOTAL ...	25,18,348	16,31,549	29,602	11,261	75,069	10,863	834	...	42,54,132

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

C.—IRRIGATION.

III.—General Abstract of Financial Results, showing the estimated cost of Construction of Irrigation and Navigation Works, the Capital Outlay thereon, the Revenue derived therefrom, the Working Expenses, and the Interest on the Debt incurred in respect of those works.

Name of project.	Estimated Cost of Construction.			Capital Outlay.						Receipts during 1896-97.		
				During 1896-97.			*To end of* 1896-97.					
	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Water rates, &c.	Collected with land revenue.	Total.
Famine Relief and Insurance—Construction of Protective Irrigation Works.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Betwa Canal	42,51,412	2,32,364	44,83,776	43,612	1,098	44,710	40,64,152	2,16,712	42,80,864	83,317	...	83,317
Capital Expenditure on Public Works not charged against Revenue.												
Ganges Canal	2,92,35,923	19,13,729	3,11,49,652	2,05,681	13,004	2,18,685	2,81,06,302	17,44,511	2,98,50,813	32,15,811	7,15,593	39,31,404
Lower Ganges Canal	2,77,39,510	22,36,199	2,99,75,709	2,54,763	26,982	2,81,745	3,23,94,720	23,81,833	3,47,76,553	23,31,223	2,09,586	25,40,809
Agra Canal	87,17,520	7,37,591	94,55,111	62,399	9,081	71,480	88,54,402	6,80,141	95,34,543	8,08,906	...	8,08,906
Eastern Jumna Canal	34,41,909	2,34,014	36,75,923	69,023	9,635	78,658	35,91,765	2,26,199	38,17,964	11,12,165	2,49,803	13,61,968
Fatehpur Division, Lower Ganges Canal	34,20,000	3,05,000	37,25,000	8,34,658	67,732	9,02,390	13,03,861	83,627	13,87,488	...	...	...
Total ...	7,25,54,862	54,26,533	7,79,81,395	14,26,524	1,26,434	15,52,958	7,42,51,050	51,16,311	7,93,67,361	74,68,105	11,74,982	86,43,087
Minor Works and Navigation.												
Dún Canals	6,63,679	16,201	6,79,880	9,715	327	10,042	6,80,365	16,528	6,96,893	79,448	24,980	1,04,428
Rohilkhand Canals	15,68,638	1,61,305	17,29,943	21,629	658	22,287	15,91,965	1,61,963	17,53,928	119,093	50,070	1,69,163
Bijnor Canals	1,15,068	20,846	1,35,914	12,401	330	12,731	1,29,794	21,176	1,50,970	35,894	8,172	44,066
Jhánsi and Hamírpur Lakes, Bundelkhand Irrigation Works.	74,361	8,037	82,398	...	...	...	74,361	8,037	82,398	7,829	3,062	10,891
Bundelkhand Irrigation Survey	43,32,467	2,65,481	45,97,948	151	...	151	1,51,690	24,355	1,76,045	...	...	...
Sarda Canal	1,79,153	...	1,79,153	...	...	...	47,585	1,987	49,572	...	...	...
Total ...	69,33,366	4,71,870	74,05,236	43,896	1,315	45,211	26,75,760	2,34,046	29,09,806	2,42,264	86,284	3,28,548

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

C.—Irrigation.

III.—General Abstract of Financial Results, showing the estimated cost of Construction of Irrigation and Navigation Works, the Capital Outlay thereon, the Revenue derived therefrom, the Working Expenses, and the Interest on the Debt incurred in respect of those works—(concluded).

Name of project.	Working Expenses during 1896-97.			Net result, excluding Interest (difference between Revenue and Working Expenses).				Simple Interest during 1896-97.	Net result, including Interest.			
	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Excess Revenue (surplus).	Excess Expenditure (deficit).	Rate per cent.			Excess Revenue (surplus).	Excess Expenditure (deficit).	Rate per cent.	
						Of excess Revenue.	Of excess Expenditure.				Of excess Revenue.	Of excess Expenditure.
Famine Relief and Insurance—Construction of Protective Irrigation Works.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Betwa Canal	89,904	7,410	97,314	...	13,997	...	·32	1,61,694	...	1,75,691	...	4·10
Capital Expenditure on Public Works not charged against Revenue.												
Ganges Canal	10,08,949	69,417	10,78,366	28,53,038	...	9·55	...	11,20,138	17,32,900	...	5·80	...
Lower Ganges Canal	8,28,767	60,351	8,89,118	16,51,691	...	4·74	...	12,90,694	3,60,997	...	1·03	...
Agra Canal	2,19,135	15,721	2,34,856	5,74,050	...	6·02	...	3,52,928	2,21,122	...	2·31	...
Eastern Jumna Canal	3,17,805	21,995	3,39,800	10,22,168	...	26·77	...	1,42,290	8,79,878	...	23·04	...
Fatehpur Division, Lower Ganges Canal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35,461	...	35,461	...	2·55
Total ...	23,74,656	1,67,484	25,42,140	61,00,947	...	7·68	...	29,41,511	31,59,436	...	3·98	...
Minor Works and Navigation.												
Dún Canals	47,659	3,603	51,262	53,166	...	7·62	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rohilkhand Canals	92,526	7,897	1,00,423	68,740	...	3·91	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bijnor Canals	15,840	1,394	17,234	26,832	...	17·77	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jhánsi and Hamírpur Lakes, Bundelkhand Irrigation Works,	8,269	526	8,795	2,096	...	2·54	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bundelkhand Irrigation Survey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sarda Canal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,64,294	13,420	1,77,714	1,50,834	...	5·18	...	...	...	...	...	...

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

C.—IRRIGATION.

IV.—Statement showing Expenditure on Repairs in each Canal Division during the year 1896-97.

Divisions.	(1) Head works.	(2) *Main Canal and Branches.*															(3) Distributaries.	(4) Drainage.	Irrigation Canal—Compensation.	Agricultural works, Imperial.	Agricultural works, Provincial.	Total Repairs Expenditure, 1896-97.
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14							
		Land.	Regulators.	Falls and weirs.	River and hill torrent works.	Other cross drainage works.	Bridges.	Escapes.	Navigation works.	Mills.	Buildings.	Earthwork.	Plantations.	Tanks and reservoirs.	Miscellaneous.	Total.						
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Northern Division, Ganges Canal.	1,05,884	284	2,127	7,150	25,599	...	1,994	371	1,338	1,267	2,115	10,691	1,520	194	2,365	57,015	18,948	3,481	110	...	7,249	1,92,687
Anúpshahr ditto, ditto...	...	...	54	594	...	31	1,101	603	31	...	3,213	7,617	1,836	...	175	15,255	23,013	2,905	114	...	647	41,934
Meerut ditto, ditto...	3,504	678	...	3,328	...	...	1,743	2,381	1,647	580	2,563	3,977	3,043	1,215	2,045	23,200	26,177	15,447	...	...	932	69,260
Bulandshahr ditto, ditto...	...	232	...	1,324	...	...	1,043	1,161	1,233	137	3,010	5,273	2,014	...	26	15,453	36,452	9,827	32	...	3,500	65,264
Aligarh ditto, ditto...	...	...	...	998	...	...	2,314	406	424	114	2,642	12,790	4,121	...	1,718	25,527	27,586	7,201	49	...	1,700	62,063
Total, Ganges Canal...	1,09,388	1,194	2,181	13,394	25,599	31	8,195	4,922	4,673	2,098	13,543	40,348	12,534	1,409	6,329	1,36,450	1,32,176	38,861	305	...	14,028	4,31,208
Narora Division, Lower Ganges Canal.	62,324	...	303	...	738	...	1,121	660	...	...	2,236	51,835	1,997	...	2,415	61,305	10,254	2,110	...	...	7,488	1,43,481
Mainpuri ditto, ditto...	...	...	751	370	...	594	2,141	385	173	117	2,107	17,072	1,831	...	988	26,529	13,219	2,665	110	...	104	42,627
Bhognipur ditto, ditto...	...	34	108	715	...	87	424	1,596	...	...	2,176	6,105	714	...	245	12,204	17,464	1,523	26	...	...	31,217
Cawnpore ditto, ditto...	...	...	...	199	...	...	1,396	634	193	376	2,471	11,842	2,541	...	59	19,711	24,603	2,916	...	...	...	47,230
Etáwah ditto, ditto...	...	...	194	823	...	...	704	1,366	...	...	2,624	29,754	2,395	...	724	38,584	40,226	4,568	27	...	294	83,699
Total, Lower Ganges Canal,	62,324	34	1,356	2,107	738	681	5,786	4,641	366	493	11,614	1,16,608	9,478	...	4,431	1,58,333	1,05,766	13,782	163	...	7,886	3,48,254
Agra Canal	16,713	345	1,547	278	988	...	2,030	679	2,649	241	5,161	12,062	7,248	...	66	33,294	40,479	2,920	24	...	...	93,430
Eastern Jumna Canal ...	18,360	406	1,255	1,335	6,407	...	1,063	3,429	...	1,568	4,300	12,559	5,503	1	1,380	39,204	68,221	12,554	4	...	2,156	1,40,499
Dún Canals	3,172	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,492	...	...	...	...	15,664
Rohilkhand Canals ...	2,987	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,754	...	14	...	...	28,755
Bijnor Canals ...	715	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,508	...	...	...	...	3,223
Betwa Canal... Jhánsi Lakes.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,518	...	1,518	...	...	...	...	859	2,377
Betwa Canal... Hamírpur Lakes.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,276	...	1,276	...	...	...	...	...	1,276
Total ...	2,13,659	1,979	6,339	17,114	33,732	712	17,074	13,669	7,688	4,400	34,618	1,81,577	34,763	4,204	12,206	3,70,075	3,87,396	68,117	510	...	24,929	10,64,686
Betwa Canal	4,356	...	...	192	...	...	623	100	...	...	860	11,768	1,122	...	101	14,766	10,873	229	84	...	...	30,308
GRAND TOTAL ...	2,18,015	1,979	6,339	17,306	33,732	712	17,697	13,769	7,688	4,400	35,478	1,93,345	35,885	4,204	12,307	3,84,841	3,98,269	68,346	594	...	24,929	10,94,994

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

E.—Prices of Labour.

Form III-E(2).—*Statement showing Prices of Labour in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the Agricultural year ending 30th June 1896.*

Districts.	*Wages per diem.*		Cart per day.	Camel per day.	Donkeys, per score, per day.	Boat per day.	Remarks.
	Skilled.	Unskilled.					
N.-W. Provinces.	Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.	
Dehra Dún ...	0 6 0	0 3 0	0 14 0	0 6 0	12 8 0	...	
Saháranpur ...	0 6 0	0 2 6 & 0 3 0	0 14 0	0 7 0	3 12 0 & 4 0 0	2 0 0	
Muzaffarnagar ...	0 5 0	0 2 6	0 14 0	0 6 0	2 8 0	2 6 0	
Meerut ...	0 6 0	0 2 6	0 14 0	0 5 0 & 0 8 0	3 2 0 & 3 8 0	0 8 0	
Bulandshahr ...	0 8 0	0 2 0	0 14 0	0 8 0	5 0 0	1 0 0	
Aligarh ...	0 5 0 & 0 6 0	0 2 6 & 0 3 0	0 14 0	0 8 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	
Muttra ...	0 5 0	0 3 0	0 14 0	0 5 0	...	0 5 0 & 0 8 0	
Agra ...	0 3 0 to 0 8 0	0 2 6 to 0 3 0	0 14 0	0 5 0	2 8 0	0 8 0 to 1 0 0	
Farukhabad ...	0 4 0 to 0 6 0	0 3 0 to 0 3 6	0 14 0	...	5 8 0 to 7 0 0	0 6 0 to 0 14 0	
Mainpuri ...	0 5 0	0 2 10	0 14 0	0 8 0	6 14 0	0 10 0	
Etáwah ...	0 5 0	0 2 6	0 14 0	0 8 0	5 0 0	1 0 0	
Etah ...	0 5 0	0 2 6	0 14 0	...	8 0 0	...	
Bareilly ...	0 4 0 to 0 8 0	0 3 0 to 0 4 0	0 14 0	0 8 0	2 8 0	0 8 0	
Bijnor ...	0 4 0 to 0 5 0	0 2 6	1 0 0	...	7 8 0	0 10 0	
Budaun ...	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	2 8 0	0 6 0	
Moradabad ...	0 4 8	0 2 2	0 10 10	0 5 6	3 0 4	0 15 2	
Sháhjahánpur ...	0 4 0	0 2 0 & 0 2 6	0 8 0 to 0 14 0	...	...	...	
Pilibhít ...	0 5 0	0 1 6	0 14 0	...	...	1 0 0	

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

E.—Prices of Labour.

Form III-E(2).—*Statement showing Prices of Labour in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the Agricultural year ending 30th June 1896*—(concluded).

Districts.	*Wages per diem.* Skilled.	*Wages per diem.* Unskilled.	Cart per day.	Camel per day.	Donkeys, per score, per day.	Boat per day.	Remarks.
N.-W. P.—*(concld.)*.	Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.	
Cawnpore ...	0 5 0 & 0 6 0	0 2 6 & 0 3 0	0 14 0	0 7 0 & 0 8 0	3 12 0	1 8 0 to 4 0 0	
Fatehpur ...	0 2 0 to 0 4 0	0 1 6 to 0 2 0	0 8 0 to 0 14 0	0 8 0 to 0 12 0	2 8 0 to 10 0 0	0 8 0 to 1 8 0	
Bánda ...	0 4 9	0 1 6	0 12 0	0 4 0	5 0 0	0 14 0	
Hamírpur ...	0 3 0	0 1 6	0 8 0	0 7 0	3 8 0	0 10 0	
Allahabad ...	0 4 3	0 2 4	0 13 0	0 5 4	3 12 0	1 3 9	
Jhánsi ...	0 5 0 to 0 6 0	0 3 0 to 0 4 0	0 14 0	0 7 0 to 0 8 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	
Jalaun ...	0 3 3 to 0 6 9	0 1 6 to 0 2 9	0 10 0 to 0 14 0	0 3 0 to 0 6 8	1 4 0 to 4 2 8	1 0 0 to 2 0 0	
Benares ...	0 4 0 to 0 5 0	0 2 6 to 0 3 0	0 14 0	0 4 0	2 8 0 to 3 13 0	...	
Mirzapur ...	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 14 0	0 5 4	3 12 0	2 0 0	
Jaunpur ...	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 10 0 & 0 12 0	0 5 0	...	1 8 0	
Gházipur ...	0 4 0	0 1 6	0 14 0	0 8 0	4 0 0	1 0 0	
Ballia ...	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 10 0	0 8 0	...	0 8 0 to 2 0 0	
Gorakhpur ...	0 4 0 & 0 5 0	0 2 0	0 10 0	...	7 8 0	1 0 0	
Basti ...	0 4 0 to 0 8 0	0 1 0 to 0 2 0	0 8 0 to 0 12 0	...	...	0 8 0 to 6 8 0	
Azamgarh ...	0 3 4	0 2 1	0 13 0	0 8 0	3 5 4	2 0 0	
Almora ...	0 5 0 to 0 8 0	0 2 6 to 0 4 0	1 4 0	...	4 0 0 to 5 0 0	...	
Garhwál ...	0 4 0 to 0 8 0	0 2 0 to 0 2 6	...	...	...	...	
Naini Tal ...	0 4 0 to 0 10 0	0 2 0 to 0 3 0	0 8 0 to 1 0 0	...	5 0 0 to 6 0 0	...	

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III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Foreign Trade with Thibet and Nepál.

1.—*Statement showing Imports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1896-97, *compared with the Imports of the preceding two years,* 1894-95 *and* 1895-96.

Articles.	Countries whence imported.	1894-95.		1895-96.		1896-97.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
CLASS A.—*(Articles, quantity of which is reckoned by weight.)*		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
I.—BORAX ...	Thibet ...	18,662	1,72,167	18,445	1,62,480	19,382	1,71,653
	Nepál ...	5	40	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	18,667	1,72,207	18,445	1,62,480	19,382	1,71,653
II.—COTTON, RAW ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
III.—COTTON GOODS—							
1. Twist and yarn (European).	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Ditto (Indian)...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	..	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Piece-goods (European).	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Ditto (Indian)...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, Cotton Goods. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IV.—DRUGS—							
1. Assafœtida ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Pán or betel leaves,	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	4	100	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	4	100	...	...
3. Other sorts (not intoxicating).	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	3	48
	Nepál ...	31,874	4,41,004	45,299	6,57,383	30,597	4,41,766
	Total ...	31,874	4,41,004	45,299	6,57,383	30,600	4,41,814
4. Intoxicating, except Opium—							
(a) Gánja ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Bhang ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	100	800	1,018	8,144	1,132	9,056
	Total ...	100	800	1,018	8,144	1,132	9,056
(c) Charas ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	1	200	8	1,600	...	...
	Total ...	1	200	8	1,600	...	...
(d) Other kinds...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
V.—DYEING MATERIALS—							
1. Indigo... ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Madder or manjit...	Thibet ...	5	50	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	185	1,751	120	1,194	68	566
	Total ...	190	1,801	120	1,194	68	566
3. Safflower ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Turmeric ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	3,346	30,144	3,466	27,674	3,028	23,492
	Total ...	3,346	30,144	3,466	27,674	3,028	23,492
5. Al *(Morinda citrifolia).*	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Foreign Trade with Thibet and Nepál.

1.—*Statement showing Imports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1896-97, *compared with the Imports of the preceding two years,* 1894-95 *and* 1895-96—(continued).

Articles.	Countries whence imported.	1894-95.		1895-96.		1896-97.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
V.—Dyeing materials—*(concluded).*		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
6. Other kinds ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	269	2,006	422	3,558	156	1,608
	Total ...	269	2,006	422	3,558	156	1,608
VI.—Fibrous products—							
1. Fibres, raw	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	29,891	66,098	27,252	77,712	69,539	2,12,565
	Total ...	29,891	66,098	27,252	77,712	69,539	2,12,565
2. Ditto, manufactured (except gunny-bags).	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	754	4,325	1,083	5,351	1,083	5,442
	Total ...	754	4,325	1,083	5,351	1,083	5,442
VII.—Fruits, vegetables, and nuts—							
1. Cocoanuts (golagari).	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Potatoes ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	13	32
	Nepál ...	11	19	40	78	13	26
	Total ...	11	19	40	78	26	58
3. All other kinds ...	Thibet ...	1	3	...	...	1	2
	Nepál ...	2,443	5,886	1,223	2,490	2,026	4,052
	Total ...	2,444	5,889	1,223	2,490	2,027	4,054
VIII.—Grains—							
1. Wheat ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	830	3,850
	Nepál ...	12,356	31,036	14,431	37,311	2,381	8,131
	Total ...	12,356	31,036	14,431	37,311	3,211	11,981
2. Gram and pulse ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	16	48
	Nepál ...	55,835	1,14,973	90,778	1,96,262	48,894	1,27,973
	Total ...	55,835	1,14,973	90,778	1,96,262	48,910	1,28,021
3. Rice, husked ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	1,120	5,755
	Nepál ...	394,485	13,27,284	476,029	14,57,214	193,953	8,17,199
	Total ...	394,485	13,27,284	476,029	14,57,214	195,073	8,22,954
4. Do., unhusked ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	465,764	7,62,140	509,010	9,07,055	221,804	4,85,336
	Total ...	465,764	7,62,140	509,010	9,07,055	221,804	4,85,336
5. Other rain crops ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	92	276
	Nepál ...	15,655	31,586	25,141	55,164	18,394	67,244
	Total ...	15,655	31,586	25,141	55,164	18,486	67,520
6. Other spring crops,	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	5,937	12,982	7,354	15,553	5,039	14,479
	Total ...	5,937	12,982	7,354	15,553	5,039	14,479
	Total, Grains ...	950,032	22,80,001	1,122,743	26,68,559	492,523	15,30,291
IX.—Gums and resins ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	5,614	76,730	5,691	81,767	6,111	91,033
	Total ...	5,614	76,730	5,691	81,767	6,111	91,033
X.—Horns ...	Thibet ...	138	1,324	61	602	1,555	12,440
	Nepál ...	880	9,880	2,194	16,629	1,038	8,039
	Total ...	1,018	11,204	2,255	17,231	2,593	20,479
XI.—Kankar ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	360	22
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	360	22

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Foreign Trade with Thibet and Nepál.

1.—*Statement showing Imports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1896-97, *compared with the Imports of the preceding two years,* 1894-95 *and* 1895-96—(continued).

Articles.	Countries whence imported.	1894-95.		1895-96.		1896-97.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
XII.—Lac—		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
1. Dye	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Shell	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Stick and other kinds.	Thibet ...	1	15	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	15	200	36	435	21	252
	Total ...	16	215	36	435	21	252
XIII.—Lime	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	211	47	856	269	778	194
	Total ...	211	47	856	269	778	194
XIV.—Liquors—							
1. European ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Native... ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, Liquors ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XV.—Metals and hardware—							
1. Brass and copper...	Thibet ...	108	3,780	1	40	...	...
	Nepál	27	972	29	1,042	122	4,270
	Total ...	135	4,752	30	1,082	122	4,270
2. Iron	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	1,668	11,576	1,601	11,449	1,202	8,786
	Total ...	1,668	11,576	1,601	11,449	1,202	8,786
3. Other metals ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	110	4,578	115	4,840	167	6,730
	Total ...	110	4,578	115	4,840	167	6,730
	Total, Metals ...	1,913	20,906	1,746	17,371	1,491	19,786
XVI.—Oils—							
1. Mineral ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	1	5
	Nepál	...	...	9	45	6	30
	Total ...	...	...	9	45	7	35
2. Vegetable ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	38	476	53	738	28	382
	Total ...	38	476	53	738	28	382
XVII.—Oilcake ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	2,443	3,144	3,222	4,888	3,907	5,859
	Total ...	2,443	3,144	3,222	4,888	3,907	5,859
XVIII.—Opium... ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XIX.—Provisions—							
1. Ghí	Thibet ...	13	416	37	1,084	24	711
	Nepál	16,807	5,05,409	19,607	5,90,363	14,734	4,08,601
	Total ...	16,820	5,05,825	19,644	5,91,447	14,758	4,09,312
2. Other kinds ...	Thibet ...	10	50	16	80	...	...
	Nepál	3,167	12,045	3,970	18,756	3,996	17,486
	Total ...	3,177	12,095	3,986	18,836	3,996	17,486

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Foreign Trade with Thibet and Nepál.

1.—*Statement showing Imports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1896-97, *compared with the Imports of the preceding two years,* 1894-95 *and* 1895-96—(continued).

Articles.	Countries whence imported.	1894-95.		1895-96.		1896-97.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
XX.—Salt—		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
1. Lahori	Thibet	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	17	102	...	...	...	...
	Total	17	102	...	...	...	...
2. Sambhar	Thibet	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Other kinds	Thibet	25,550	1,07,906	31,380	1,25,920	33,275	1,33,100
	Nepál	39	156	...	...	...	...
	Total	25,589	1,08,062	31,380	1,25,920	33,275	1,33,100
	Total, Salt	25,606	1,08,164	31,380	1,25,920	23,275	1,33,100
XXI.—Saltpetre, &c.—							
1. Saltpetre	Thibet	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	2	20	...	...	...	...
	Total	2	20	...	...	...	...
2. Other saline substances.	Thibet	...	...	20	50	...	...
	Nepál	...	...	2	4	...	...
	Total	...	...	22	54	...	...
XXII.—Seeds—							
1. Linseed	Thibet	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	26,617	1,03,070	42,912	1,79,710	35,305	1,39,229
	Total	26,617	1,03,070	42,912	1,79,710	35,305	1,39,229
2. Mustard	Thibet	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	15,922	51,491	1,903	7,849	2,749	12,176
	Total	15,922	51,491	1,903	7,849	2,749	12,176
3. Til or jingelly	Thibet	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	...	...	65	325	14	70
	Total	...	...	65	325	14	70
4. Other oilseeds	Thibet	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	64,197	1,78,615	102,445	2,65,756	121,957	3,50,850
	Total	64,197	1,78,615	102,445	2,65,756	121,957	3,50,850
	Total, Oilseeds	106,736	3,33,176	147,325	4,53,640	160,025	5,02,325
5. Indigo seed	Thibet	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Tea seed	Thibet	3	24	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	3	24	...	...	...	...
7. Other kinds	Thibet	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	1	3	154	308	30	60
	Total	1	3	154	308	30	60
XXIII.—Silk—							
1. Raw	Thibet	1	500	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	1	500	...	...	...	...
2. Manufactured	Thibet	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
XXIV.—Spices—							
1. Betel nuts	Thibet	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Other spices	Thibet	144	2,880	43	860	30	600
	Nepál	12,813	2,41,895	14,414	2,85,561	16,001	3,19,206
	Total	12,957	2,44,775	14,457	2,86,421	16,031	3,19,806
XXV.—Stone ...	Thibet	12	12	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	42	90	111	222	147	294
	Total	54	102	111	222	147	294

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Foreign Trade with Thibet and Nepál.

1.—*Statement showing Imports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1896-97, *compared with the Imports of the preceding two years,* 1894-95 *and* 1895-96—(continued).

Articles.	Countries whence imported.	1894-95.		1895-96.		1896-97.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
XXVI.—Sugar—							
1. Refined	Thibet	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	...	...	1	14	...	...
	Total	...	...	1	14	...	...
2. Unrefined	Thibet	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	25	125	16	80	9	45
	Total	25	125	16	80	9	45
	Total, Sugar	25	125	17	94	9	45
XXVII.—Tea—							
1. Indian	Thibet	76	4,600	63	3,300	17	1,020
	Nepál	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	76	4,600	63	3,300	17	1,020
2. Foreign	Thibet	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
XXVIII.—Tobacco	Thibet	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	...	...	2	18	...	...
	Total	...	...	2	18	...	...
XXIX.—Wood—							
1. Timber	Thibet	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	660,457	8,25,005	544,738	6,83,254	400,593	5,00,740
	Total	660,457	8,25,005	544,738	6,83,254	400,593	5,00,740
2. Firewood	Thibet	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	4,704	1,173	28,901	7,224	18,442	4,610
	Total	4,704	1,173	28,901	7,224	18,442	4,610
XXX.—Wool—							
1. Raw	Thibet	6,417	1,57,520	7,146	1,47,910	10,175	2,03,500
	Nepál	...	...	...	...	8	160
	Total	6,417	1,57,520	7,146	1,47,910	10,183	2,03,660
2. Manufactured piece-goods.	Thibet	1,548	66,690	362	17,020	284	11,360
	Nepál	7	280	17	770	2	80
	Total	1,555	66,970	379	17,790	286	11,440
XXXI.—All other articles of merchandize—							
1. Manufactured	Thibet	2	10	1	5	1	5
	Nepál	2,051	10,477	6,400	30,392	7,839	38,203
	Total	2,053	10,487	6,401	30,397	7,840	38,208
2. Unmanufactured	Thibet	1	3	...	...	4	12
	Nepál	4,750	11,847	5,825	15,780	4,720	13,785
	Total	4,751	11,850	5,825	15,780	4,724	13,797
3. Yáks' tails	Thibet	20	1,600	30	2,400	21	1,680
	Nepál	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	20	1,600	30	2,400	21	1,680
XXXII.—Jewellery, &c.—							
1. Precious stones and pearls, unset.	Thibet	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Jewellery	Thibet	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
XXXIII.—Treasure—							
1. Gold	Thibet	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Silver	Thibet	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	...	...	...	...	...	1,33,754
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	1,33,754
Total, Class A.	Thibet	52,712	5,19,550	57,605	4,61,751	66,844	5,46,097
	Nepál	1,841,535	48,81,680	1,987,967	56,62,331	1,238,393	42,83,881
Grand Total		1,894,247	54,01,230	2,045,572	61,24,082	1,305,237	48,29,978

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Foreign Trade with Thibet and Nepál.

1.—*Statement showing Imports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1896-97, *compared with the Imports of the preceding two years,* 1894-95 *and* 1895-96—(concluded).

Articles.	Countries whence imported.	1894-95.		1895-96.		1896-97.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
CLASS B.—*(Articles, quantity of which is reckoned by number.)*		No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.
I.—ANIMALS (LIVING) FOR SALE—							
1. Horses, ponies, and mules.	Thibet... ...	711	55,250	219	21,900	282	15,450
	Nepál	734	40,135	415	20,750	8	400
	Total ...	1,445	95,385	634	42,650	290	15,850
2. Cattle... ...	Thibet ...	1,063	30,015	97	2,425	1,081	27,025
	Nepál ...	4,936	1,17,368	3,451	86,691	1,745	43,625
	Total ...	5,999	1,47,383	3,548	89,116	2,826	70,650
3. Sheep and goats ...	Thibet... ...	9,533	29,526	9,660	28,980	24,695	74,085
	Nepál	698	1,868	3,834	7,695	210	420
	Total ...	10,231	31,394	13,494	36,675	24,905	74,505
4. Other kinds ...	Thibet... ...	479	1,205	147	442	4,344	13,042
	Nepál	1,489	2,854	1,501	3,027	1,597	3,208
	Total ...	1,968	4,059	1,648	3,469	5,941	16,250
II.—BAMBOOS	Thibet... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	145,123	3,017	47,868	959	2,788	57
	Total ...	145,123	3,017	47,868	959	2,788	57
III.—CANES AND RATTANS...	Thibet... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	1,334,335	6,665	984,651	4,924	854,060	4,271
	Total ...	1,334,335	6,665	984,651	4,924	854,060	4,271
IV.—COCOANUTS (NARIAL, KACHCHA).	Thibet... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	32	4	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	32	4	...	...	...	...
V.—GUNNY-BAGS ...	Thibet... ...	950	380	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	375	94	...	...	64	16
	Total ...	1,325	474	...	...	64	16
VI.—HIDES AND SKINS—							
1. Hides of cattle ...	Thibet... ...	18	47	298	596	15	30
	Nepál	65,214	1,55,274	92,205	1,84,410	71,482	1,42,964
	Total ...	65,232	1,55,321	92,503	1,85,006	71,497	1,42,994
2. Skins of sheep, goats, and small animals.	Thibet... ...	174	93	477	238	547	273
	Nepál	3,508	1,752	2,905	1,451	3,088	1,542
	Total ...	3,682	1,845	3,382	1,689	3,635	1,815
VII.—LEATHER—							
1. Unmanufactured ...	Thibet... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	419	1,332	1,231	3,693	179	697
	Total ...	419	1,332	1,231	3,693	179	697
2. Manufactured ...	Thibet... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	...	...	425	213	160	80
	Total ...	...	...	425	213	160	80
	Total, Class B. Thibet...	12,928	1,16,516	10,898	54,581	30,964	1,29,905
	Total, Class B. Nepál ...	1,556,863	3,30,363	1,138,486	3,13,813	935,381	1,97,280
	GRAND TOTAL ...	1,569,791	4,46,879	1,149,384	3,68,394	966,345	3,27,185

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Foreign Trade with Thibet and Nepál.

2.—*Statement showing Exports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1896-97, *compared with the Exports of the preceding two years* 1894-95 *and* 1895-96.

Articles.	Countries to which exported.	1894-95.		1895-96.		1896-97.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
CLASS A.—*(Articles, quantity of which is reckoned by weight.)*		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
I.—BORAX	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
II.—COTTON, RAW ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	683	13,083	1,160	21,134	1,089	17,802
	Total ...	683	13,083	1,160	21,134	1,089	17,802
III.—COTTON GOODS—							
1. Twist and yarn (European).	Thibet ...	...	...	6	420	23	1,610
	Nepál	5,200	3,64,000	4,462	3,12,340	3,377	2,36,390
	Total ...	5,200	3,64,000	4,468	3,12,760	3,400	2,38,000
2. Twist and yarn (Indian).	Thibet ...	14	420	71	2,130	46	1,380
	Nepál	476	14,280	493	14,790	585	17,550
	Total ...	490	14,700	564	16,920	631	18,930
3. Piece-goods (European).	Thibet ...	67	6,700	362	36,200	374	37,400
	Nepál	19,523	19,52,300	10,756	10,75,600	13,601	13,60,100
	Total ...	19,590	19,59,000	11,118	11,11,800	13,975	13,97,500
4. Piece-goods (Indian).	Thibet ...	285	14,250	379	18,950	250	12,500
	Nepál	11,527	5,76,350	13,908	6,95,400	12,811	6,40,550
	Total ...	11,812	5,90,600	14,287	7,14,350	13,061	6,53,050
	Total, Cotton goods,	37,092	29,28,300	30,437	21,55,830	31,067	23,07,480
IV.—DRUGS—							
1. Assafœtida ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	2	285	4	600	2	300
	Total ...	2	285	4	600	2	300
2. Pán or betel leaves,	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	39	1,004	118	2,651	41	807
	Total ...	39	1,004	118	2,651	41	807
3. Other sorts (not intoxicating).	Thibet ...	5	80	...	...	16	250
	Nepál	307	4,116	247	3,624	340	5,184
	Total ...	312	4,196	247	3,624	356	5,434
4. Intoxicating, except Opium—							
(a) Gánja ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Bhang ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Charas ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(d) Other kinds,	Thibet ...	...	...	9	18	...	...
	Nepál	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	9	18	...	...

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Foreign Trade with Thibet and Nepál.

2.—*Statement showing Exports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1896-97, *compared with the Exports of the preceding two years,* 1894-95 *and* 1895-96—(continued).

Articles.	Countries to which exported.	1894-95.		1895-96.		1896-97.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
V.—Dyeing materials—		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
1. Indigo...	Thibet	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Madder or manjit...	Thibet	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Safflower	Thibet	...	...	2	40	...	...
	Nepál...	...	...	...	...	3	60
	Total	...	...	2	40	3	60
4. Turmeric	Thibet	146	2,008	81	872	1	10
	Nepál...	48	371	154	1,233	...	...
	Total	194	2,379	235	2,105	1	10
5. Al (*Morinda citrifolia*).	Thibet	2	40	...	...	...	...
	Nepál...	...	...	...	...	39	468
	Total	2	40	...	...	39	468
6. Other kinds	Thibet	1	20	...	...	...	...
	Nepál...	5	35	87	698	47	506
	Total	6	55	87	698	47	506
VI.—Fibrous products—							
1. Fibres, raw	Thibet	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál...	...	...	2	6	15	47
	Total	...	...	2	6	15	47
2. Fibres manufactured (except gunny-bags).	Thibet	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál...	24	96	9	36	32	160
	Total	24	96	9	36	32	160
VII.—Fruits, vegetables, and nuts—							
1. Cocoanuts (golagari).	Thibet	6	157	64	1,280	68	1,360
	Nepál...	100	1,687	137	2,354	276	5,051
	Total	106	1,844	201	3,634	344	6,411
2. Potatoes	Thibet	423	1,976	...	...	...	...
	Nepál...	10,349	17,358	10,256	20,613	8,333	16,721
	Total	10,772	19,334	10,256	20,613	8,333	16,721
3. All other kinds	Thibet	21	224	63	137	83	166
	Nepál...	2,707	5,769	2,853	6,107	2,386	4,779
	Total	2,728	5,993	2,916	6,244	2,469	4,945
VIII.—Grains—							
1. Wheat	Thibet	2,815	11,452	3,274	12,341	2,221	10,154
	Nepál...	195	527	773	2,507	310	1,254
	Total	3,010	11,979	4,047	14,848	2,531	11,408
2. Gram and pulse	Thibet	724	2,382	561	1,683	1,700	5,558
	Nepál...	6,312	14,173	6,082	14,599	2,740	9,065
	Total	7,036	16,555	6,643	16,282	4,440	14,623
3. Rice (husked)	Thibet	13,416	66,528	19,256	94,736	14,552	82,940
	Nepál...	6,459	19,265	231	698	595	2,157
	Total	19,875	85,793	19,487	95,434	15,147	85,097

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Articles.	Countries to which exported.	1894-95.		1895-96.		1896-97.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
VIII.—Grains—*(concluded)*—		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
4. Rice (unhusked) ...	Thibet ...	3,162	7,725	5,444	14,340	4,929	14,898
	Nepál	311	526	335	584	239	537
	Total ...	3,473	8,251	5,779	14,924	5,168	15,435
5. Other rain crops...	Thibet ...	4,672	11,859	6,628	19,108	5,353	20,137
	Nepál	357	714	334	672	46	122
	Total ...	5,029	12,573	6,962	19,780	5,399	20,259
6. Other spring crops,	Thibet ...	15,690	42,449	13,730	39,767	11,298	37,240
	Nepál	1,531	3,027	508	1,185	561	1,574
	Total ...	17,221	45,476	14,238	40,952	11,859	38,814
	Total, Grains ...	55,644	1,80,627	57,156	2,02,220	44,544	1,85,636
IX.—Gums and resins ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	...	...	5	68	5	75
	Total ...	...	...	5	68	5	75
X.—Horns	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XI.—Kankar ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XII.—Lac—							
1. Dye ...	Thibet ...	...	...	5	100	...	...
	Nepál	...	...	23	460	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	28	560	...	...
2. Shell	Thibet ...	1	36	4	160	4	160
	Nepál	41	1,640	15	600	3	120
	Total ...	42	1,676	19	760	7	280
3. Stick and other kinds.	Thibet ...	1	15	...	...	4	60
	Nepál	2	24	89	1,082	104	1,350
	Total ...	3	39	89	1,082	108	1,410
XIII.—Lime	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	...	...	14	4	164	40
	Total ...	...	...	14	4	164	40
XIV.—Liquors—							
1. European ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Native... ...	Thibet ...	70	2,060	45	962	...	...
	Nepál	...	...	3	75	...	...
	Total ...	70	2,060	48	1,037	...	...
	Total, Liquors ...	70	2,060	48	1,037	...	...

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Foreign Trade with Thibet and Nepál.

2.—*Statement showing Exports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1896-97, *compared with the Exports of the preceding two years,* 1894-95 *and* 1895-96—(continued).

Articles.	Countries to which exported.	1894-95.		1895-96.		1896-97.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
XV.—Metals and hardware—		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
1. Brass and copper...	Thibet ...	250	10,560	100	4,240	63	2,520
	Nepál ...	1,878	70,427	1,111	40,687	818	28,535
	Total ...	2,128	80,987	1,211	44,927	881	31,055
2. Iron	Thibet,...	167	1,702	201	1,481	210	1,935
	Nepál ...	1,570	10,684	1,467	9,539	1,312	10,105
	Total ...	1,737	12,386	1,668	11,020	1,522	12,040
3. Other metals ...	Thibet...	102	4,960	40	2,250	1	50
	Nepál ...	2,245	96,776	2,447	98,900	1,887	75,480
	Total ...	2,347	1,01,736	2,487	1,01,150	1,888	75,530
	Total, Metals ...	6,212	1,95,109	5,366	1,57,097	4,291	1,18,625
XVI.—Oils—							
1. Mineral ...	Thibet...	59	559	160	842	135	675
	Nepál ...	2,593	12,458	4,806	24,074	5,026	25,130
	Total ...	2,652	13,017	4,966	24,916	5,161	25,805
2. Vegetable ...	Thibet...	463	6,524	162	2,559	253	3,935
	Nepál ...	4	62	22	287	36	516
	Total ...	467	6,586	184	2,846	289	4,451
XVII.—Oilcake ...	Thibet...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	14	14	4	7	1	1
	Total ...	14	14	4	7	1	1
XVIII.—Opium... ...	Thibet...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XIX.—Provisions—							
1. Ghí	Thibet...	11	332	141	4,283	159	4,768
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	11	332	141	4,283	159	4,768
2. Other kinds ...	Thibet...	...	...	...	...	76	242
	Nepál ...	47,545	1,17,835	40,188	1,19,740	30,433	85,998
	Total ...	47,545	1,17,835	40,188	1,19,740	30,509	86,240
XX.—Salt—							
1. Lahori... ...	Thibet...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	1,170	5,128	211	1,055	194	970
	Total ...	1,170	5,128	211	1,055	194	970
2. Sambhar ...	Thibet...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	15,000	59,829	19,844	78,705	25,710	1,02,795
	Total ...	15,000	59,829	19,844	78,705	25,710	1,02,795
3. Other kinds ...	Thibet...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	29,672	1,28,503	32,077	1,29,772	34,455	1,37,921
	Total ...	29,672	1,28,503	32,077	1,29,772	34,455	1,37,921
	Total, Salt ...	45,842	1,93,460	52,132	2,09,532	60,359	2,41,686
XXI.—Saltpetre, &c.—							
1. Saltpetre ...	Thibet...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	5	50
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	5	50
2. Other saline substances.	Thibet...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	119	271	253	528	134	329
	Total ...	119	271	253	528	134	329

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Foreign Trade with Thibet and Nepál.

2.—*Statement showing Exports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1896-97, *compared with the Exports of the preceding two years,* 1894-95 *and* 1895-96—(continued).

Articles.	Countries to which exported.	1894-95.		1895-96.		1896-97.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
XXII.—Seeds—		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
1. Linseed	Thibet	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	114	456	1	4	5	20
	Total	114	456	1	4	5	20
2. Mustard and rape	Thibet	24	192	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	24	192	...	...	...	...
3. Til or jingelly	Thibet	398	2,604	252	1,595	...	...
	Nepál	...	...	2	10	3	15
	Total	398	2,604	254	1,605	3	15
4. Other oilseeds	Thibet	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	10	30	61	152	...	...
	Total	10	30	61	152	...	...
	Total, Oilseeds	546	3,282	316	1,761	8	35
5. Indigo seed	Thibet	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Tea seed	Thibet	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Other kinds	Thibet	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	...	...	145	290	200	400
	Total	...	...	145	290	200	400
XXIII.—Silk—							
1. Raw	Thibet	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	1	250	...	...	2	750
	Total	1	250	...	...	2	750
2. Manufactured	Thibet	1	2,000	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	155	76,600	...	...	3	1,500
	Total	156	78,600	...	...	3	1,500
XXIV.—Spices—							
1. Betel nuts	Thibet	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	349	4,732	562	6,471	365	4,372
	Total	349	4,732	562	6,471	365	4,372
2. Other spices	Thibet	153	3,045	124	2,480	38	760
	Nepál	5,851	1,00,741	6,393	1,27,193	5,602	1,10,345
	Total	6,004	1,03,786	6,517	1,29,673	5,640	1,11,105
XXV.—Stone	Thibet	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	89	178	2	4	...	...
	Total	89	178	2	4	...	...
XXVI.—Sugar—							
1. Refined	Thibet	141	2,336	410	6,345	356	5,530
	Nepál	1,860	24,004	2,780	33,912	2,159	25,858
	Total	2,001	26,340	3,190	40,257	2,515	31,388
2. Unrefined	Thibet	3,303	22,284	17,285	1,03,911	10,526	62,916
	Nepál	24,132	1,27,216	29,107	1,46,604	25,534	1,27,670
	Total	27,435	1,49,500	46,392	2,50,515	36,060	1,90,586
	Total, Sugar	29,436	1,75,840	49,582	2,90,772	38,575	2,21,974

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Foreign Trade with Thibet and Nepál.

2.—*Statement showing Exports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1896-97, *compared with the Exports of the preceding two years,* 1894-95 *and* 1895-96—(continued).

Articles.	Countries to which exported.	1894-95.		1895-96.		1896-97.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
XXVII.—Tea—							
1. Indian...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	380	18,990	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	380	18,990	...	...	...	...
2. Foreign	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XXVIII.—Tobacco	Thibet ...	425	5,079	646	6,395	504	5,040
	Nepál ...	8,037	69,576	7,657	65,113	8,132	66,629
	Total ...	8,462	74,655	8,303	71,508	8,636	71,669
XXIX.—Wood—							
1. Timber	Thibet ...	27	33	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	99	124	...	...
	Total ...	27	33	99	124	...	...
2. Firewood	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XXX.—Wool—							
1. Raw ...	Thibet ...	1	20	10	200	...	...
	Nepál ...	2	33	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	3	53	10	200	...	...
2. Manufactured piece-goods.	Thibet ...	53	2,120	71	3,550	61	2,440
	Nepál ...	163	5,353	135	5,470	203	8,120
	Total ...	216	7,473	206	9,020	264	10,560
XXXI.—All other articles of merchandize—							
1. Manufactured	Thibet ...	36	180	31	155	16	80
	Nepál ...	4,472	21,217	16,403	81,646	5,642	28,139
	Total ...	4,508	21,397	16,434	81,801	5,658	28,219
2. Unmanufactured ...	Thibet ...	13	419	9	27	...	...
	Nepál ...	975	2,142	1,366	4,079	2,359	7,191
	Total ...	988	2,561	1,375	4,106	2,359	7,191
3. Yáks' tails	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XXXII.—Jewellery, &c.—							
1. Precious stones and pearls, unset.	Thibet ...	...	1,562	...	280	...	1,864
	Nepál ...	...	6,000	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	7,562	...	280	...	1,864
2. Jewellery	Thibet ...	...	1,520	...	560	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	1,520	...	560	...	...
XXXIII.—Treasure—							
1. Gold ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Silver...	Thibet ...	...	5,854	...	16,074	...	21,523
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	5,854	...	16,074	...	21,523
	Total, Class A. Thibet...	47,148	2,44,266	69,626	4,00,471	53,320	3,40,101
	Total, Class A. Nepál ...	214,598	39,50,135	220,201	31,54,086	197,964	31,71,608
	Grand Total ...	261,746	41,94,401	289,827	35,54,557	251,284	35,11,709

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Foreign Trade with Thibet and Nepál.

2.—*Statement showing Exports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1896-97, *compared with the Exports of the preceding two years,* 1894-95 *and* 1895-96—(concluded).

Articles.	Countries to which exported.	1894-95.		1895-96.		1896-97.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
CLASS B.—*(Articles, quantity of which is reckoned by number.)*		No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.
I.—ANIMALS (LIVING) FOR SALE—							
1. Horses, ponies, and mules.	Thibet... ...	...	...	1	100	13	650
	Nepál	...	...	47	2,360	5	250
	Total ...	...	...	48	2,460	18	900
2. Cattle ...	Thibet... ...	57	1,300	110	2,750	4	100
	Nepál	184	3,719	678	16,970	419	10,475
	Total ...	241	5,019	788	19,720	423	10,575
3. Sheep and goats ...	Thibet... ...	...	...	3,200	9,600	2,528	7,584
	Nepál	2,261	4,757	1,547	3,121	2,272	4,544
	Total ...	2,261	4,757	4,747	12,721	4,800	12,128
4. Other kinds ...	Thibet... ...	24	240	20	80	3	9
	Nepál	3,229	4,873	3,681	7,693	2,083	4,260
	Total ...	3,253	5,113	3,701	7,773	2,086	4,269
II.—BAMBOOS	Thibet... ...	24	6	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	53	4	693	18	310	9
	Total ...	77	10	693	18	310	9
III.—CANES AND RATTANS...	Thibet... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	...	...	...	...	100	1
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	100	1
IV.—COCOANUTS (NARIAL, KACHCHA).	Thibet... ...	3,100	387	735	92	...	...
	Nepál	24,004	3,000	12,751	1,594	9,833	1,230
	Total ...	27,104	3,387	13,486	1,686	9,833	1,230
V.—GUNNY-BAGS ...	Thibet... ...	215	107	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	671	167	3,377	844	1,498	374
	Total ...	886	274	3,377	844	1,498	374
VI.—HIDES AND SKINS—							
1. Hides of cattle ...	Thibet... ...	31	62	175	350	386	772
	Nepál	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	31	62	175	350	386	772
2. Skins of sheep, goats, and small animals.	Thibet... ...	435	217	965	481	801	399
	Nepál	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	435	217	965	4 81	801	399
VII.—LEATHER—							
1. Unmanufactured...	Thibet... ...	20	80	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	20	80	...	...	...	...
2. Manufactured ...	Thibet... ...	177	367	643	320	630	315
	Nepál	534	272	281	140	503	251
	Total ...	711	639	924	460	1,133	566
Total, Class B.	Thibet,	4,083	2,766	5,849	13,773	4,365	9,829
	Nepál...	30,936	16,792	23,055	32,740	17,023	21,394
GRAND TOTAL ...		35,019	19,558	28,904	46,513	21,388	31,223

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

I.—Coinage and Currency.

1.—Coinage.

Blank.

2.—Paper Currency.

Statement of Currency Notes in circulation and of the Currency Reserve in Coin and Government Securities in 1896-97.

Notes in circulation at the beginning of the year. Number and value of—						Total value of Notes cashed during the year.	Total value of Notes issued during the year.	Notes in circulation at the end of the year. Number and value of—						Reserve at the end of the year stated in Rupees.						
Small Notes under Rs. 50.		*Notes of Rs.* 50 *and under Rs.* 500.		*Large Notes of Rs.* 500 *and upwards.*				*Small Notes under Rs.* 50.		*Notes of Rs.* 50 *and under Rs.* 500.		*Large Notes of Rs.* 500 *and upwards.*		*Coin.*			*Bullion.*			Government Securities.
Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.			Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.					
104,269	12,57,125	48,617	38,51,900	7,640	58,00,000	4,97,31,250	5,57,63,870	106,677	12,72,995	52,601	42,23,150	9,921	1,14,45,500	...	1,35,82,955 *	...	...	...	...	...

* Reserve coin ... ... Rs. 39,72,409
Exchange do. 10,546
Agency do. 96,00,000
Total ... 1,35,82,955

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUC

J.—CHARITABLE

Return of Charitable Institutions in the North-

1	2	3									4					
		TOTAL NUMBER BENEFITED DURING THE YEAR.									NUMBER REMAINING ON 31ST					
		Blind.			*Lepers.*			*Poor.*			*Blind.*			*Lepers.*		
Number.	Name of Institution.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
1	Agra Leper Asylum	3	1	...	107	17	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	70	12	2
2	Do. Poor-house	32	12	...	...	...	...	173	73	51	8	5	...	...	...	...
3	Allahabad (Mejah) Cripples' Asylum.	5	10	...	...	...	...	69	43	45	1	3	...	...	...	...
4	Allahabad Leper Asylum ...	19	25	...	44	12	15	14	7	2	6	18	...	39	9	9
5	Almora ditto ...	1	...	...	75	55	3	4	6	...	1	...	...	53	47	2
6	Pithoragarh ditto ...	...	...	...	57	35	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	32	10
7	Bahraich Poor-house ...	5	4	1	15	6	...	32	15	18	1	3	...	9	4	...
8	Benares (Rája Kali Shankar's) Asylum.	161	113	5	79	5	...	714	291	166	27	28	3	23	2	...
9	Bareilly Poor-house ...	25	17	7	37	7	...	12	16	3	9	9	4	15	2	...
10	Bara Banki ditto	11	10	...	...	1	...	8	3	7	10	8	...	...	1	...
11	Bánda ditto	...	5	...	1	...	...	2	6	...	...	5	...	1	...	...
12	Budaun ditto	...	1	...	48	9	...	1	4	1	...	...	...	29	6	...
13	Cawnpore Alms and Poor-house,	6	2	...	1	...	...	95	48	9	2	1	...	1	...	...
14	Dehra Dún Leper Asylum ...	...	1	...	134	54	1	1	1	6	...	1	...	81	36	1
15	Farukhabad Poor-house ...	10	11	1	14	...	...	176	136	132	10	11	1	14	...	...
16	Fyzabad ditto	9	12	...	...	...	...	6	7	2	6	6	...	...	...	...
17	Gházipur ditto	2	3	...	1	...	...	6	11	7	2	2	...	1	...	...
18	Gonda ditto	4	1	3	12	1	...	9	4	21	3	1	2	5	...	...
19	Hardoi ditto	427	156	26	154	55	...	133	55	47	...	2	...	23	6	...
20	Jalaun (Orai) ditto	1	3	...	3	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Jaunpur ditto	4	2	...	2	...	...	6	7	1	2	1	...	2	...	...
22	Lucknow (King's) Poor-house ...	51	56	19	56	10	...	304	365	128	51	56	19	31	4	...
23	Ditto (New Charity) ...	3	1	...	1	1	...	87	368	...	3	1	...	...	...	...
24	Meerut Poor-house ...	...	...	...	21	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	5	...
25	Moradabad ditto ...	15	9	...	...	...	...	66	28	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Ditto Leper Asylum ...	...	...	...	44	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	4	...
27	Muttra Poor-house ...	30	10	...	32	3	...	357	145	50	3	7	...	6	...	...
28	Rae Bareli ditto ...	31	18	2	26	4	...	556	431	459	17	14	2	19	2	...
29	Roorkee Leper Asylum ...	...	...	...	26	19	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	14	2
30	Saháranpur ditto ...	...	...	...	25	11	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	19	10	1
31	Sháhjahánpur ditto ...	8	6	1	15	4	...	35	39	39	...	...	...	9	2	...
32	Sitapur ditto ...	13	9	1	...	...	...	35	63	12	8	3	...	...	...	...
33	Sultánpur ditto ...	5	5	...	6	1	...	12	6	1	4	4	...	3	1	...
34	Muzaffarnagar ditto ...	...	...	...	11	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	11	4	...
	Total ...	881	503	66	1,047	330	36	2,914	2,184	1,215	177	189	31	557	203	27

TION AND DISTRIBUTION.

INSTITUTIONS.

Western Provinces and Oudh for the year 1896.

			5		6	7	8	9	10	
DECEMBER 1896.			INCOME.							
Poor.			*Balance on 1st January* 1896.							
Men.	Women.	Children.	Invested.	Floating.	Interest on Government Securities.	From Government, including grant from Local Funds.	Municipal contributions.	Private subscriptions.	Profits of inmates' labour.	Number.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,048 5 10	...	...	1
42	12	11	...	...	...	...	2,003 0 0	...	...	2
41	17	20	...	835 6 2	...	...	...	2,191 4 7	224 15 6	3
11	7	1	6,500 0 0	47 8 2	402 8 0	780 1 0	2,400 0 0	905 14 0	...	4
4	6	...	...	578 5 11	1,012 7 5	...	120 0 0	5,525 4 7	30 0 10	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76 1 0	6
5	7	3	10,000 0 0	3,122 13 9	418 15 2	1,314 0 0	300 0 0	1,625 1 0	0 11 3	7
89	66	48	63,600 0 0	2,203 3 10	2,944 10 2	2,328 9 0	1,200 0 0	...	198 14 1	8
4	5	2	8,000 0 0	...	...	46 7 6	1,893 8 9	...	...	9
6	1	7	14,650 0 0	1,863 14 5	453 13 10	...	...	189 12 0	...	10
1	6	...	...	...	...	...	204 0 0	...	...	11
...	...	...	1,050 0 0	115 8 0	10 14 3	...	1,096 0 0	28 0 0	...	12
8	4	2	...	26 1 11	436 2 0	...	297 2 2	...	...	13
1	1	5	5,000 0 0	5,273 10 1	166 12 0	2,907 0 0	650 0 0	2,201 10 3	...	14
143	114	120	...	...	...	...	2,351 4 2	...	...	15
2	3	1	...	1,335 12 1	76 4 6	...	360 0 0	366 10 0	6 14 6	16
5	11	6	...	...	...	...	649 9 0	...	...	17
3	1	4	4,300 0 0	1,532 3 5	46 9 0	...	300 0 0	189 4 0	...	18
...	...	8	...	1,080 12 11	25 14 3	...	450 0 0	298 0 0	...	19
...	...	...	...	69 4 1	...	...	...	237 0 0	...	20
5	7	1	...	324 11 6	...	...	75 13 11	132 1 0	...	21
130	140	76	3,60,700 0 0	4,526 8 2	13,050 13 11	...	...	...	...	22
85	365	...	48,300 0 0	4,627 8 4	1,686 4 4	8,000 0 0	...	...	...	23
...	...	...	...	34 10 0	...	...	365 0 0	...	...	24
...	...	... *	...	858 12 6	...	...	...	...	...	25
...	...	...	...	375 15 0	331 10 8	...	900 0 0	246 0 0	...	26
36	19	15	...	...	...	...	1,393 0 7	...	...	27
233	186	190	12,500 0 0	236 8 10	436 6 6	1,164 3 1	150 0 0	1,026 13 1	...	28
...	...	...	...	144 11 7	...	...	300 0 0	1,229 7 6	...	29
...	2	...	...	...	...	450 0 0	687 0 7	176 0 0	...	30
...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1,640 4 10	...	...	31
23	56	7	9,500 0 0	1,221 5 3	331 10 8	...	...	1,688 1 8	...	32
5	3	...	...	656 3 3	13 2 0	...	200 0 0	761 2 0	...	33
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	159 0 0	...	34
882	1,042	528	5,44,100 0 0	31,091 7 2	21,844 14 8	16,990 4 7	23,034 1 10	19,176 5 8	537 9 2	

* Closed on 31st October 1896.

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUC

J.—CHARITABLE

Return of Charitable Institutions in the North-

1	2	11	12	13	14	15
		INCOME—*(concluded)*.				
Number.	Name of Institution.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Pay of establishment.	Cost of diet.	Cost of clothing.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Agra Leper Asylum	...	3,048 5 10	608 0 0	1,927 5 2	18 0 0
2	Do. Poor-house	...	2,003 0 0	510 12 4	1,159 9 7	15 13 1
3	Allahabad (Mejah) Cripples' Asylum.	...	3,251 10 3	345 12 0	2,661 8 6	108 4 6
4	Allahabad Leper Asylum ...	...	11,035 15 2	600 0 0	3,554 14 9	...
5	Almora ditto	...	7,266 2 9	748 8 0	5,470 12 11	263 4 3
6	Pithoragarh ditto	5,206 3 6	5,282 4 6	414 1 0	2,848 14 0	459 14 6
7	Bahraich Poor-house	...	16,781 9 2	432 0 0	1,033 1 5	119 7 10
8	Benares (Rája Kali Shankar's) Asylum.	708 6 10	73,183 11 11	1,351 4 8	5,311 12 8	299 10 0
9	Bareilly Poor-house	...	9,940 0 3	338 0 0	1,352 4 4	...
10	Bara Banki ditto	194 3 6	17,351 11 9	196 14 0	1,032 4 3	109 5 0
11	Bánda ditto	...	204 0 0	...	...	...
12	Budaun ditto	5 0 0	2,305 6 3	87 11 1	1,044 2 7	127 14 9
13	Cawnpore Alms and Poor-house ...	103 6 0	862 12 1	130 12 3	440 11 11	45 15 0
14	Dehra Dún Leper Asylum ...	741 13 2	16,940 13 6	765 10 10	4,100 1 6	332 5 0
15	Farukhabad Poor-house ...	...	2,351 4 2	196 6 9	711 6 3	333 4 0
16	Fyzabad ditto	4 9 6	2,150 2 7	104 12 0	351 0 0	23 6 6
17	Gházipur ditto	...	649 9 0	80 0 0	260 7 6	53 2 0
18	Gonda ditto	58 8 8	6,426 9 1	195 12 0	380 10 3	21 7 6
19	Hardoi ditto	3 0 0	1,857 11 2	141 9 5	1,058 14 10	...
20	Jalaun (Orai) ditto	...	306 4 1	20 0 0	105 3 6	72 8 0
21	Jaunpur ditto	...	532 10 5	119 1 8	326 13 2	...
22	Lucknow (King's) Poor-house ...	75 1 3	3,78,352 7 4	1,345 8 2	5,133 7 11	1,288 4 3
23	Ditto (New Charity) ...	31 0 0	62,644 12 8	366 6 11	...	...
24	Meerut Poor-house	360 0 0	759 10 0	72 0 0	604 5 0	26 9 0
25	Moradabad ditto	389 12 4	1,248 8 10	341 0 0	717 3 9	71 13 4
26	Ditto Leper Asylum ...	...	1,853 9 8	276 8 0	986 12 2	80 13 1
27	Muttra Poor-house	...	1,393 0 7	248 14 6	1,125 13 4	...
28	Rae Bareli ditto	8 14 4	15,522 13 10	191 7 4	2,232 2 9	232 8 7
29	Roorkee Leper Asylum ...	...	1,674 3 1	103 0 0	1,030 13 10	115 6 0
30	Saháranpur ditto	...	1,313 0 7	156 8 0	893 8 1	81 0 0
31	Sháhjahánpur ditto	...	1,640 4 10	14 6 0	1,473 0 3	61 1 9
32	Sitapur ditto	3 13 9	12,744 15 4	178 8 0	2,722 4 6	21 4 9
33	Sultánpur ditto	4 0 0	1,634 7 3	112 0 0	606 12 1	...
34	Muzaffarnagar ditto	...	159 0 0	38 7 5	79 5 10	...
	Total ...	7,897 12 10	6,64,672 7 11	10,831 10 4	52,742 8 7	4,382 6 8

TION AND DISTRIBUTION.

INSTITUTIONS.

Western Provinces and Oudh for the year 1896—(concluded).

16	17	18	19	20	21	22		
EXPENDITURE.								
Cost of medicines.	Cost of repairs and new buildings.	Miscellaneous.	Pensioners.	Indigent travellers.	Total.	*Cash balance in hand.* Floating.	Invested.	Number.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
77 4 11	147 13 9	269 14 0	...	...	3,048 5 10	...	...	1
43 13 11	95 5 0	177 10 1	...	...	2,003 0 0	...	...	2
...	46 4 0	35 15 0	...	...	3,197 12 0	53 14 3	...	3
18 0 0	120 8 0	109 0 5	36 0 0	...	4,438 7 2	97 8 0	6,500 0 0	4
...	196 15 2	113 11 0	...	...	6,793 3 4	472 15 5	...	5
81 3 3	633 15 0	588 11 9	...	...	5,026 11 6	255 9 0	...	6
145 6 6	914 0 0	168 10 6	...	...	2,817 10 3	1,963 14 11	12,000 0 0	7
158 2 6	275 13 3	1,133 12 0	156 0 0	...	8,686 7 1	897 4 10	63,600 0 0	8
...	171 5 0	78 6 11	...	...	1,940 0 3	...	8,000 0 0	9
...	18 7 6	219 0 0	...	...	1,575 14 9	750 13 0	15,025 0 0	10
...	...	...	204 0 0	...	204 0 0	...	...	11
23 3 6	71 6 6	58 4 8	...	...	1,412 11 1	342 11 2	550 0 0	12
...	40 7 11	128 1 0	...	29 0 0	815 0 1	47 12 0	...	13
154 10 9	2,300 9 4	1,122 9 9	...	...	8,775 15 2	2,164 14 4	6,000 0 0	14
7 6 2	806 1 3	163 0 2	...	...	2,217 8 7	133 11 7	...	15
0 1 6	...	59 1 3	...	...	538 5 3	1,611 13 4	...	16
...	226 11 6	29 4 0	...	...	649 9 0	...	...	17
...	43 5 0	42 14 9	174 0 0	...	858 1 6	1,268 7 7	4,300 0 0	18
...	30 5 0	84 8 9	64 0 0	...	1,379 6 0	478 5 2	...	19
...	5 4 0	85 5 6	...	...	288 5 0	17 15 1	...	20
...	...	58 15 8	...	...	504 14 6	27 11 11	...	21
27 9 6	203 2 1	2,728 0 0	4,740 4 3	...	15,466 4 2	2,186 3 2	3,60,700 0 0	22
...	...	1 9 0	9,220 0 0	...	9,587 15 11	4,756 12 9	48,300 0 0	23
0 2 0	0 11 0	7 9 0	...	...	711 4 0	48 6 0	...	24
51 13 3	14 8 0	50 1 0	...	...	1,246 7 4	2 1 6	...	25
65 8 9	23 3 0	74 4 1	...	...	1,507 1 1	346 8 7	...	26
...	...	18 4 9	...	...	1,393 0 7	...	...	27
25 10 2	90 0 0	170 11 5	...	...	2,942 8 3	80 5 7	12,500 0 0	28
20 0 0	120 0 0	2 2 0	...	...	1,391 5 10	282 13 3	...	29
24 0 0	64 8 6	93 8 0	...	...	1,313 0 7	...	...	30
57 7 9	13 7 0	20 14 1	...	...	1,640 4 10	...	...	31
...	134 10 3	62 9 0	...	...	3,119 4 6	125 10 10	9,500 0 0	32
...	47 4 0	2 10 6	...	...	768 10 7	865 12 8	...	33
22 0 0	...	1 12 6	...	...	141 9 9	17 6 3	...	34
1,003 8 5	6,855 15 0	7,960 12 6	14,594 4 3	29 0 0	98,400 1 9	19,297 6 2	5,46,975 0 0	

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

A.—Ecclesiastical.

Return of Persons according to Religious Denominations in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year 1896.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Denominations.	Natives.	Others.	Number of Ministers or Priests.	Number of Churches or buildings designed or used for worship.	Total annual income from Government.	Remarks.
					Rs.	
Church of England	5,995	26,557	73	90	1,77,846	
Church of Scotland	294	1,700	8	8	17,319	
Protestant Dissenters	70,993	3,610	296	199	14,747	
Roman Catholics	2,071	4,897	36	36	35,976	
Greek Church	...	1	...	...	...	
Armenians	...	12	...	...	...	
Syrians	...	...	...	...	...	
Jews	...	25	...	...	...	
Pársis	232	28	...	...	...	
Other Churches	1,716	...	9	17	...	

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

B.—EDUCATION.

1.—*Abstract Return of Colleges, Schools, and Scholars in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh at the end of the official year* 1896-97.

AREA AND POPULATION.				PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.							PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.		GRAND TOTAL.	PERCENTAGE OF—		REMARKS.
				University Education.		*School Education, General.*		*School Education, Special.*		TOTAL OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.						
Total area in square miles.	Number of towns and villages.	Population.		Arts Colleges.	Professional Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training Schools.	All other Special Schools.		Advanced.	Elementary.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		16
107,502	Towns ... 484	Males ... 24,303,601	Institutions—For males ...	19	9	466	6,025	4	49	6,572	1,287	4,199	12,058	Institutions to number of towns and villages.	11·35	
	Villages. 105,716	Females, 22,601,484	Institutions—For females,	1	...	34	267	1	1	304	1	143	448		·42	
	Total 106,200	Total ... 46,905,085	Institutions—Total ...	20	9	500	6,292	5	50	6,876	1,288	4,342	12,506		11·77	
			Scholars.—Males ...	1,848	572	56,122	207,361	508	2,936	269,347	15,100	53,064	337,511	Male scholars to male population of school-going age.	9·26	
			Scholars.—Females ...	15	...	3,050	8,912	83	54	12,114	327	3,020	15,461	Female scholars to female population of school-going age.	·46	
			Scholars.—Total ...	1,863	572	59,172	216,273	591	2,990	281,461	15,427	56,084	352,972		5·02	

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IV.—STATISTICS

B.—EDU

2.—*Return of the Stages of Instruction of Pupils in Public Schools for General Edu*

Class of schools.			Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	HIGH STAGE. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination.			MIDDLE STAGE. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage,		
					1			2		
					Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Secondary Schools.										
For Boys ...	Government,	English ...	44	7,126	1,039	...	1,039	2,177	...	2,177
		Vernacular,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Local Fund,	English ...	1	75	...	...	...	19	...	19
		Vernacular,	286	30,640	...	...	...	5,886	...	5,886
	Municipal ...	English ...	16	1,357	13	...	13	314	...	314
		Vernacular,	3	445	...	...	...	51	...	51
	Aided ...	English ...	85	12,936	1,186	6	1,192	2,872	62	2,934
		Vernacular,	8	684	...	...	...	87	...	87
	Unaided ...	English ...	23	2,917	223	...	223	681	...	681
		Vernacular,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...		466	56,180	2,461	6	2,467	12,087	62	12,149
For Girls ...	Government,	English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Local Fund,	English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular,	1	33	...	...	...	...	6	6
	Municipal ...	English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular,	1	24	...	...	...	...	24	24
	Aided ...	English ...	31	2,875	...	104	104	18	528	546
		Vernacular,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided ...	English ...	1	60	...	2	2	...	27	27
		Vernacular,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...		34	2,992	...	106	106	18	585	603
Total, Secondary Schools ...			500	59,172	2,461	112	2,573	12,105	647	12,752
Primary Schools.										
For Boys ...	Government ...	...	34	2,399	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Local Fund ...	...	4,384	160,479	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal ...	...	66	2,854	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided ...	...	1,516	40,550	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided ...	...	25	834	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...		6,025	207,116	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls ...	Government ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Local Fund ...	...	113	2,831	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal ...	...	21	650	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided ...	...	127	5,521	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided ...	...	6	155	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...		267	9,157	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Primary Schools ...			6,292	216,273	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...			6,792	275,445	2,461	112	2,573	12,105	647	12,752

OF INSTRUCTION.

CATION.

cation in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh at the end of the official year 1896-97.

Upper Primary Stage.			Lower Primary Stage.						Total.		
Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage.			*Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage.*								
			Reading printed books.			Not reading printed books.					
3			4			5					
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
2,271	...	2,271	1,638	...	1,638	1	...	1	7,126	...	7,126
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	...	14	40	...	40	2	...	2	75	...	75
6,508	...	6,508	17,862	...	17,862	384	...	384	30,640	...	30,640
394	...	394	564	...	564	72	...	72	1,357	...	1,357
78	...	78	316	...	316	...	...	...	445	...	445
2,898	58	2,956	5,634	52	5,686	144	24	168	12,734	202	12,936
113	...	113	420	...	420	64	...	64	684	...	684
573	1	574	1,404	1	1,405	32	2	34	2,913	4	2,917
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12,849	59	12,908	27,878	53	27,931	699	26	725	55,974	206	56,180
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	8	8	...	19	19	...	...	...	...	33	33
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	24
31	575	606	46	1,097	1,143	53	423	476	148	2,727	2,875
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	21	21	...	8	8	...	2	2	...	60	60
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	604	635	46	1,124	1,170	53	425	478	148	2,844	2,992
12,880	663	13,543	27,924	1,177	29,101	752	451	1,203	56,122	3,050	59,172
43	...	43	2,356	...	2,356	...	...	...	2,399	...	2,399
23,042	...	23,042	132,571	...	132,571	4,866	...	4,866	160,479	...	160,479
182	...	182	2,568	...	2,568	104	...	104	2,854	...	2,854
959	17	976	33,779	20	33,799	5,751	24	5,775	40,489	61	40,550
75	...	75	715	...	715	44	...	44	834	...	834
24,301	17	24,318	171,989	20	172,009	10,765	24	10,789	207,055	61	207,116
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	177	177	...	2,544	2,544	...	110	110	...	2,831	2,831
...	58	58	...	569	569	...	23	23	...	650	650
39	244	283	180	3,840	4,020	69	1,149	1,218	288	5,233	5,521
4	10	14	5	117	122	9	10	19	18	137	155
43	489	532	185	7,070	7,255	78	1,292	1,370	306	8,851	9,157
24.344	506	24,850	172,174	7,090	179,264	10,843	1,316	12,159	207,361	8,912	216,273
37,224	1,169	38,393	200,098	8,267	208,365	11,595	1,767	13,362	263,483	11,962	275,445

IV.—STATISTICS

B.—EDU

3.—*Return showing the Results of prescribed Examinations in the North-*

Nature of examination.	*Number of Institutions sending examinees.*				*Number of examinees.*				
	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ARTS COLLEGES.									
1. Master of Arts	1	2	1	4	11	8	5	3	27
2. D. Sc.	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
3. Bachelor of Arts	2	5	3	10	90	150	24	8	272
4. B. Sc.	1	2	...	3	4	4	...	...	8
5. Intermediate Examination ...	3	8	6	17	125	308	115	30	578
ORIENTAL COLLEGES.									
1. Master of Oriental Learning ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Bachelor of Oriental Learning...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Honors in Sanskrit *(a)* ...	1	2	1	4	86	2	1	...	89
Ditto Arabic *(b)* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Ditto Persian *(b)* ...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	1
4. High Proficiency in Sanskrit *(c)*,	4	3	23	30	100	14	42	7	163
Ditto Arabic *(b)*...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	1
Ditto Persian *(b)*,	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	1	3
5. Proficiency in Sanskrit *(d)* ...	4	6	28	38	28	14	76	3	121
Ditto Arabic *(e)* ...	1	2	1	4	2	4	1	2	9
Ditto Persian *(b)* ...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	2
Ditto Urdu... ...	9	10	4	23	47	42	12	15	116
COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.									
Law.									
1. Doctor of Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Master of Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Bachelor of Law	2	5	1	8	69	110	12	...	191
Medicine.									
1. M. D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. M. B.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Honors in Medicine and Surgery.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. L. M. S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. First M. B.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. First L. M. S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Preliminary Scientific ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering.									
1. M. C. E.					15	...	...	...	15
2. B. C. E.					22	...	...	...	22
3. L. C. E.	1	...	...	1	42	...	...	...	42
4. First L. C. E.					278	...	...	...	278
Teaching.									
1. Licentiate in Teaching ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOLS FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.									
Matriculation ... ... Boys,	36	45	8	89	600	653	90	670	2,013
Matriculation ... ... Girls,	...	11	2	13	...	45	6	3	54
Middle School Examination, Boys,	344	93	21	458	3,526	1,311	256	1,571	6,664
Middle School Examination, Girls,	...	19	5	24	...	90	18	...	108
Upper Primary Examination, Boys,	1,866	147	27	2,040	9,669	1,917	246	224	12,056
Upper Primary Examination, Girls,	27	57	4	88	65	380	19	...	464
Lower Primary Examination, Boys,	4,040	262	31	4,333	19,815	2,966	565	27	23,373
Lower Primary Examination, Girls,	62	87	2	151	129	844	10	...	983
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.									
1. Training School Examination for Masters. Upper, Lower,	4	...	...	4	188	...	...	3	191
2. Training School Examination for Mistresses. Upper,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Training School Examination for Mistresses. Lower,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. School of Arts Examination ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Medical Examination ...	1	...	...	1	45	...	...	1	46
5. Examination in Engineering and Surveying.	...	1	...	1	...	4	...	...	4
6. Industrial School Examination,	1	...	...	1	11	...	...	...	11

(a) Acharya Examination of the Sanskrit College, Benares, and

(b) Panjáb University Examinations.

(c) Madhyama Pariksha Examination of the Sanskrit College,

(d) Prathama ditto ditto,

(e) Mulla Examination of Muir Central College, and Maulvi

OF INSTRUCTION.

CATION.

Western Provinces and Oudh during the official year 1896-97.

Number passed.					*Race or creed of passed scholars.*					Remarks.
Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
8	5	2	1	16	...	1	12	2	1	
1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	
55	67	9	1	132	1	2	108	21	...	
3	4	...	...	7	...	...	6	1	...	
68	123	37	12	240	5	8	178	47	2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
69	1	...	...	70	...	...	70	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
67	12	26	6	111	...	...	111	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	2	...	
15	8	36	3	62	...	...	62	...	...	
...	4	1	1	6	...	...	...	6	...	
...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	
40	36	6	13	95	...	2	68	24	1	Special Vernacular Examination.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11	26	4	...	41	...	...	34	5	2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
15	...	...	...	15	9	...	6	...	...	Engineer. (Roorkee College Examinations.)
22	...	...	...	22	15	...	7	...	...	Upper Subordinate. (Roorkee College Examinations.)
42	...	...	...	42	...	...	34	8	...	Lower Subordinate. (Roorkee College Examinations.)
176	...	...	...	176	25	...	129	22	...	College Entrance. (Roorkee College Examinations.)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
353	305	46	122	826	40	20	599	156	11	
...	27	4	2	33	30	3	...	...	...	
1,767	431	74	204	2,476	71	15	1,841	549	...	
...	51	5	...	56	32	23	...	1	...	
6,139	1,133	164	195	7,631	181	73	6,032	1,341	4	
39	252	10	...	301	84	169	28	20	...	
15,061	1,960	351	13	17,385	103	151	14,218	2,911	2	
91	543	8	...	642	140	275	169	57	1	
115	...	...	1	116	...	...	110	6	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
40	...	...	1	41	...	1	28	12	...	
...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	
5	...	...	...	5	...	...	2	3	...	

Shastri Examination of the Panjáb University.

Benares, and Visharada Examination of the Panjáb University.
ditto, and Prajna ditto ditto.
Examination of the Panjáb University.

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

Return of Literary and Scientific Societies in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year 1896.

District.	Name.	Objects.	Income.				Members or Visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.	Remarks.
			From Government.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.			
			Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.							
Meerut ...	Meerut Association ...	To help in the formation of a healthy public opinion on all questions of importance, and to promote, by every legitimate means, the political, social, moral, intellectual, and material advancement of the people.	120 Municipal contribution.	...	293 0 0	413 0 0	33	...	...	33	Not registered.	1881	Has a small library attached to it.
	Deva Nagri Pracharni Sabha, Meerut.	To diffuse Deva Nagri education ...	756	410 8 6	347 10 0	1,514 2 6	190	...	...	190		1st April 1882 ...	The Sabha has started two schools—one boys' school and one girls' school. The boys' school teaches hand in hand Deva Nagri with English up to the Middle Class, and to this school the Government has granted aid. The number of students of this school is 154. The girls' school teaches rudimentary Deva Nagri to the female students educated therein. The number of girls is 42.
	Meerut Theosophical Society.	(1) To form a nucleus of the universal brotherhood of humanity without distinction of race, creed, sex, or colour. (2) To encourage the study of comparative religion, philosophy, and science. (3) To investigate unexplained laws of nature and the powers latent in man.	...	...	156 0 0	156 0 0	13	...	...	13		1882	The Society issues a monthly journal on theosophy, &c., in Urdu. It draws an income of about Rs. 200 per annum. The expenditure is about the same.

Aligarh ...	Scientific Society ...	Advancement of art and science ...	...	...	3,782 6 6	3,782 6 6	238	...	...	238	Registered.	1862.		
	Bharat Varshya National Association.	To improve the study of Western and Eastern languages.	...	...	2,309 14 3	2,309 14 3	208	1	...	209		1882.		
	Bhasha Sambardhani Sabha,	To improve the Hindi literature by competition and books.	...	...	...	...	147	...	...	147	Not registered.	1878.		
Farukhabad ...	Arya Samáj	Is a literary as well as a religious society for the encouragement of the study of the Sanskrit and English languages.	...	...	250 0 0	250 0 0	124	...	...	124		Opened on 11th July 1879.		
Etáwah ...	Bichár Sabha	Revival of Sanskrit literature and science, and to teach English, Urdu, and Hindi languages.	174	6,010 0 0	*702 14 9	6,886 14 9	80	...	...	80	Unregistered.	21st January 1885.	* Includes Rs. 448-10-9, tuition fees.	
	Anjuman Islámia ...	To impart education in English language, to teach Muhammadan religion, and to assist poor Muhammadan orphans.	...	1,881 2 0	258 8 0	2,139 10 0	59	...	...	59		14th December 1889.		
Bareilly ...	Bareilly Institute or Anjuman Bareilly.	The object of the Society is intellectual cultivation of social science and general improvement of the public mind by means of lectures, literary exercises, and maintenance of a library and reading-room. The Collector is President.	...	500 0 0 from Municipality.	1,392 6 5 subscription, rent of shops, &c.	1,892 6 5	32	...	...	321	...	Established on 11th September 1861.		
Cawnpore ...	Arya Samáj	Promotion of Sanskrit education and social reform.	...	217 14 0	252 4 3	470 2 3	80	...	...	80	Not registered.	16th November 1879.		
	Majlis-i-Akhwan-us-Safa ...	To improve knowledge of Oriental literature by discussion.	...	...	...	...	26	...	...	26		28th March 1887.		
	Tafrish-ul-Ahbab Club ...	Reading of newspapers and debate on literary and social principles.	...	256 8 0	96 2 6	352 10 6	20	...	...	20		1st November 1894.		
	Anjuman Islah	Promotion of education by reading books and newspapers.	...	...	...	...	33	...	...	33		1st September 1895.		
	The Cawnpore Literary Association.	Advancement of learning	...	...	240 0 0	240 0 0	20	...	...	20		February 1889.		
	Christ Church Literary Institute.	To improve literary attainments of the students.	...	...	...	...	56	...	...	56		2nd December 1892.		
	Cawnpore Dharam Mandal,	Protection of Hindu religion ...	...	600 0 0	44 6 0	644 6 0	80	...	...	80		An unregistered branch of Bharat Dharam Mandal.		
Fatehpur ...	Reading Club, now called by the name of "Literary Institute, Fatehpur."	Newspapers are subscribed for and read by the members.	...	...	20 0 0 monthly.	20 0 0	20	...	...	20		15th April 1893.		

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

Return of Literary and Scientific Societies in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year 1896—(continued).

District.	Name.	Objects.	Income.				Members or Visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.	Remarks.
			From Government.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.			
					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.							
	Allahabad Literary Institute.	*(a)* To afford an opportunity to persons of acquiring facility in speaking English. *(b)* To effect self-improvement by mutual interchange of thoughts. *(c)* To publish now and then, if circumstances allow, short tracts or pamphlets in the vernacular of the Province for the benefit of the people.	...	...	100 0 0	100 0 0	150	...	...	150		5th July 1877 ...	The institute is connected with the Muir Central College and is patronized by its Principal. The Hon'ble Sir John Edge, Kt., Q.C., LL.D., Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces, is its permanent President. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Blair, Mr. T. Conlan, the Vice-Chancellor of the University, and Mr. T. C. Lewis, the Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, are its Vice-Presidents. Two elocution prizes of Rs. 50 and Rs. 25 respectively are annually given by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Blair. The institute has published many useful pamphlets in Hindi and Urdu. The Hindi readers have been introduced as text-books in the tahsíli schools.
	Káyasth Students' Dharam Sabha.	(1) To cultivate the art of public speaking. (2) To effect moral, social, and literary advancement. (3) To foster a religious spirit among the educated young men of the community by inducing them to practice *Sandhya*. (4) To create a healthy public opinion for the abolition of pernicious customs among the Káyasths.	...	...	17 8 0	17 8 0	85	...	...	85	tered.	1895.	

Allahabad ...	Self-Improvement Society, Káyastha Pátshála.	(1) To acquire facility in the art of public speaking. (2) To effect moral, social, and literary advancement. (3) To spread the feeling of union and friendliness among the different sections of students.	...	...	15 0 0	15 0 0	70	...	...	70	Not regis	1895.		
	Káyastha Debating Association.	(1) To acquire facility in the art of public speaking. (2) To effect moral, social, and literary advancement among the Káyasthas and other students.	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	30	...	...	30		1896.		
	The Muhammadan Union...	To facilitate the art of public speaking, and to effect moral, social, and intellectual progress among its members.	...	...	50 0 0	50 0 0	40	...	...	40		28th August 1886 ...	The society is in connection with the Muir Central College. The Principal of the College and T. C. Lewis, Esq., Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, are its Patrons. The Hon'ble H. F. Blair, Judge of the High Court, is its permanent President, and the Professors and the gentry of the station are its Vice-Presidents and Honorary Members.	
	The Friends' Debating Society.	The objects of this society are the mutual improvement of its members in the art of public speaking; and the encouragement of their moral, social, and literary progress. The debates of the society totally avoid current politics and controversial religious subjects.	...	...	100 0 0	100 0 0	100	...	...	100		12th April 1884 ...	This society is connected with the Muir Central College. The Hon'ble Sir John Edge, Kt., Q.C., Chief Justice, Allahabad High Court; T. C. Lewis, Esq., Director of Public Instruction; and G. Thibaut, Esq., Ph. D., Principal, are its Patrons. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Knox is its permanent President; and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Blair, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Aikman, T. Conlan. Esq. and the Professors of the Muir Central College, &c., are its Vice-Presidents. The Right Revd. the Lord Bishop of Lucknow, the Hon'ble J. J. D. LaTouche, C.S., are its Honorary Members.	
	The Harrison Debating Club,	(a) To form an association of boarders desirous of acquiring facility in speaking the English and vernacular languages. (b) To effect self-improvement by mutual interchange of thoughts. (c) To provide newspapers for the use of the members thereof.	...	...	25 0 0	25 0 0	29	...	...	29		1885	Meant exclusively for the members of the new boarding house, Muir Central College.	

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

Return of Literary and Scientific Societies in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year 1896—(continued).

District.	Name.	Objects.	Income. From Government.	Income. Endowments.	Income. Subscriptions.	Income. Total.	Members or Visitors. Male.	Members or Visitors. Female.	Members or Visitors. Juvenile.	Members or Visitors. Total.	Registered or not.	When established.	Remarks.
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.							
Allahabad—*(concluded).*	Bango Sahitya Sabha and Bandhawa Samiti.	The encouragement of Bengali literature.	...	3 10 6 as interest on a deposit of Rs. 50.	184 13 0	188 7 6	65	5	...	70	Not registered.	1877 ...	Making a steady progress.
	Carmichael Library ...	The advantage of reading current literature in English and vernacular languages as well as newspapers and periodicals, and diffusion of knowledge in general.	...	...	1,344-13-7	*1,344-13-7	65 Members; 70 Visitors.	...	...	65 70 135	Registered.	1872. * Interest on Government Promissory Notes and on Post-office Savings Bank ... ... 259 9 0 Municipal grant ... 300 0 0 Subscriptions from members ... ... 590 0 0 House rent ... ... 170 5 4 Miscellaneous ... 24 15 3 Total ... 1,344 13 7	
	Banga Sahitya Samáj ...	A library of Bengali books and periodicals. To place Bengali books within easy reach of the Bengali-reading community of Benares.	...	...	81 0 0	81 0 0	66	1	...	67		1875.	
	Káshi Sujan Samáj ...	To discuss political, social, and local grievances, and to represent them to proper authorities.	...	...	29 0 0	29 0 0	41	...	...	41		4th April 1886.	
	Káshi Tattwa Sabha: Theosophical Society of Benares.	(1) Promotion of a feeling of universal brotherhood. (2) Study of Ancient Aryan sciences and literature. (3) Study of occult science.	...	...	197 0 0	197 0 0	14	...	...	14		February 1885.	

Benares ...	Káshi Jiva Daya Vistarini Sabha.	To inspect the management of the *pashushála* and protect cattle.	...	...			4,447	6	3	4,447	6	3	128	1	...	129	Not registered.	July 1886.
	Bengalitola Association ...	To watch and advance the interests of the residents of Bengalitola in particular, and also of all other residents within the limits of the Benares municipality in general.	...	2	9	6	11	0	0	13	9	6	47	...	...	47		1883.
	Standing Congress Committee.	To improve and support the objects of the Indian National Congress.	...	...			132	0	0	132	0	0	22	...	...	22		1887.
	Bhárat Varshya Arya Dharm Pracharini Sabha.	Diffusion of Hindu religion and cultivation of Sanskrit literature.	...	562	8	0	480	0	0	1,042	8	0	8,000	2,000	2,000	12,000		1877.
	Káshi Arya Samáj ...	To reform the present Hindu religion in the light of old Vedic principles.	...	...			99	14	6	99	14	6	52	...	...	52		14th August 1887.
	Union Club	The improvement of its members in the art of public speaking; the advancement of their social, moral, and intellectual progress; and the promotion of a healthy spirit of union amongst them.	...	...			24	6	0	24	6	0	Members, 57 Visitors, 825	...	Visitors, 59	Members, 57 Visitors, 884 941		6th September 1888.
	Anjuman Akhwan-us-Safa,	...	...	...			...			...			...	...	...	...		...
	Literary Society of Benares Pandits, or Brahmamrita Vashini Sabha.	To encourage the spread of Sanskrit literature in general and to promote the learning and diffusion of ancient Hindu philosophy.	...	...			60	0	0	60	0	0	210	...	...	210		1876.
	Tirth Jatri Klesh Nivarini Sabha.	...	...	...			...			...			...	...	...	...		...
	Sanatan Dharma Palini Sabha.	To improve the morals of the Hindu students on the lines of ancient Aryan Dharma.	...	...			200	0	0	200	0	0	About 480 Paying members, 59 Non-paying members, 137	1	About 20	About 500		26th January 1894.
	Benares Total Abstinence Society.	To promote total abstinence among the people.	...	...			24	9	0	24	9	0	59	...	...	196		20th March 1888.
	Nagri Pracharini Sabha ...	To improve and enrich the Hindi language and literature, and to diffuse the knowledge of the said language everywhere with all possible and fair means.	...	150	0	0	542	0	0	692	0	0	151	...	...	151		16th July 1893.
	Viktro Tejak Sabha ...	A society to promote trade and to provide for widows and children; also dealing with educational subjects.	...	...			...			...			20	...	...	20		1st June 1896.
	Kashi Parohit Sabha ...	A society promulgating the abolition of local taxes.	...	...			...			...			25	...	...	25		1894.

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

Return of Literary and Scientific Societies in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year 1896—(concluded).

District.	Name.	Objects.	Income.				Members or Visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.	Remarks.
			From Government.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.			
			Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.							
Ballia ...	Ballia Institute ...	Improvement of the literary and social status of the residents.	...	17 0 0	195 4 0	212 4 0	42	...	...	42	Not registered.	7th August 1881.	
Gorakhpur ...	Gorakhpur Literary Society,	Intellectual and moral improvement of the members.	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	19		11th August 1883.	
Kheri ...	Kheri Institute ...	To diffuse knowledge and science, and to discuss such measures as may tend to improve the social, moral, and intellectual status of the country; discuss questions affecting public weal.	...	...	190 4 0	190 4 0	28	...	...	28		February 1887.	
Gonda ...	Anjuman-i-Refah ...	Social, moral, and intellectual improvement.	...	...	787 0 0	*1,003 8 0	58	4	1	63		1870.	* Includes Rs. 216-8-0 miscellaneous.
Rae Bareli ...	Reform Club	Improvement of social status and improvement in arts and sciences.	...	...	244 0 0	244 0 0	34	...	...	34	Registered.		
Partábgarh ...	Reading Club	Intellectual, moral, and social improvement.	...	...	192 0 0	192 0 0	21	...	...	21	Not registered.	September 1871.	
Sultánpur ...	Sultánpur Institute ...	Intellectual, social, and general advancement of the members of the Institute.	From Municipality, 100	...	250 8 0 Miscellaneous 1 5 0	351 13 0	33	...	...	33	Not registered.		

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

Annual Return of Printing Presses, Newspapers, and Periodicals published in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year ending 31st March 1897.

1	2	3	4		5
			Publications thereat.		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	A.—Newspapers.	B.—Periodicals.	Remarks.
		MEERUT DIVISION.			
Dehra Dún.	Mufasilite Press ...	Mr. C. Liddell ...	Mufasilite ...	Parish Magazine.	
	Imperial Press ...	Messrs. Puran Singh & Co.	...	...	
	Gurkha Press ...	Gurkha Press Company.	Mussoorie Courier,	...	
Saharanpur.	Matba-ul-Anwar Press...	Kura Mal	...	...	
	Khair-khwáh-i-Sarkár Press.	Hashmat Husain ...	...	...	
	Matba Chashma-i-Kausar Press.	Nazar Husain ...	...	...	
	Bulbule Hind Press ...	Shikri Prasad ...	Kurshed Anwar ...	...	
	Matba Najam-ul-Hind Press.	Pandit Antar Kishen, Agha.	Akhbár Najam-ul-Hind.	Safir Kashmir.	
	Matba Be Nazir Press ...	Saiyid Nazir Hasan ...	...	...	
Muzaffar-nagar.	Muhamdi Press ...	Shaikh Nanu ...	...	...	
	Whish Press ...	Faiyaz Ahmad ...	...	...	
Meerut.	"Templar," late I. O. G. T. Press.	Grand Lodge of India, I. O. G. T., late I. O. G. T. Co.	(1) British Indian Templar. (2) Indian Juvenile Templar. (3) Sword and Shield.	Meerut Parish Magazine.	
	Roman Catholic Press...	Archbishop of Agra ...	...	...	
	Official Press ...	Mrs. Ellen D'Silva ...	...	...	
	The Commercial Advertiser Press.	Mr. W. Pyke ...	...	...	
	Káshi Parkásh Press ...	Lála Ram Sarup ...	...	...	
	Gyan Ságar Press ...	Pandit Hardeo Sahay...	...	...	
	Rahmani Press ...	Maulvi Niaz Muhammad Khan.	...	...	
	Tútí-i-Hind Press ...	Maulvi Sajjad Husain,	...	...	
	Vidya Darpan Press ...	Lála Ram Chandra, Vaish.	Anís-i-Hind ...	Theosophical Society's journal.	
	Fakhr-ul-Matabi Press...	Muhammad Fakhr-ud-din.	...	...	
	Hadiqat-ul-Alam Press,	Mír Muhammad Murtaza Yazdani.	...	Lisan-ul-Mulk.	
	Shaukat-ul-Matabi Press,	Maulvi Ahmad Hasan Shaukat.	Shahna-i-Hind and Tútí-i-Hind.	Parwána.	
	Jwala Parkásh Press ...	Lála Jwala Parshad ...	...	...	
	Gyan Parkásh Press ...	Lála Basdeo ...	...	...	
	Dar-ul-Ulum Press ...	Hakím Mukarrab Husain Khan.	Akbar-i-Alam, Police News.	Mazhar-a-Zarat.	
	Gulzár-i-Muhamdi Press,	Maulvi Muhammad Khalil.	...	...	
	Matba-i-Hashimi Press,	Maulvi Muhammad Siraj.	...	...	
	Lightning Press ...	Lála Banarsi Das ...	...	...	
	Sharf-ul-Matabi Press...	Maulvi Abdul Aziz Khan.	...	...	
	Meerut Press ...	Lála Tirbeni Sahay ...	...	...	
	Mujtabai Press ...	Kázi Abdul Hadi ...	...	...	
	Nami Press... ...	Mahbub Ali ...	...	Dilsoz.	
	Faiz-i-Am Press ...	Maulvi Abdul Ghani ...	...	Risalai Arya Samachar.	
	Aizaz Press... ...	Abdul Bari ...	...	...	
	Ziai Press	Barkat Sher Khan ...	...	...	
	Um Press	Kedar Nath ...	...	...	
	Rangini Press ...	Amin Khan ...	...	...	
	Sadiq-ul-Matabi Press...	Ibad-ulla	...	Vaish Hithkari.	
	Swami Press ...	Tulshi Ram ...	...	Vaish Shudarsha Parwartak. Ved Prakash.	

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

Annual Return of Printing Presses, Newspapers, and Periodicals published in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year ending 31st March 1897—(continued).

1	2	3	4		5
			Publications thereat.		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	A.—Newspapers.	B.—Periodicals.	Remarks.
		MEERUT DIVISION—*(concluded)*.			
BULANDSHAHR.	Growse Gazette Press ...	Ganga Sahay ...	...	...	
	Saiyid-ul-Matba Press ...	Jafar Husain ...	...	...	
	Baran Prakash Press ...	Baldeo Sahay & Co. ...	...	...	
ALIGARH.	Muhammadan Press ...	Khalil Ahmad, Inayet Khan, and others.	Vernacular portion of M. A.-O. College Magazine.	...	
	Bhárat Bandhu Press ...	Bábu Tota Ram. ...	Bhárat Bandhu.	...	
	Matba-ul-Ulum Press ...	Shaikh Wilayet Husain and others.	...	...	
	Jagath Binodh Press ...	Munshi Kanhaiya Lal...	...	...	
	Káyasth Pirkar Press ...	Munshi Sukhan Pal ...	...	...	
	Institute Press ...	Scientific Society ...	English portion of M. A.-O. College Magazine. Institute Gazette.	...	
	V. B. Press, Háthras ...	Munshi Fateh Chand...	...	...	
	Gyan Udai	Bábu Jwala Parshad ...	Partab ...	...	
		AGRA DIVISION.			
MUTTRA.	Mambai-ul-Ulum Press,	Bansidhar ...	...	...	
	Muttra Press ...	Ram Narayan ...	...	...	
	Vidya Binod Press ...	Pandit Piarey Lal ...	Sharif Dost ...	...	
	Shiám Káshi Press ...	Lála Shiam Lal ...	...	...	
	Bombay Mitra Press ...	Manohar Lal ...	...	...	
	Brij Chandroday Press...	Ganeshi Lal ...	...	...	
	Aijaz Mohamdi Press ...	Esar Husain ...	...	...	
	Gurjar Press ...	Ram Chandar ...	...	...	
	Muttra Bhushan Press...	Chetra Mal ...	...	...	
	Bishwa Karma Press ...	Pandit Lachmi Nandan,	Bishwa Karma and Jain Gazette.	...	
	The Star Press ...	Mír Khan and Wilayet Khan.	...	...	
	Káshi Sawan Press ...	Har Parshad ...	...	...	
	Hardil Aziz Press ...	Ganga Parshad ...	...	...	
AGRA.	Gulshani Ilm Press ...	Saiyid Ghulam Husain,	...	...	
	Anwari Press ...	Faqir Muhammad Khan,	...	...	
	Nagri Bilas Press ...	Hira Lal	Suadh Upkarak and Sajjan Binodh.	...	
	Sitara-i-Hind Press ...	Bande Ali Khan and Muhammad Shah Khan.	...	...	
	Altafi Press	Altaf Ali	Medical Journal and Star of India.	...	
	Riaz-i-Hind Press ...	Inayet Khan ...	...	...	
	Akbari Press ...	Majid-ud-din Ahmad...	...	...	
	Mufid-i-Alam Press ...	Panah Ali	...	...	
	Murtazai Press ...	Jagan Khan ...	...	...	
	Bombay Prakash Press,	Thakur Das ...	...	...	
	Muttra Press ...	Chunna Mal ...	...	...	
	Bidya Bilas Press ...	Bábu Lal	...	...	
	Mumtazia Press ...	Saiyid Aulad Ali ...	Alhaq ...	...	
	Ilahi Press	Machu Khan ...	...	...	
	Gulshani Riaz Press ...	Amir-ud-din ...	...	...	
	Amir-ul-Matabi Press ...	Muhammad Habib Khan,	Surmai Rozgar ...	...	
	Ijad Krishan Press ...	Ramrich Pal ...	...	...	
	Mustafai Press ...	Ahmad Husain ...	...	...	
	Gulzár-i-Haidari Press...	Mirza Ghulam Husain...	...	...	
	Madan Mohan Press ...	Gopal Parshad ...	...	...	
	Husaini Press ...	Amir-ud-din *alias* Kallan.	...	...	
	Ornamental Job Press...	Meghraj	...	...	
	Rashid Press ...	Ilahi Bakhsh ...	...	...	
	Star Press	Amir Khan ...	...	...	
	Salig Ram Press ...	Salig Ram	...	...	
	Moon Press... ...	Lal Singh	...	...	

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

Annual Return of Printing Presses, Newspapers, and Periodicals published in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year ending 31st March 1897—(continued).

1	2	3	4		5
			Publications thereat.		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	A.—Newspapers.	B.—Periodicals.	Remarks.
		AGRA DIVISION—*(concluded).*			
Agra—*(concluded).*	Kaisari Press ...	Shahab-ud-din ...	...	...	
	Advertiser Press ...	Ram Das	...	...	
	Husaini Press ...	Muhammad Ali ...	...	...	
	Ghos Mohamdi Press ...	Nabi Bakhsh ...	...	...	
	Chirag Ahmadi Press ...	Rahmat-ulla ...	...	...	
	Dabdaba-i-Haidari Press,	Vilait Ali	...	...	
	Khair Khwah Islam Press,	Sharf-ud-din Beg ...	Khatri Hitkari ...	...	
	Aman Press ...	Aman Ali	...	...	
	Anwar Ahmadi Press ...	Abdul Rahman ...	...	...	
	Chatur Vidi Patrika Press,	Pandit Kidar Nath ...	Chatur Vedi Patrika in Urdu and Hindi.	...	
	Iqbali Shahinshahi Press,	Kewal Krishan Chand,	...	...	
	Sardha Press ...	Panna Lal	...	...	
	Riyaz Razi Press ...	Zerak Husain ...	...	...	
	Lama-ul-Nur Press ...	Ishaq Ali	...	...	
	Rohul Amin Press ...	Mirza Bakar Husain ...	...	...	
	Amir-ul-Islam Press ...	Amir-ud-din	...	...	
	Shaukat Shahjahani Press,	Abdul Jafar Khan ...	...	...	
	Aizaz Mohamdi Press ...	Mohamad Ali ...	Nasir-i-Hind ...	...	
	Mufid-i-Am Press ...	Kadir Ali Khan ...	Mufid-i-Am ...	...	
	Agra Akhbár ...	Tajammul Husain ...	Agra Akhbár and Zamána.	...	
	Farukhi Press ...	Amir-ud-din ...	Dabir-i-Hind ...	...	
	Abul Elai Press ...	Ghafur Bakhsh ...	Aftáb-ul-Islám and Káyasth Hitkári.	...	
	Orphanage Press, Sikandra.	Superintendent, Sikandra Orphanage.	Orphanage ...	...	
	Matbai-ul-Islám Press ...	Waris Ali	Akhbar-ul-Islám ...	...	
	People's Herald Press ...	Mr. F. Ellis ...	People's Herald ...	...	
	Indo Prakash Press ...	Bábu Jamna Das Bishwas.	Nasím-i-Agra ...	...	
Farukhabad.	Jagat Prakash Press ...	Jagan Nath Parshad ...	...	...	
	Tuhfa-i-Hind Press ...	Wazir Baz Khan ...	...	...	
	Bahadur Press ...	Bahadur & Co. ...	...	...	
	Husaini Press ...	Ismail Khan and Husain Bakhsh.	...	...	
	Indian Service Press ...	Gulzar Ahmad ...	...	...	
	Nazair-i-Kánun-i-Hind Press.	Munshi Debi Prasad ...	...	Khulásá Nazair.	
	Dilkhusha Press ...	Munshi Bishun Sarup ...	...	...	
	Chintaman Press ...	Munshi Chintaman ...	...	...	
	Rahimi Press ...	Bhaggu Khan ...	Kanauj Punch ...	Payami Ashiq and Gulzari Khuld.	
Mainpuri.	...	...	...	...	
Etáwah.	Chiman Ikhláq Press ...	Chiman Lal ...	...	...	
	Shoba-i-Ziai Press ...	Háfiz Ruh-ulla Khan ...	...	...	
	Ishur Prikásh Press ...	Ishri Prasad ...	...	...	
	Karam Ilahi Afaqi Press,	Karm Ilahi ...	...	...	
	Mul Prikásh Press ...	Mul Chand ...	...	...	
	Pribhakar Press ...	Bhola Nath ...	...	...	
	Saraswati Press ...	Pandit Bhim Sen ...	...	Arya Sidhant and Manar Dharam Shastra.	
Etah.	Surma-i-Tur Press ...	Muhammad Bakhsh ...	...	...	
	Masdár-ul-Lataif Press,	Kedar Nath Parshad ...	...	...	
	Muzaffar Ali Press ...	Muzaffar Ali ...	...	...	
	Kanhya Lal Press, Kásganj.	Kanhya Lal ...	...	...	
	Gobind Ram Press, Kásganj.	Gobind Ram ...	...	...	
		ROHILKHAND DIVISION.			
Bijnor.	Karím-ul-Mataba Press,	Háfiz Karim-ulla ...	Mehr-i-Nimroz ...	...	
	Bahár-i-Hind Press ...	Munshi Jiraj Singh ...	Tuhfa-i-Hind ...	...	
	Hamid-ul Mutaba Press,	Hafiz Mahbulla ...	...	...	

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1	2	3	4		5
			Publications thereat.		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	A.—Newspapers.	B.—Periodicals.	Remarks.
		ROHILKHAND DIVISION—*(concluded).*			
Moradabad.	Matla-ul-Ulum Press ...	Amjad Ali	Naiyar-i-Azam ...	...	
	Aftáb-i-Hind Press ...	Jamshaid Ali ...	Jám-i-Jamshaid and Rohilkhand Punch.	...	
	Ihtshamiya Press ...	Munshi Fahim-ud-din,	Nizam-ul-Mulk ...	Tafsir Aksir Azim.	
	Gulzár-i-Ahmadi Press,	Wali-ulla	...	...	
	Gulzár-i-Ibrahim Press...	Muhammad Ibrahim...	...	Risala-i-Kashfat-Ulum.	
	Rahbar Press ...	Partab Kishen, Agha ...	Rahbar ...	...	
	Vidya Bhushan Press ...	Banwari Lal ...	Sitara-i-Hind and Karnail Rafiq-i-Saltanat.	Naghmai Indalib.	
			Khair Khwah Kaisar.	Bharat Parkash.	
	Mehr-i-Hind Press ...	Bansi Dhar ...	Nit Parkash ...	...	
	Alum Parkash Press ...	Amba Prasad ...	Jami-ul-Ulum ...	...	
	Soldiers' Press ...	R. Baldeo Singh ...	...	...	
	Shams-ul-Mataba Press...	Abdul Haq and Abdul Rashid.	...	...	
	Dharam Parkash Press...	Gauri Sahay ...	...	...	
	Narayan Bhaskar Press...	Narayan Das ...	...	...	
	Gour Halkar Press ...	Murari Lal ...	Gour Halkar (not yet issued).	...	
Budaun.	Rizvi Press	Afzal Ali	...	...	
	Nasim-i-Sahr Press ...	Imtzam Ahmad and Ali Ahmad Khan.	...	...	
	Victoria Press ...	Agha Jan	Mashir Saltanat,	...	
	Kaisar Hind Press ...	Basant Rai ...	...	...	
	Rohilkhand Friend Press,	Tufail-ud-din ...	...	...	
Bareilly.	Kaisari Press ...	Thakur Parsad and Ganga Din.	Dabdaba-i-Kaisari and Satupkari Sabha.	...	
	Nadiri Press ...	Nisar Ali	...	...	
	Nizami Press ...	Rafi-ud-din ...	...	...	
	Bás Press	Badri Parsad ...	...	...	
	Urdu Akhbár Press ...	Abdul Aziz ...	Rohilkhand Gazette.	...	
	Nur Press	Kanhaiya Lal ...	...	...	
	Rohilkhand Printing Press.	Bashir Ahmad ...	...	...	
	Star Press	Makbul Hasan and Dildar Khan.	...	...	
	Khurshed Hind Press ...	Ram Ghulam ...	...	...	
Shahjahanpur.	Arya Darpan Press ...	Bakhtawar Singh ...	...	Arya Darpan.	
	Hamidia Press ...	Abdul Hamid Khan ...	...	...	
Pilibhít.	Bágh Ahmadi Press ...	Agha Husain ...	...	...	
		ALLAHABAD DIVISION.			
Cawnpore.	Newal Kishore Press ...	Bábu Prag Narayan ...	...	...	
	Námi Press... ...	Rahmat-ulla ...	...	...	
	Victoria Press ...	Agha Muhammad Raza,	Observer ...	...	
	Merchant Press ...	Sita Ram	(1) Merchant, (2) Indian Druggist.	...	
	Law Press	Hira Lal	...	...	
	Shola Tur and Star Press.	Pirbhu Dayal ...	...	...	
	Nizami Press ...	Muhammad Saiyid Khan.	Nur-ul-Anwar ...	...	
	Matla-i-Nur Press ...	Bihari Lal ...	Matla-i-Nur ...	...	
	Exchange Press ...	Shircore & Co. ...	The Exchange Gazette.	...	
	Azizi Press	Abdul Aziz ...	...	...	
	Church Mission Press ...	S. P. G. Mission ...	...	...	

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1	2	3	4		5
			Publications thereat.		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	A.—Newspapers.	B.—Periodicals.	Remarks.
		ALLAHABAD DIVISION—*(continued).*			
Cawnpore—*(concluded).*	Muhammadi Press ...	Aziz-ul-Rahman ...	...	...	
	Intizami Press ...	Abdul Wahid ...	...	...	
	Cawnpore Gazette Press,	Harnam Singh ...	(1) The Cawnpore Gazette, (2) Bhat Bhaskar, (3) Khayalyar.	...	
	Zamána Press ...	Safdar Hussan ...	Zamána ...	...	
	Rasik Press	Manohar Lal ...	Rasik Patrika ...	...	
	Medical Press ...	Dr. Bhairon Prasad ...	Sudha Sagar ...	...	
	Lithograph Kayasth Sadar Sabha Hind.	Rae Debi Prasad ...	Káyasth Conference Gazette Sakhin.	...	
	Kayumi Press ...	Abdul Kayum ...	...	...	
	Rakki Press ...	Abdul Samad ...	...	...	
	Dwarikadhas Press ...	Pragi Lal	...	...	
	Ilmi Press	Gauri Shankar ...	...	...	
	Islami Press ...	Muhammad Ahzan ...	Tohfa Mohammadia.	...	
Fatehpur.	Nasím-i-Hind Press ...	Kunj Bihari Lal, Pleader.	Nasim Hindi ...	...	
	Arzan Press... ...	Bhagwan Prasad ...	...	...	
	Guncha-i-Umaid Press...	Umaid Ali... ...	...	...	
Banda.	Victoria Press ...	Raja Ram Bhum ...	...	...	
Hamírpur.	...	...	...	...	
Allahabad.	Pioneer Press ...	Sir W. A. Rattigan, Mr. J. L. Walker, C.I.E., Mr. G. W. Allen, C.I.E., Mr. G. M. Chesney, and Mr. W. J. Dare.	(1) Pioneer (2) Pioneer Mail.	...	
	Allahabad Presbyterian Mission Press.	Mr. J. C. Jordan, Revd. J. J. Caleb.	...	Christian Treasury.	
	The Morning Post Printing Works.	Mr. T. G. Pike ...	North-Western Provinces Advertiser.	Indian Telegraphist.	
				Indian Patent Journals.	
	Liverpool Press ...	Mrs. S. E. Hore ...	...	The Allahabad Parish Magazine.	
	Queen Press ...	Piare Lal	...	...	
	Indian Press ...	Bábu Chintamoni Ghose,	...	Weekly notes of cases decided by High Court.	
				Muir Central College Magazine.	
	Church Mission Congregational Press.	Church Mission Congregation.	...	...	
	Exchange Press ...	Ghulam Haidar Khan...	The Indian Advertiser.	...	
	Albion Press ...	Sat Narayan *alias* Babu Lal.	...	...	
	Sat Hiteshi Press ...	Narain Das... ...	...	...	
	Husaini Press ...	Saiyid Muhammad Husain and Sadik Husain.	...	...	
	Oriental Press ...	Ditto ...	...	...	
	Nazair Kanun Hind Press.	Munshi Durga Prasad, Munshi Shankar Lal, Munshi Banke Bihari, Munshi Ahmad Ali Khan, and Munshi Gokul Das.	...	Urdu translation of Indian Law Reports.	
	Hindu Press ...	Sat Narayan *alias* Babu Lal.	...	...	
	Karim-ul Press ...	Shaikh Abdul Ghafur,	Cochrane ...	...	
	Nagri Press... ...	Girdhari Lal ...	...	...	

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			Publications thereat.		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	A.—Newspapers.	B.—Periodicals.	Remarks.
		ALLAHABAD DIVISION—*(concluded)*.			
Allahabad—*(concluded)*.	Hanumat Press ...	Ráni of Rája Rampal Singh.	...	...	
	Dharmik Press ...	Pandit Jagannath Tewari.	Prag Samáchár in Hindi.	Araq Darpan.	
	Vidya Dharm Bardak Press.	Vidya Dharm Bardhani Pátshála.	Natya Patra in Hindi.	Translation of Valmiki Ramayan in Hindi.	
	Zabdat-ul-Názair Press,	Oudh Behari Lal ...	...	Zabdat-ul-Názair.	
	Anwar Ahmadi Press ...	Háfiz Jalal-ud-din Ahmad.	...	...	
	Indian Christian Press...	J. Pratt	...	...	
	Union Press ...	Raghu Nath Sahay ...	Hindi Pradip	...	
	Námwár Press ...	Shaikh Ahmad Husain,	...	...	
	National Press ...	Ram Narayan Lal ...	...	...	
	Zeriat Hind Press ...	Kunwar Bahadur Singh,	...	...	
	City Press	Kurban Ahmad ...	...	...	
	Mufid-ul-Anám Press ...	Muhammad Yunas and Abdul Basit.	...	...	
	Katra Press ...	Madho Ram ...	...	...	
	Setarai Hindi Press ...	Nand Bihari Lal ...	Káyasth Samáchár.	...	
	Nisar Press	Hafiz Nisar Ahmad ...	...	...	
	Alrashid Press ...	Shaikh Hamid Husain,	Al-rashid ...	Al-islam.	
	Barkat Ahmadi ...	Shaikh Jahangir ...	...	...	
Jhánsi.	Jhánsi Press ...	Mr. R. J. Dennett ...	...	...	
	Royal Artillery Press ...	Durga Das Musa Lal ...	...	...	
	Indian Midland Railway Press.	Indian Midland Railway Company.	...	...	
	Vidya Sagar Press ...	Pandit Ajudhya Prasad,	Sansar Darpan in Hindi. Aina Alum in Urdu.	...	
	Flower Press ...	Murtza Khan ...	...	...	
Ja-laun.	...	...	...	...	
		BENARES DIVISION.			
Benares.	Vidya Ságar Press ...	Musammat Janki ...	...	...	
	Haribar Prabhakar Press.	Gobardhan Sahu ...	...	...	
	Bhárat Jiwan Press ...	Ram Krishna Khattri,	Bharát Jiwan in Hindi.	...	
	Sudha Newas Press ...	Kandhaia Lal ...	...	...	
	Hari Prakash Press ...	Amir Singh ...	...	Sahitya Sudha Nidhi in Hindi. Hari Chand Kaumudi in Hindi.	
	Ganesh Prabhakar Press,	Krishna Dat Singh ...	...	...	
	Victoria Press ...	Bishun Dat Thakur ...	...	...	
	Gurkha Pradip Press ...	Ganga Ram ...	...	...	
	Light Press ...	Jadu Nath Pathak ...	...	...	
	Bharat Bhusan Press ...	Musammat Ram Piari,	Bharat Bhusan in Hindi.	...	
	Nazir-ul Mataba Press ...	Fateh Muhammad ...	...	...	
	Bisheshar Press ...	Gopal Sharma ...	...	...	
	Dwarka Press ...	Sheo Charan ...	...	...	
	Chintamani Ganesh Prabhakar Press.	Kishun Deo Pande ...	...	...	
	Joti Prakash Press ...	Ganesh Pandit ...	...	...	
	Parsidh Press ...	Bishwanath Lal ...	...	...	
	Kedar Prabhakar Press,	Ram Parshad Tewari ...	...	...	
	Amar Press... ...	Amulya Chandra Banarji, Prophulla Chandra Banarji, and Anil Chandra Banarji.	...	...	

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			Publications thereat.		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	A.—Newspapers.	B.—Periodicals.	Remarks.
		BENARES DIVISION—*(concluded).*			
Benares—(*concluded*).	Dharma Amrit Press ...	Tara Prasanno Mukarji,	Dharma Pracharak in Bengali and Hindi.	...	
	Srie Satya Narain Jantralaya Press.	Bengali Sahu ...	...	...	
	Prabhakar Press ...	Bhut Nath Mukarji ...	...	...	
	Jagadiswar Press ...	Kanji Upadhya ...	...	...	
	Gauris Press ...	Mannji Bajpai ...	...	...	
	Gopal Press ...	Nandan Parshad ...	...	...	
	Aksír Azam Press ...	Wali Muhammad ...	Al-rafiq in Urdu, English, and Nagri.	...	
	Jawáhir Aksír Press ...	Fida Husain *alias* Ghulam Husain.	Rafi-ul-Akhbar in Urdu.	...	
	Ráj Rájeswari Press ...	Balkrishna Shastri ...	...	Kusumanjali, Hindi Magazine.	
	Saiyid-ul-Mataba Press,	Muhammad Saiyid ...	...	...	
	Nazair Press ...	Kapur Chand ...	...	...	
	Chandra Prabha Press...	Jagannath Mehta, manager of Chandra Prabha and Company.	...	...	
	Medical Hall Press ...	Dr. E. J. Lazarus ...	...	The Pandit in Sanskrit.	
	Maháráj Press ...	Shamsher Bahadur Singh.	...	...	
	Akhtar Press ...	Muhammad Ismail ...	...	...	
	Vidya Parbhusan Press,	Kandhya Upadhya ...	...	...	
	Makhzun-ul-Quanín Press.	Muhammad Abdul Kadir.	...	...	
	Tara Printing Works Press.	Bhikhari Shankar and Pindi Shankar.	...	Prasnottari.	
	Hit Chintak Press ...	Balwant Rao, Bráhman,	...	...	
	Aditya Kesho Press ...	Goshain Bachan Gír ...	...	...	
	Aftab Press ...	Abu Barkat ...	...	...	
	Vidya Prakash Press ...	Girdhari Singh ...	...	...	
	Matba Jalali Press ...	Saiyid Wazir Husain ...	...	...	
	Kalpataroo Press ...	Bansidhar Misir ...	...	...	
	Victor Press ...	Kesho Ram Das ...	...	...	
	Brahmanand Press ...	Krishna Datt, Bráhman, Gujerati.	...	...	
	Vyas Press	Sitla Prasad ...	...	...	
	Jageshar Press ...	Jageshar Mukerji ...	Kashi Bibhoo ...	...	
	Sri Balaji Press ...	Basudeo Bhatt ...	...	...	
Mirzapur.	Legal Remembrancer Press.	Lála Lachman Prasad,	...	...	
	Anand Kadambini Press,	Badri Narayan Chaudhri.	Nagri Nirad in Hindi.	...	
	Khichri Samáchár Press,	Madho Prasad Khattri,	Khichri Samáchár in Hindi.	...	
Jaunpur.	Nasími Jaunpur or Ishaki Press.	Muhammad Ishak ...	...	...	
	Azam-ul-Mataba Press...	Maulvi Muhammad Mohsin.	...	...	
	Whish Press ...	Municipal Board, Jaunpur.	...	...	
	Jafri Press	Shere Ali	...	...	
	Jadu Press	Abdul Rahman ...	Jadu ...	...	
Ghazipur.	Islámi Press ...	Ahmad Khan ...	...	...	
	Branch Ghousia Press...	Madarulla ...	...	...	
	Dinkar Press ...	Munshi Aditya Parshad,	...	...	
Ballia.	Kadri Press... ...	Shaikh Abdul Kadir ...	...	...	
		GORAKHPUR DIVISION.			
Gorakhpur.	Riaz-ul-Akhbár Press ...	Nizam Ahmad ...	Riaz-ul-Akhbár, with two Supplements, Fitna and Itr Fitna.	...	

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			Publications thereat.		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	A.—Newspapers.	B.—Periodicals.	Remarks.
		GORAKHPUR DIVISION—*(concluded)*.			
Gorakhpur—*(concld.)*.	Dinapur Press ...	Rajhan Lal & Co. ...	...	...	
	Masudi Press, at Deoria,	Salar Bakhsh ...	...	...	
	Asadi Press ...	Sitla Bakhsh ...	...	...	
	Bhárat Prakásh Press ...	Harghulam, Thákur ...	...	...	
	Church Missionary Congregational Press.	Revd. T. F. Robatham, Manager.	...	...	
	Anwar Yúsufi Press ...	Abdul Ghafur ...	...	...	
Basti,	Núr-ul-Islám Press ...	Shaikh Khadim Husain Píndara, of Ganeshpur.	...	...	
Azamgarh.	Aftab Press (Litho.) ...	Kudrat Ali Khan ...	The Liberal ...	...	
	Bahár Press (Litho.) ...	Gaya Ram Kandu ...	...	...	
		KUMAUN DIVISION.			
Naini Tal.	Naini Tal Advertiser Press.	Pandit Damodhar Joshi.	Naini Tal Advertiser.	...	
	Naini Tal Gazette Press,	Messrs. E. Morrison & Co.	Naini Tal Gazette,	...	
	London Printing Press...	Messrs. Murray & Co....	Lake Zephyr ...	...	
Almora.	Almora Debating Club Press.	Pandit Ram Dat Pant ...	Almora Akhbár,	...	
		,, Mathura Dat Joshi ...			
		,, Bishen Dat Joshi, I ...			
		,, Krishna Nand Joshi,			
		,, Durga Dat Sanwal ...			
		,, Amba Dat Joshi ...			
		,, Jai Dat Pande ...			
		,, Gopi Ballabh Tewari,			
		,, Bishen Dat Joshi, II...			
		,, Bachuspati Pant ...			
		,, Radha Kishen Joshi,			
		,, Narain Dat Joshi ...			
		,, Chandra Ballabh Pant,			
		,, Gosain Dat Bhat ...			
		,, Gauri Dat Joshi ...			
		,, Shib Dat Sanwal ...			
		,, Kanti Ballabh Pant ...			
		,, Moti Ram Joshi ...			
		,, Mathura Datt Pande...			
		Munshi Kalyan Singh Negi ...			
		,, Udai Singh Negi ...			
		,, Ishwari Dat Chaudhri,			
		,, Nathu Ram Negi ...			
		,, Sada Nand Sanwal ...			
		Háji Lal Muhammad ...			
		Munshi Ranjit Singh ...			
	Ránikhet Civil and Military Press.	T. H. Parvion ...	...	...	
	Station Press ...	Messrs. Rustomji and Sons.	...	...	
	Bremner Press ...	Officer Commanding 2nd Yorkshire Regiment.	...	...	
	Kumaun Printing Press,	Lála Debi Das ...	Kumaun Samachár Patriká.	...	
Garhwál.	...	...	...	...	
		LUCKNOW DIVISION.			
Lucknow.	Express Press ...	British Indian Association.	The Express ...	...	
	Methodist Episcopal Printing House, Lucknow.	Revd. A. T. Mansel ...	Kaukab-i-Hind, ...	...	
			...	Rafiq Niswan.	
			...	Indian Young Folk.	
			...	Balhib Kasik.	
			...	Khairkhwáh Atfal.	

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			Publications thereat.		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	A.—Newspapers.	B.—Periodicals.	Remarks.
		LUCKNOW DIVISION—*(continued)*.			
Lucknow—*(continued)*.	Church Mission Congregational Press.	Church Mission Society.	...	The Messenger of Light.	
	Ganga Parshad Varma and Brothers' Press.	Ganga Parshad Varma,	Hindustáni ...	...	
			The Advocate ...	...	
	Kankubj Prakásh Press,	Balbhaddar Misra ...	Kankubj Prakásh,	...	
	Shiam Oudh Press ...	Muhammad Sajjad Husain.	Oudh Punch ...	...	
	Oudh Press	Bishan Lal ...	Anjuman Hind...	Jama-ul-Ahkam.	
	Bahár Kashmír Press ...	Pandit Shiam Narayan,	...	...	
	Najm-ul-Ulum Press ...	Muhammad Yakub Ali,	Kárnáma ...	...	
	Anwar-i-Muhamdi Press,	Muhammad Tegh Bahadur.	Rozanah Akhbár,	...	
	Bahár-ul-Ulum Press ...	Ghulam Muhammad Khan.	Moshir Kaisar ...	...	
	Oudh Akhbár Press ...	Munshi Sheo Parshad, Manager.	Oudh Akhbár ...	...	
			Muraqa-i-Tahzib,	Vernacular Adventures.	
			Buddhi Prakásh,	...	
	Tamannai Press ...	Puran Chand ...	Tamannai Akhbár.	...	
	Mazhar-ul-Ajaib Press...	Saiyid Abid Ali ...	Imámia Akhbár,	...	
	Hadiqat-ul-Ilmi Press...	Sultan Ali Khan ...	Sitára-i-Hind ...	...	
	Khairkhwah Am Press,	Pandit Ikbal Shankar...	Khairkhwah Am.	...	
	London Printing Press,	Messrs. Murray & Co....	...	...	
	Gulshan Muhamdi Press.	Muhammad Musahib Ali.	...	...	
	Asfi Press	Koer Bahadur ...	...	...	
	Aftáb Alam Táb Press ...	Debi Parshad ...	...	Káyasth Patrika.	
	Durga Parshad Press ...	Durga Parshad ...	...	...	
	Shigofa-i-Gulzár Press...	Salik Ram ...	...	...	
	Ulvi Press	Saiyid Muhammad Abid Ali.	...	...	
	Urdu Press	Muhammad Ashraf Ali,	...	...	
	Asna Ashri Press ...	Saiyid Abid Ali ...	...	...	
	Ghuncha-i-Hind Press ...	Het Ram	...	...	
	Chashma-i-Faiz Press ...	Nadir Husain Khan ...	...	...	
	Muhammadi Press ...	Latafat Ali ...	...	...	
	Matba-i-Nur Press ...	Ghulam Abbas ...	...	...	
	Gulzár Muhammadi Press.	Khwája Muhammad Wazir.	...	...	
	Faiz Muhammadi Press,	Amanat Ali ...	...	...	
	Aina Hidayat Press ...	Saiyid Hidayat-ulla ...	...	...	
	Gulzar Ahmadi Press ...	Shaikh Husain Ali Khan.	...	...	
	Jafri Press ...	Muhammad Mehdi ...	...	...	
	Bahár Oudh Press ...	Mathura Parshad and Oudh Bihari Lal.	...	...	
	Mashraq-ul-Anwar Press.	Chotey Lal ...	...	...	
	Faiz Rasan Press ...	Zamin Ali Khan ...	...	...	
	Dabdaba-i-Ahmadi Press.	Ahmad Ali Khan ...	...	...	
	Námi Press ...	Kutb-ud-din Ahmad ...	...	...	
	Jama-ul-Akhlaq Press...	Nazim Ali ...	...	...	
	Fakhr Alam Press ...	Naubat Rai, Káyasth...	...	...	
	Mahmud Press ...	Abdul Husain ...	...	...	
	Islámi Press ...	Abdul Hakim ...	...	...	
	Perkásh Hind Press ...	Kali Charan ...	Budhi Parkásh...	...	
	Mashir Press ...	Abdul Basit ...	...	...	
	Fidai Press ...	Fida Husain ...	...	...	
	Saiyidi Press ...	Saiyid Muhammad Husain.	...	...	
	Kalia Mirtbhushan Press.	Sheodat Singh ...	...	...	
	Imperial Anglo-Vernacular Press.	Partab Narayan Singh,	...	...	
	Abbasi Asna Ashri Press.	Mirza Agha Jan ...	...	...	

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

Annual Return of Printing Presses, Newspapers, and Periodicals published in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year ending 31st March 1897—(continued).

1	2	3	4		5
			Publications thereat.		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	A.—Newspapers.	B.—Periodicals.	Remarks.
		LUCKNOW DIVISION—*(continued).*			
Lucknow—*(continued).*	Oudh Commercial Press,	Harimohan Mukarji ...	...	...	
	Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Press.	Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.	...	...	
	Matba-i-Asghari Press...	Asghar Husain ...	...	...	
	Nur Muhamdi Press ...	Rahim Bakhsh ...	...	...	
	Bustán-i-Murtazwi Press,	Ghazanfar Husain ...	Akhbár-ul-Mominin.	...	
	Nisár-i-Hind Press ...	Saiyid Muhammad Ghulam Jabbar.	Jubilee Paper ...	...	
	Lachmi Prakásh Káshi Khund Press.	Raghnath Prasad ...	Akhbár-ul-Nizum,	...	
	Rifah-i-Kaumi Press ...	Pandit Hari Shankar...	Dharam Sabha Akhbár.	...	
	Sukhsambad Press ...	Pandit Lachmi Parshad, Bráhman.	Sukhsambad Akhbár.	...	
	Shaukat-i-Jafri Press ...	Saiyid Hasan Jafar ...	Shaukat-i-Jafri Akhbár.	...	
	Mashraq-ul-Anwár Press,	Nadir Husain ...	Káyasth Updesh,	...	
	Akhtar Press ...	Saiyid Muhammad Ashraf.	Akhtar-i-Hind ...	...	
	Káyasth Press ...	Ganga Bakhsh ...	Káyasth Akhbár,	...	
	Rozána Akhbár Press ...	Muhammad Abdul Ghafur.	Risála-i-Hami-Islám.	The Kamar.	
	Ahmadi Press ...	Abdul Rahman ...	...	...	
	Salámat Press ...	Suraj Narayan ...	...	...	
	Matba-i-Farhat Khez Press.	Pirbhu Dayal and Uma Dayal.	...	...	
	Kaumi Press ...	Muhammad Nisar Husain.	...	Guldasta-i-Payámyár.	
	Muhammadi Press ...	Muhammad Sajjad ...	Akhbár Mukhbir, Oudh.	...	
	Káshi Prakásh Press ...	Het Ram	...	...	
	Dilgudáz Press ...	Maulvi Tafazzul Husain,	...	Mohazzab.	
	Islámi Press ...	Ahmad Khan ...	...	...	
	The Royal Printing Press,	Mirza Ala Yar Beg ...	...	Pocket Diary.	
	Dilpizir Press ...	Jai Narayan ...	...	The Novel.	
	Lásáni Press ...	Wajid Husain ...	...	...	
	N. N. Sivapuri Press ...	Pandit Shiam Nath ...	...	...	
	Káyasth Binodh Press...	Mathura Prasad Varma.	...	...	
	Shirakat-ul-Islám Press,	Nadir Husain and Rasul Khan.	...	...	
	Dabdaba-i-Muhammadi Press.	Ahmad Ali ...	...	...	
	Muhammadi Ulvi Press,	Mír Tahawar Ali ...	...	...	
	Káyasth Conference Press.	Sheo Gum Swámi ...	...	...	
	Fáuq Káshi Press ...	Bhup Narayan ...	...	...	
	Bahár Oudh Press ...	Taj Bahadur ...	...	...	
	Self-Help Press ...	Bábu Biswa Nath Sen,	...	...	
	Victoria Press ...	Ali Ahmad Khan ...	...	...	
	Gulab Singh Press ...	Gulab Singh ...	...	...	
	Matba-i-Husaini Press,	Muhammad Ismail and Muhammad Husain.	...	...	
	Victor Press ...	Pandit Maharaj Kishen,	...	The Indian Graphic.	
	Ram Narayan Varma and Brothers' Press.	Ram Narayan Varma...	...	Viddya Prakásh. Indian Reformer.	
	Fáuq Bombay Press ...	Hazari Lal ...	...	...	
	Mazhar-ul-Ulum Press ...	Mazhar Husain ...	...	...	
	Náya Matba Press ...	Harcharan Das ...	...	...	
	Oudh Law Press ...	Akbar Husain ...	...	Raushani.	
	Roshan Lal Bhargo Press,	Roshan Lal ...	Adil ...	...	
	Indian Light Press ...	Nanhe Khan ...	...	The Itihád.	
	Ashat-ul-Matba Press ...	Saiyid Muhammad Astafa.	...	Guldasta-i-Intikháb.	
	Shams-ul-Ulum Press ...	Najm-ud-din Ahmad ...	...	...	
	Fakhr-ud-din Press ...	Fakhr-ud-din ...	...	...	
	Gulshan-i-Ahmadi Press,	Muhammad Ibrahim ...	...	...	
	Emerald Press ...	Preo Nath Bose ...	...	...	

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

Annual Return of Printing Presses, Newspapers, and Periodicals published in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year ending 31st March 1897—(continued).

1	2	3	4		5
			Publications thereat.		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	A.—Newspapers.	B.—Periodicals.	Remarks.
		LUCKNOW DIVISION—*(concluded).*			
Lucknow—*(concluded).*	Din Muhammadi Press...	Muhammad Mehdi Husain.	...	...	
	Islám Muhammadi Press,	Aman Ali	...	...	
	Gulshan Bákari Press...	Bakar Husain ...	...	...	
	Imámia Press ...	Tasadduk Husain ...	...	...	
	Hindu Press ...	Lal Bahadur ...	...	...	
	Amíri Press ...	Saiyid Yusuf Husain ...	...	...	
	Mustafai Press ...	Abdul Wajid Khan ...	...	...	
	Kádri Press ...	Kadir Bakhsh ...	...	...	
	Shaukat Ahmadi Press...	Ahmad Husain ...	...	...	
	Lawa-i-Tur Press ...	Karim-ulla ...	...	...	
	Girja Bhushan Press ...	Girja Bhushan Bhattacharji.	...	...	
	Dilfareb Press ...	Saiyid Hadi Husain ...	...	Guldasta-i-Zabán.	
	Lucknow Printing Press,	Pandit Ram Ratan ...	...	Káyasth Conference Prakásh.	
	Usifi Press ...	Muhammad Usuf ...	...	...	
	Anwar Haidri Press ...	Mirza Ashik Ali Beg ...	...	...	
	Mujtabai Press ...	Muhammad Abdulla ...	...	...	
	Nafisi Press ...	Háfiz Khalil-ur-Rahman,	...	...	
	Mumtaz-ul-Matabi Press,	Shaikh Muhammad Mumtaz Husain.	...	...	
	Oudh Star Press ...	Muhammad Amjad Ali Khan.	...	...	
	Jubilee Printing Press...	Charu Chandar Ghosh...	...	Khum Kadab Sarshár.	
	Khurshaid Husaini Press,	Saiyid Abul Hasan ...	...	...	
	Matla-ul-Anwar Press...	Saiyid Muzaffar Husain,	...	...	
	Gulshan Faiz Press ...	Saiyid Asghar Husain and Saiyid Tasadduk Husain.	...	Intishar-ul Sharai.	
	Raunak Islám Press ...	Saiyid Kazim Husain...	...	...	
	Nizámi Press ...	Muhammad Yasin ...	...	...	
	Satantra Press ...	Baldeo Ram ...	Gujráti Patrika and Satantra.	...	
	Nigaristán Press ...	Saiyid Muhammad Mirza,	...	...	
	Jain Press	Kanhya Lal ...	...	Bharat Bhan.	
	Rai Hara Nand Press ...	Rai Hara Nand ...	...	Jain Samachar.	
	Kaisri Press ...	Muhammad Hadi ...	...	...	
	Guru Prakash Kashi Press.	Hazari Lal ...	...	...	
	Riaz Raza Press ...	Saiyid Raza Husain ...	...	...	
	Farogh Lucknow Press,	Sitla Sahay ...	...	...	
	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Farogh Lucknow,	...	
	Rahmdil Press ...	Shankar Dayal	...	...	
	Dabdaba-i-Haidri Press,	Muhammad Sadiq Raza *alias* Saiyid Husain.	...	...	
	Aina Press	Muhammad Masih-ulla.	Aina Akhbar ...	...	
Unao,	Qaisar Press ...	Saiyid Yakub Ali ...	...	...	
Rae Bareli.	Asoliar de Tierra Press,	Sháhzáda Shahdeo Singh.	...	...	
	Whish Press ...	Muhammad Abbas ...	...	...	
	Parmeshuri Press ...	Parmeshur Din ...	...	...	
	Najumi Press ...	Behari Lal ...	...	...	
Sitapur.	Subah Sadiq Press ...	Saiyid Muhammad Sadiq.	...	...	
Hardoi.	Murakka Alam Press ...	Muhammad Ali ...	...	Murakka Alam.	
	Quin Press ...	Shiam Sundar ...	...	...	
	Sat Parcharak Press ...	Ichchha Ram ...	...	...	
Kheri.	Hindi Prabha Press ...	Ram Lal	...	...	
	Arya Bhasker Press ...	Raja Ram	Arya Bhasker ...	...	

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

Annual Return of Printing Presses, Newspapers, and Periodicals published in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year ending 31st March 1897—(concluded).

1	2	3	4		5
			Publications thereat.		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	A.—Newspapers.	B.—Periodicals.	Remarks.
		FYZABAD DIVISION.			
Fyzabad.	...	Messrs. E. Graham & Co.	...	...	
	...	Messrs. C. Smith & Co.,	...	...	
	Jubilee Printing Press...	Messrs. C. C. Ghose & Co.	...	...	
	Nasri Press... ...	Shaikh Samvam Ali ...	...	...	
	Chashma Hayát Press ...	Muhammad Hayát Khan.	...	...	
	Narayani Press ...	Narayan Das and Ram Kishore.	...	...	
	Ajudhya Press ...	Hon'ble Mahárája Partab Narayan Singh.	...	...	
	Gopal Garden Press ...	Ram Gopal ...	...	...	
Gonda.	Balrámpur Press ...	Rája Bhagwati Prasad Singh, minor.	...	...	
Bahraich.	Bahraich Press ...	Baldeo Das Gupta ...	...	...	
	Gulshan Saddiqi Press...	Muhammad Saddiq Khan, son of Rája Jang Bahadur Khan, C.I.E.	Khurshaid Nanpara.	...	
	Khurshaid Nanpara Press of Bábu Rahim Bakhsh.	Maulvi Ehya Ali, Editor.	...	...	
		Bábu Rahim Bakhsh...	...	...	
Bara Banki.	Hastings Press ...	Ahsan Ali	...	...	
Sultánpur.	Jubilee Press ...	Lála Narotam Das ...	...	...	
Partábgarh.	Hindustán Press ...	Ráni Rampal Singh ...	Hindustán in English and Hindi.	...	
	Gulshan Ahmadi Press...	Saiyid Ahmad Husain, Deputy Inspector of Schools.	...	...	
	Dai-ul-Khair Press ...	Khairat Ali, Teacher, Government High School, Partábgarh.	...	...	

V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

A.—Deaths.

1.—*Statement of Deaths registered in the Districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1896.

1	2	3	4	5	6		
Number.	Division.	District.	Area in square miles.	Average population per square mile.	Number of Deaths registered.		
					Male.	Female.	Total.
1	Kumaun.	Almora	5,409	76	7,606	7,433	15,039
2		Garhwál	5,629	72	7,647	7,329	14,976
3		Naini Tal	2,665	136	10,324	8,834	19,158
4	Rohilkhand.	Bijnor	1,867	425	17,396	14,491	31,887
5		Moradabad	2,281	517	28,368	24,459	52,827
6		Bareilly	1,591	654	28,509	27,234	55,743
7		Pilibhít	1,371	354	13,898	11,934	25,832
8		Sháhjahánpur	1,755	524	22,804	19,673	42,477
9		Budaun	2,070	447	15,969	14,361	30,330
10	Meerut.	Dehra Dún	1,193	141	3,173	2,198	5,371
11		Saháranpur	2,221	451	20,877	17,561	38,438
12		Muzaffarnagar	1,660	465	14,764	12,458	27,222
13		Meerut	2,376	585	24,631	20,952	45,583
14		Bulandshahr	1,916	496	16,630	14,626	31,256
15		Aligarh	1,951	535	18,242	16,181	34,423
16	Agra.	Etah	1,813	387	12,603	10,813	23,416
17		Muttra	1,441	495	11,493	9,523	21,016
18		Farukhabad	1,721	499	15,278	13,046	28,324
19		Mainpuri	1,697	449	10,939	8,900	19,839
20		Agra	1,856	541	19,641	17,709	37,350
21		Etáwah	1,691	430	11,332	9,300	20,632
22	Lucknow.	Lucknow	977	792	12,930	11,684	24,614
23		Unao	1,779	536	15,346	12,959	28,305
24		Rae Bareli	1,751	592	14,927	13,619	28,546
25		Sitapur	2,252	477	17,420	14,298	31,718
26		Hardoi	2,325	479	21,867	17,758	39,625
27		Kheri	2,992	302	21,533	18,068	39,601
28	Allahabad.	Cawnpore	2,379	508	20,458	17,406	37,864
29		Fatehpur	1,633	428	11,028	9,169	20,197
30		Hamírpur	2,289	224	14,940	12,130	27,070
31		Bánda	3,060	231	16,108	13,573	29,681
32		Allahabad	2,840	540	26,169	22,718	48,887
33		Jalaun	1,567	253	8,501	7,220	15,721
34		Jhánsi	3,587	190	24,458	21,619	46,077
35	Fyzabad.	Fyzabad	1,727	705	16,811	14,513	31,324
36		Gonda	2,880	507	28,506	22,763	51,269
37		Bahraich	2,685	373	20,986	17,793	38,779
38		Bara Banki	1,768	640	16,774	14,876	31,650
39		Sultánpur	1,708	630	14,169	13,053	27,222
40		Partábgarh	1,440	642	11,574	10,484	22,058
41	Gorakhpur.	Gorakhpur	4,596	651	46,570	36,839	83,409
42		Basti	2,793	639	27,553	23,454	51,007
43		Azamgarh	2,146	805	20,911	17,669	38,580
44	Benares.	Gházipur	1,392	736	13,071	10,477	23,548
45		Ballia	1,238	804	12,943	10,429	23,372
46		Benares	915	1,007	18,154	15,578	33,732
47		Mirzapur	5,223	222	20,262	16,799	37,061
48		Jaunpur	1,556	813	16,710	14,128	30,838
		Total for the Provinces ...	107,672	436	842,803	720,091	1,562,894

2.—Statement of Deaths registered in the Districts of the North-Western

1	2	3					
Number.	Division.	District.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.
1	KUMAUN ...	Almora	840	867	887	1,132	1,854
2		Garhwál	906	1,047	1,003	917	1,254
3		Naini Tal	2,155	1,984	1,635	1,535	1,420
4	ROHILKHAND ...	Bijnor	3,555	2,616	3,079	2,378	2,402
5		Moradabad	4,848	3,636	3,537	3,121	3,075
6		Bareilly	3,571	2,966	3,608	3,691	3,937
7		Pilibhít	2,106	1,416	1,653	1,609	1,545
8		Sháhjahánpur	2,620	1,986	2,745	2,828	2,992
9		Budaun	2,709	2,018	2,503	2,094	2,453
10	MEERUT ...	Dehra Dún	416	490	450	427	456
11		Saháranpur	4,944	3,931	2,859	2,377	2,915
12		Muzaffarnagar	3,130	2,413	2,282	2,216	2,518
13		Meerut	4,843	3,935	3,852	4,192	5,010
14		Bulandshahr...	3,204	2,408	2,651	2,695	3,332
15		Aligarh	3,278	2,287	2,646	2,749	3,475
16	AGRA ...	Etah	2,061	1,446	2,071	1,888	2,445
17		Muttra	2,179	1,758	2,123	1,863	2,125
18		Farukhabad	2,372	2,397	2,492	2,564	2,569
19		Mainpuri	1,413	1,406	1,652	1,604	1,687
20		Agra	3,597	3,115	4,069	3,915	4,126
21		Etáwah	1,811	1,732	1,822	1,519	1,940
22	LUCKNOW ...	Lucknow	2,009	1,781	2,104	2,246	2,576
23		Unao	1,688	1,693	2,449	3,151	4,109
24		Rae Bareli	2,214	2,368	2,308	2,275	3,241
25		Sitapur	2,999	2,481	2,975	2,725	2,549
26		Hardoi	2,477	2,118	2,405	2,310	2,888
27		Kheri	4,707	3,541	4,175	3,447	2,871
28	ALLAHABAD ...	Cawnpore	3,049	3,048	3,097	3,122	4,016
29		Fatehpur	1,520	1,078	1,231	1,283	2,036
30		Hamírpur	1,362	1,104	1,017	1,070	2,233
31		Bánda	1,544	1,307	1,332	1,368	5,006
32		Allahabad	2,894	3,145	3,922	4,503	6,018
33		Jalaun	1,249	1,257	1,348	1,151	1,476
34		Jhánsi	2,396	2,380	2,377	3,707	3,433
35	FYZABAD ...	Fyzabad	2,708	2,406	2,575	3,125	2,475
36		Gonda	4,199	3,832	3,536	5,296	5,086
37		Bahraich	4,085	3,424	4,553	4,177	3,677
38		Bara Banki	2,225	2,567	3,355	3,136	3,539
39		Sultánpur	2,021	2,110	2,488	2,398	2,839
40		Partábgarh	1,406	1,578	1,739	1,846	2,419
41	GORAKHPUR ...	Gorakhpur	8,022	6,472	6,003	6,157	6,937
42		Basti	5,541	4,398	3,737	5,061	4,378
43		Azamgarh	3,282	2,874	4,312	3,929	3,163
44	BENARES ...	Gházipur	1,771	1,728	2,188	2,078	1,880
45		Ballia	1,721	1,766	1,817	1,777	1,804
46		Benares	2,304	2,828	4,105	3,656	3,378
47		Mirzapur	2,618	2,420	3,226	3,343	3,669
48		Jaunpur	2,256	2,325	3,339	3,392	3,084
		Total for the Provinces ...	130,825	113,913	127,332	129,043	144,310
		Ratio of deaths per 1,000 in each month.	2·79	2·43	2·71	2·75	3·08

OF LIFE.

DEATHS.

Provinces and Oudh during each month of the year 1896.

4							5	6
June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total deaths registered during the year.	Number.
1,932	1,792	1,846	1,146	1,073	782	888	15,039	1
1,450	1,681	2,179	1,560	1,283	817	879	14,976	2
1,169	1,124	1,463	1,773	1,958	1,530	1,412	19,158	3
1,748	1,508	2,151	3,309	3,549	2,804	2,788	31,887	4
2,339	2,858	4,503	7,713	8,138	4,879	4,180	52,827	5
2,972	3,209	4,960	7,111	8,671	6,314	4,733	55,743	6
1,276	1,181	1,816	3,002	4,418	3,476	2,334	25,832	7
2,062	2,688	4,300	5,860	6,974	3,930	3,492	42,477	8
1,866	2,044	2,828	2,928	3,195	2,590	3,102	30,330	9
428	424	613	434	479	403	351	5,371	10
2,405	1,968	2,510	3,405	3,629	3,684	3,811	38,438	11
2,083	1,734	1,816	2,266	1,954	2,272	2,538	27,222	12
4,241	3,161	3,310	3,360	2,797	3,043	3,834	45,583	13
2,902	2,279	2,316	2,764	2,226	2,104	2,375	31,256	14
3,368	2,781	3,141	2,948	2,708	2,496	2,546	34,423	15
2,111	2,062	2,125	1,874	1,986	1,787	1,560	23,416	16
1,811	1,247	1,375	1,729	1,623	1,634	1,549	21,016	17
2,167	2,128	2,473	2,127	2,475	2,147	2,413	28,324	18
1,840	1,564	1,686	1,620	1,602	1,733	2,032	19,839	19
3,453	2,519	2,734	2,912	2,346	2,240	2,324	37,350	20
1,656	1,576	1,663	1,855	1,766	1,556	1,736	20,632	21
2,028	2,121	2,269	1,695	1,560	1,746	2,479	24,614	22
2,959	2,402	2,052	1,810	1,868	1,649	2,475	28,305	23
2,364	1,872	1,839	1,675	2,082	2,462	3,846	28,546	24
1,997	2,056	2,286	2,884	3,123	2,835	2,808	31,718	25
2,096	2,748	5,130	5,564	4,930	3,077	3,882	39,625	26
2,049	2,138	2,758	3,704	4,301	3,251	2,659	39,601	27
3,304	2,859	3,016	2,941	3,130	2,870	3,412	37,864	28
1,697	1,391	1,540	1,624	1,581	1,955	3,261	20,197	29
2,009	2,010	2,741	3,484	4,142	3,150	2,748	27,070	30
2,913	1,817	2,288	2,715	2,967	3,100	3,324	29,681	31
4,773	3,884	3,779	4,021	3,634	3,193	5,121	48,887	32
1,463	1,229	1,521	1,211	1,286	1,194	1,306	15,721	33
5,310	3,814	5,146	4,850	5,041	4,005	3,618	46,077	34
1,960	2,155	2,195	2,082	2,699	3,348	3,596	31,324	35
4,415	4,034	4,333	3,726	3,734	4,248	4,832	51,269	36
2,625	2,747	2,691	2,754	2,827	2,606	2,613	38,779	37
3,146	2,779	2,488	2,154	1,967	1,873	2,421	31,650	38
2,230	1,957	1,889	1,777	2,020	2,338	3,155	27,222	39
1,758	1,709	1,912	1,561	1,936	1,697	2,497	22,058	40
5,888	5,588	7,165	8,035	7,558	7,125	8,459	83,409	41
4,048	3,558	3,749	3,844	3,918	3,883	4,892	51,007	42
2,651	2,778	2,890	2,734	2,774	3,182	4,011	38,580	43
2,068	2,018	2,347	2,112	1,774	1,513	2,071	23,548	44
1,857	2,510	3,024	1,967	1,594	1,169	2,366	23,372	45
2,514	2,409	3,048	2,533	2,422	2,099	2,436	33,732	46
3,088	2,898	3,360	3,473	2,951	2,586	3,429	37,061	47
2,277	2,380	2,574	1,986	2,088	2,324	2,813	30,838	48
120,766	111,389	131,838	140,612	144,757	126,702	141,407	1,562,894	
2·57	2·37	2·81	3·00	3·09	2·70	3·01	33·32	

3.—*Statement of Deaths registered from different causes in the Districts and Towns*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
								Injur		
								Suicide.		
Number.	Division.	District.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Male.	Female.	Wounds or accidents.
		A.—Districts. *(Exclusive of Towns.)*								
1	Kumaun ...	Almora	411,501	609	117	10,537	2,321	18	11	120
2		Garhwál	407,818	1,031	11	9,687	3,632	7	26	174
3		Naini Tal	347,531	1,410	14	15,951	468	10	7	98
4	Rohilkhand,	Bijnor	682,795	677	159	23,564	642	6	25	188
5		Moradabad	996,865	3,238	765	39,384	846	9	17	283
6		Bareilly	919,347	4,300	2,157	39,899	2,196	13	35	337
7		Pilibhít	451,567	1,393	253	22,018	107	9	16	173
8		Sháhjahánpur ...	824,739	3,561	942	31,248	436	40	111	356
9		Budaun	874,195	12	1,476	25,571	205	20	85	310
10	Meerut ...	Dehra Dún	146,254	144	19	3,870	627	4	...	22
11		Saháranpur	853,376	258	145	31,659	172	5	10	210
12		Muzaffarnagar ...	736,288	119	244	24,895	104	13	38	233
13		Meerut	1,270,277	333	235	40,251	100	17	50	282
14		Bulandshahr... ...	879,807	158	263	26,469	149	3	28	228
15		Aligarh	914,074	264	1,823	22,691	1,130	21	30	289
16	Agra ...	Etah	661,328	76	948	14,569	128	18	54	231
17		Muttra	630,807	89	231	16,124	186	9	20	225
18		Farukhabad ...	768,030	14	224	23,230	115	30	115	265
19		Mainpuri	743,612	2	1,377	16,597	41	3	73	238
20		Agra	842,310	66	1,269	23,232	807	20	47	321
21		Etáwah	688,836	9	766	14,769	136	9	57	214
22	Lucknow ...	Lucknow	529,770	93	269	11,116	67	10	14	202
23		Unao	930,342	91	3,665	19,688	110	14	38	463
24		Rae Bareli	1,005,797	748	1,250	18,644	1,335	16	71	496
25		Sitapur	1,033,039	1,172	227	26,286	113	48	65	508
26		Hardoi	1,041,742	3,241	532	28,993	98	76	137	515
27		Kheri	903,615	1,521	453	36,134	81	42	53	350
28	Allahabad,	Cawnpore	1,045,916	20	296	22,618	182	18	68	378
29		Fatehpur	678,978	161	238	15,051	215	13	33	357
30		Hamírpur	501,409	1,494	89	20,402	1,142	35	112	256
31		Bánda	682,761	4,049	604	18,853	1,549	27	48	274
32		Allahabad	1,371,763	1,009	5,986	28,424	424	45	92	807
33		Jalaun	370,240	592	649	10,981	360	17	53	121
34		Jhánsi	608,052	5,426	1,251	23,361	3,772	65	123	321
35	Fyzabad ...	Fyzabad	1,124,549	547	183	21,668	266	20	57	466
36		Gonda	1,429,771	4,297	1,998	37,445	163	17	27	456
37		Bahraich	976,386	1,261	1,089	29,007	58	14	11	325
38		Bara Banki	1,104,707	892	343	23,380	83	22	26	331
39		Sultánpur	1,075,851	504	1,145	18,669	503	21	69	469
40		Partábgarh	924,974	798	1,501	9,154	1,280	17	55	553
41	Gorakhpur,	Gorakhpur	2,919,478	7,296	459	49,266	4,774	10	36	923
42		Basti	1,761,223	4,938	836	37,372	139	3	10	613
43		Azamgarh	1,679,264	782	325	29,823	902	14	128	687
44	Benares ...	Gházipur	979,783	457	74	19,111	98	11	45	314
45		Ballia	956,711	1,619	20	17,972	51	10	32	374
46		Benares	699,264	877	341	17,376	315	5	25	315
47		Mirzapur	1,054,324	1,288	1,736	23,535	400	11	62	503
48		Jaunpur	1,222,130	1,074	1,016	23,614	46	10	62	524
		Total for the Provinces (exclusive of Towns).	43,663,196	64,010	40,013	1,114,158	33,074	895	2,407	16,698

OF LIFE.

DEATHS.

of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1896.

		10	11	12								13
RIES.				RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.								
										From all causes.		
Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.	Total.	All other causes.	Total deaths from all causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Injuries.	All other causes.	For the year.	Mean ratio of previous five years.	Number.
40	189	1,266	15,039	1·48	·28	25·61	5·64	·46	3·08	36·55	34·64	1
53	260	355	14,976	2·53	·03	23·75	8·90	·64	·87	36·72	32·17	2
55	170	238	18,251	4·05	·04	45·90	1·35	·49	·68	52·51	40·91	3
170	389	1,567	26,998	·99	·23	34·51	·94	·57	2·29	39·54	36·76	4
207	516	1,065	45,814	3·25	·77	39·50	·85	·52	1·07	45·96	37·45	5
219	604	2,239	51,395	4·68	2·35	43·40	2·39	·65	2·43	55·90	33·20	6
95	293	386	24,450	3·08	·56	48·76	·24	·65	·85	54·14	35·61	7
135	642	2,771	39,600	4·31	1·14	37·89	·53	·78	3·36	48·01	35·51	8
192	607	578	28,449	·01	1·69	29·25	·23	·69	·66	32·54	27·19	9
4	30	50	4,740	·98	·13	26·46	4·29	·20	·34	32·40	27·36	10
49	274	287	32,795	·30	·17	37·10	·20	·32	·34	38·43	37·30	11
23	307	160	25,829	·16	·33	33·81	·14	·42	·22	35·08	32·60	12
36	385	362	41,666	·26	·18	31·69	·08	·30	·28	32·80	30·92	13
33	292	1,105	28,436	·18	·30	30·08	·17	·33	1·25	32·32	30·77	14
38	378	3,060	29,346	·29	1·99	24·82	1·24	·41	3·35	32·10	26·88	15
43	346	6,021	22,083	·11	1·43	22·03	·19	·52	9·10	33·39	27·46	16
37	291	716	17,637	·14	·37	25·56	·29	·46	1·13	27·95	25·33	17
80	490	956	25,029	·01	·29	30·25	·15	·64	1·24	32·58	33·00	18
59	373	860	19,250	...	1·85	22·32	·05	·50	1·16	25·88	22·82	19
63	451	5,137	30,962	·08	1·50	27·58	·96	·53	6·10	36·75	28·50	20
77	357	3,035	19,072	·01	1·11	21·44	·20	·52	4·40	27·68	27·81	21
37	263	2,245	14,053	·17	·50	20·98	·13	·50	4·24	26·52	32·94	22
112	627	3,501	27,682	·10	3·94	21·16	·12	·67	3·76	29·75	30·59	23
115	698	4,690	27,365	·74	1·24	18·54	1·33	·69	4·66	27·20	33·95	24
150	771	1,600	30,169	1·13	·22	25·44	·11	·75	1·55	29·20	31·64	25
177	905	2,368	36,137	3·11	·51	27·83	·09	·87	2·27	34·68	31·25	26
211	656	756	39,601	1·68	·50	39·99	·09	·72	·84	43·82	38·44	27
142	606	6,373	30,095	·02	·28	21·62	·17	·58	6·09	28·77	32·13	28
129	532	3,375	19,572	·24	·35	22·17	·32	·78	4·97	28·83	34·37	29
109	512	2,714	26,353	2·98	·18	40·69	2·28	1·02	5·41	52·56	37·17	30
170	519	3,155	28,729	5·93	·88	27·61	2·27	·76	4·62	42·08	29·78	31
282	1,226	6,166	43,235	·73	4·36	20·72	·31	·89	4·49	31·51	31·17	32
75	266	1,914	14,762	1·60	1·75	29·66	·97	·72	5·17	39·87	34·97	33
123	632	6,559	41,001	8·92	2·06	38·42	6·20	1·04	10·79	67·43	31·02	34
219	762	3,609	27,035	·49	·16	19·27	·24	·68	3·20	24·04	33·62	35
281	781	5,365	50,049	3·00	1·40	26·19	·11	·54	3·75	35·00	34·89	36
241	591	6,042	38,048	1·29	1·11	29·71	·06	·60	6·19	38·97	35·04	37
155	534	5,618	30,850	·81	·31	21·16	·07	·48	5·08	27·92	35·77	38
216	775	5,626	27,222	·47	1·06	17·35	·47	·72	5·23	25·30	35·61	39
159	784	8,541	22,058	·86	1·62	9·90	1·38	·85	9·23	23·85	29·74	40
607	1,576	17,189	80,560	2·50	·16	16·87	1·63	·54	5·89	27·59	29·88	41
270	896	6,138	50,319	2·80	·47	21·22	·08	·51	3·48	28·57	31·61	42
300	1,129	4,125	37,086	·46	·19	17·76	·54	·67	2·46	22·08	31·34	43
103	473	1,167	21,380	·47	·07	19·50	·10	·48	1·19	21·82	27·06	44
144	560	1,852	22,074	1·69	·02	18·78	·05	·58	1·93	23·07	26·46	45
95	440	2,581	21,930	1·25	·49	24·85	·45	·63	3·69	31·36	29·59	46
222	798	5,446	33,203	1·22	1·65	22·32	·38	·76	5·16	31·49	32·82	47
213	809	2,795	29,354	·88	·83	19·32	·04	·66	2·29	24·02	29·93	48
6,765	26,765	153,724	1,431,744	1·46	·92	25·52	·76	·61	3·52	32·79	31·86	

V.—STATISTICS

A.—

3.—*Statement of Deaths registered from different causes in the Districts and Towns*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
								Inju		
								Suicide.		
Number.	District.	Town.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Male.	Female.	Wounds or accidents.
		B.—Towns.								
1	Almora ...	*Nil.*								
2	Garhwál ...	*Nil.*								
3	Naini Tal ...	Káshipur	14,717	75	1	523	241	...	...	42
4	Bijnor ...	Nagína	22,150	23	4	678	101	2	...	5
5		Najíbabad... ...	19,410	...	...	774	25	...	1	6
6		Bijnor	16,236	19	...	438	95	...	2	7
7		Sherkot	15,589	59	3	551	1	1	...	4
8		Chandpur	12,256	...	...	312	42	...	...	1
9		Kiratpur	14,823	37	149	289	28	...	2	5
10		Nehtor	10,811	86	139	232	30	4	1	3
11	Moradabad ...	Moradabad ...	71,662	127	17	1,422	465	...	...	24
12		Sambhal	37,226	6	3	990	69	...	...	8
13		Amroha	35,230	17	6	1,028	122	1	...	12
14		Chandausi... ...	28,111	...	9	588	128	...	...	17
15		Sola Sarai	10,304	...	...	386	10	...	1	...
16	Bareilly ...	Bareilly	107,785	21	199	2,236	561	...	4	48
17		Aonla	13,559	1	137	413	19	...	...	2
18	Pilibhít ...	Pilibhít	33,799	1	...	1,333	9	...	1	7
19	Sháhjahán-pur.	Tilhar	17,265	4	3	547	7	...	...	7
20		Sháhjahánpur ...	76,977	83	3	1,366	145	2	2	28
21	Budaun ...	Budaun	35,372	...	29	1,186	31	3	1	14
22		Sahaswan	15,601	1	3	324	49	1	1	4
23	Dehra Dún ...	Dehra	21,881	71	1	453	66	...	...	5
24	Saháranpur...	Hardwár Union ...	29,125	27	8	1,166	93	...	1	13
25		Saháranpur ...	63,194	26	5	1,854	31	...	...	25
26		Deoband	19,250	1	...	963	3	...	...	3
27		Gangoh	12,007	...	...	457	15	...	...	...
28		Roorkee	14,291	...	...	475	7	3	...	4
29		Manglaur	10,037	3	1	381	1	...	...	3
30	Muzaffarna-gar.	Kairana	18,420	13	9	673	5	...	1	3
31		Muzaffarnagar ...	18,166	2	3	665	2	...	...	2
32	Meerut ...	Meerut	73,637	4	19	1,725	20	3	1	15
33		Hápur	14,977	...	...	568	...	...	...	1
34		Sardhana	12,059	...	...	309	...	...	1	1
35		Khekra	10,315	1	...	263	...	...	1	1
36		Gháziabad... ...	10,193	...	1	367	...	2	...	2
37	Bulandshahr,	Khurja	26,349	20	27	872	6	1	...	4
38		Sikandrabad ...	15,231	1	2	522	3	...	...	2
39		Bulandshahr ...	16,931	90	5	449	87	...	...	23
40		Shikárpur	11,596	...	25	366	2	1	2	1
41	Aligarh ...	Aligarh or Koil ...	61,485	279	106	1,396	434	3	1	25
42		Háthras	39,181	28	19	885	358	2	4	5
43		Atrauli	15,408	3	23	246	80	...	...	3
44		Sikandra Rao ...	13,024	32	4	307	18	...	...	2
45	Etah ...	Kásganj	16,050	4	15	330	2	...	...	1
46		Soron	11,265	9	6	262	1	...	1	4
47		Jalesar	13,420	...	29	349	9	...	1	4
48	Muttra ...	Muttra	51,003	202	24	1,259	269	...	...	32
49		Brindaban... ...	31,611	39	18	822	33	...	1	8
50	Farukhabad,	Farukhabad-Fatehgarh.	73,009	19	4	2,558	13	1	1	19
51		Kanauj	17,648	1	35	442	14	...	1	7
52	Mainpuri ...	Mainpuri	18,551	...	...	516	10	1	...	9
53	Agra ...	Agra	146,208	33	51	4,159	219	4	2	73
54		Firozabad	15,278	...	11	414	38	...	...	6
55	Etáwah ...	Etáwah	38,793	2	20	821	106	2	4	38

OF LIFE.

DEATHS.

of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1896—(continued).

		10	11	12								13
RIES.				RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.								
Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.	Total.	All other causes.	Total deaths from all causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Injuries.	All other causes.	*From all causes.* For the year.	*From all causes.* Mean ratio of previous five years.	Number.
												1
												2
2	44	23	907	5·10	·07	35·54	16·37	2·99	1·56	61·63	51·16	3
...	7	94	907	1·04	·18	30·61	4·56	·32	4·24	40·95	45·37	4
2	9	30	838	...	...	39·87	1·29	·46	1·55	43·17	43·48	5
...	9	171	732	1·17	...	26·98	5·85	·55	10·53	45·08	37·57	6
2	7	78	699	3·78	·19	35·34	·06	·45	5·00	44·84	33·93	7
...	1	89	444	...	...	25·46	3·43	·08	7·26	36·23	41·12	8
1	8	131	642	2·49	10·05	19·50	1·89	·54	8·84	43·31	38·32	9
2	10	130	627	7·95	12·86	21·46	2·77	·92	12·02	57·99	37·18	10
3	27	1,136	3,194	1·77	·23	19·84	6·49	·38	15·85	44·57	38·53	11
1	9	124	1,201	·16	·08	26·59	1·85	·24	3·33	32·26	33·04	12
...	13	29	1,215	·48	·17	29·18	3·46	·37	·82	34·49	34·46	13
3	20	246	991	...	·32	20·92	4·55	·71	8·75	35·25	33·12	14
2	3	13	412	...	...	37·46	·97	·29	1·26	39·98	*...	15
5	57	634	3,708	·19	1·85	20·74	5·20	·53	5·88	34·40	22·56	16
3	5	65	640	·07	10·10	30·46	1·40	·37	4·79	47·20	34·51	17
3	11	28	1,382	·03	...	39·44	·27	·32	·83	40·89	33·08	18
...	7	126	694	·23	·17	31·68	·40	·40	7·30	40·19	36·43	19
17	49	537	2,183	1·08	·04	17·74	1·88	·64	6·98	28·36	29·38	20
1	19	72	1,337	...	·82	33·53	·88	·54	2·03	37·80	26·23	21
...	6	161	544	·06	·19	20·77	3·14	·38	10·32	34·87	40·89	22
2	7	33	631	3·24	·04	20·70	3·02	·32	1·51	28·84	25·82	23
1	15	3	1,312	·93	·27	40·03	3·19	·51	·10	45·05	35·91	24
...	25	47	1,988	·41	·08	29·34	·49	·39	·74	31·46	35·62	25
1	4	6	977	·05	...	50·02	·15	·21	·31	50·75	49·40	26
1	1	7	480	...	...	38·06	1·25	·08	·58	39·98	42·47	27
1	8	2	492	...	...	33·24	·49	·56	·14	34·43	34·85	28
...	3	5	394	·30	·10	37·96	·10	·30	·49	39·25	43·22	29
...	4	12	716	·70	·49	36·54	·27	·22	·65	38·87	40·61	30
...	2	3	677	·11	·16	36·61	·11	·11	·16	37·27	35·78	31
...	19	579	2,366	·05	·26	23·42	·27	·26	7·86	32·13	31·11	32
2	3	...	571	...	...	37·92	...	·20	...	38·12	38·26	33
...	2	...	311	...	...	25·62	...	·16	...	25·79	42·13	34
...	2	...	266	·10	...	25·50	...	·19	...	25·79	*...	35
...	4	31	403	...	·10	36·00	...	·39	3·04	39·54	35·81	36
1	6	124	1,055	·76	1·02	33·09	·23	·23	4·71	40·04	34·38	37
1	3	8	539	·06	·13	34·27	·20	·20	·52	35·39	42 15	38
...	23	131	785	5·31	·29	26·52	5·14	1·36	7·74	46·36	41·87	39
...	4	44	441	...	2·16	31·56	·17	·34	3·79	38·03	30·27	40
...	29	533	2,777	4·54	1·72	22·70	7·06	·47	8·67	45·16	39·13	41
1	12	113	1,415	·71	·48	22·59	9·14	·31	2·88	36·11	29·71	42
...	3	132	487	·19	1·49	15·96	5·19	·19.	8·57	31·61	34·79	43
...	2	35	398	2·46	·31	23·57	1·38	·15	2·69	30·56	25·03	44
...	1	114	466	·25	·93	20·56	·12	·06	7·10	29·03	24·86	45
...	5	61	344	·80	·53	23·26	·09	·44	5·41	30·54	31·33	46
...	5	126	518	...	2·16	26·00	·67	·37	9·39	38·60	31·07	47
7	39	517	2,310	3·96	·47	24·68	5·27	·76	10·14	45·29	38·70	48
5	14	143	1,069	1·23	·57	26·00	1·04	·44	4·52	33·82	37·55	49
3	24	115	2,733	·26	·05	35·04	·18	·33	1·57	37·43	45·34	50
...	8	62	562	·06	1·98	25·04	·79	·45	3·51	31·84	31·90	51
2	12	51	589	...	...	27·81	·54	·65	2·75	31·75	30·56	52
1	80	1,181	5,723	·22	·35	28·44	1·50	·55	8·08	39·14	30·32	53
...	6	196	665	...	·72	27·10	2·49	·39	12·82	43·52	37·05	54
	52	559	1,560	·05	·51	21·16	2·73	1·34	14·41	40·21	42·17	55

* Created in 1894.

3.—*Statement of Deaths registered from different causes in the Districts and Towns*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
Number.	District.	Town.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Injury: Suicide. Male.	Injury: Suicide. Female.	Injury: Wounds or accidents.
		B.—Towns—*(concld.)*.								
56	Lucknow ...	Lucknow ...	244,393	365	207	7,467	269	14	4	104
57	Unao ...	Unao ...	12,831	...	5	290	32	...	...	8
58		Purwa ...	10,463	...	2	169	4	2	...	3
59	Rae Bareli ...	Rae Bareli ...	18,798	9	8	478	51	1	1	9
60		Jais ...	11,926	...	...	248	10	...	...	4
61	Sitapur ...	Khairabad ...	13,773	1	...	310	20	...	1	8
62		Laharpur ...	11,452	...	...	296	2	...	1	3
63		Sitapur ...	17,149	49	1	518	45	...	2	6
64	Hardoi ...	Shahabad ...	20,153	225	9	713	26	...	2	2
65		Sandíla ...	16,813	13	4	511	37	...	1	20
66		Mallawan ...	11,894	1	15	346	5	...	...	3
67		Bilgrám ...	11,457	2	8	300	9	1	...	11
68		Hardoi ...	11,152	58	...	354	456	1	...	15
69	Kheri ...	*Nil.*								
70	Cawnpore ...	Cawnpore ...	163,779	65	263	5,969	136	2	5	61
71	Fatehpur ...	Fatehpur ...	20,179	1	...	308	89	...	...	14
72	Hamírpur ...	Ráth ...	12,311	34	4	425	126	1	1	8
73	Bánda ...	Bánda ...	23,071	102	4	544	76	5	4	15
74	Allahabad ...	Allahabad ...	162,895	98	309	4,324	77	3	7	57
75	Jalaun ...	Kálpi ...	12,713	...	1	333	13	...	...	5
76		Kunch ...	13,408	...	2	438	15	1	2	1
77	Jhánsi ...	Jhánsi ...	44,544	325	45	1,479	114	...	5	18
78		Mau Ránipur ...	19,675	191	10	865	31	2	7	8
79		Lalitpur ...	11,348	180	8	446	137	1	...	6
80	Fyzabad ...	Fyzabad-Ajudhia ...	72,686	204	7	2,578	202	3	5	22
81		Tánda ...	19,724	94	...	477	23	1	...	3
82	Gonda ...	Gonda ...	14,609	42	4	446	37	...	...	10
83		Balrámpur ...	14,849	66	...	390	16	...	...	4
84	Bahraich ...	Bahraich ...	24,046	10	7	605	6	...	...	8
85	Bara Banki ...	Nawábganj ...	14,432	4	...	152	83	...	...	12
86		Rudauli ...	11,767	1	2	292	3	...	...	1
87	Sultánpur ...	*Nil.*								
88	Partábgarh ...	*Nil.*								
89	Gorakhpur ...	Barhaj ...	11,421	...	1	290	22	1	...	6
90		Gorakhpur ...	63,158	32	10	1,354	222	...	...	101
91	Basti ...	Minhdawal ...	10,991	10	1	255	6	...	...	2
92		Basti ...	13,630	28	6	279	2	...	...	4
93	Azamgarh ...	Mubarakpur ...	14,372	1	5	167	8	...	...	1
94		Azamgarh ...	19,442	19	...	451	22	...	...	8
95		Mau ...	15,547	95	2	385	37	...	2	4
96	Gházipur ...	Gházipur ...	44,970	190	4	1,720	56	1	1	24
97	Ballia ...	Ballia ...	16,372	45	3	457	2	...	...	5
98		Sahtawar ...	11,519	135	...	296	...	...	...	1
99		Badagaon ...	10,725	26	...	213	2	...	...	6
100	Benares ...	Benares ...	211,586	640	450	6,707	1,022	...	...	45
101		Rámnagar ...	11,093	57	32	339	3	...	...	...
102	Mirzapur ...	Mirzapur-Bindhachal,	84,130	93	71	2,109	70	2	5	36
103		Ahraura ...	11,631	37	3	296	2	...	1	3
104		Chunár ...	11,423	16	2	262	14	...	...	10
105	Jaunpur ...	Jaunpur ...	42,819	103	67	1,245	21	1	2	22
		Total of Towns ...	3,241,595	5,137	2,758	91,806	7,784	80	98	1,315
		Total for the Provinces,	46,904,791	69,147	42,771	1,205,964	40,858	975	2,505	28,013

OF LIFE.

DEATHS.

of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1896—(concluded).

		10	11	12								13
RIES.				RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.								
Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.	Total.	All other causes.	Total deaths from all causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Injuries.	All other causes.	*From all causes.* For the year.	*From all causes.* Mean ratio of previous five years.	Number.
8	130	2,123	10,561	1·49	·85	30·55	1·10	·53	8·69	43·21	43·19	56
1	9	75	411	...	·39	22·60	2·49	·70	5·84	32·03	35·69	57
...	5	32	212	...	·19	16·15	·38	·48	3·06	20·26	*...	58
...	11	260	817	·48	·42	25·43	2·71	·58	13·83	43·46	33·57	59
1	5	101	364	...	...	20·79	·84	·42	8·47	30·52	32·11	60
5	14	61	406	·07	...	22·51	1·45	1·02	4·43	29·48	39·57	61
4	8	8	314	...	...	25·85	·17	·70	·70	27·42	41·82	62
2	10	206	829	2·86	·06	30·20	2·62	·58	12·01	48·34	37·32	63
2	6	102	1,081	11·16	·45	35·38	1·29	·30	5·06	53·64	35·18	64
...	21	22	608	·77	·24	30·39	2·20	1·25	1·31	36·16	44·37	65
...	3	10	380	·08	1·26	29·09	·42	·25	·84	31·95	40·10	66
2	14	105	438	·17	·70	26·18	·78	1·22	9·16	38·23	45·39	67
3	19	94	981	5·20	...	31·74	40·89	1·70	8·43	87·97	32·19	68
												69
3	71	1,265	7,769	·40	1·60	36·44	·83	·43	7·72	47·43	43·91	70
...	14	213	625	·05	...	15·26	4·41	·69	10·55	30·97	40·44	71
1	11	117	717	2·76	·32	34·52	10·23	·89	9·50	58·24	44·51	72
1	25	201	952	4·42	·17	23·58	3·29	1·08	8·71	41·26	37·49	73
9	76	768	5,652	·60	1·90	26·54	·47	·47	4·71	34·70	27·21	74
...	5	48	400	...	·08	26·19	1·02	·39	3·77	31·46	37·13	75
3	7	97	559	...	·15	32·67	1·12	·52	7·23	41·69	41·02	76
6	29	399	2,391	7·30	1·01	33·20	2·56	·65	8·96	53·68	33·09	77
...	17	276	1,390	9·71	·51	43·96	1·57	·86	14·03	70·65	38·88	78
6	13	511	1,295	15·36	·70	39·30	12·07	1·14	45·03	114·12	34·37	79
3	33	575	3,599	2·81	·09	35·47	2·78	·45	7·91	49·51	47·75	80
3	7	89	690	4·76	...	24·18	1·17	·35	4·51	34·98	38·38	81
2	12	129	670	2·87	·27	30·53	2·53	·82	8·83	45·86	37·82	82
...	4	74	550	4·44	...	26·26	1·08	·27	4·98	37·04	36·63	83
4	12	91	731	·41	·29	25·16	·25	·50	3·78	30·40	30·40	84
2	14	181	434	·28	...	10·53	5·75	·97	12·54	30·07	44·28	85
1	2	66	366	·08	·17	24·81	·25	·17	5·61	31·10	36·29	86
												87
												88
...	7	72	392	...	·09	25·39	1·93	·61	6·30	34·32	42·03	89
9	110	729	2,457	·51	·16	21·44	3·51	1·74	11·54	38·90	37·60	90
7	9	31	312	·91	·09	23·20	·54	·82	2·82	28·40	33·94	91
...	4	57	376	2·05	·44	20·47	·15	·29	4·18	27·59	21·64	92
2	3	47	231	·07	·35	11·62	·55	·21	3·27	16·07	25·40	93
...	8	124	624	·98	...	23·19	1·13	·41	6·38	32·09	36·16	94
4	10	110	639	6·11	·13	24·76	2·38	·64	7·07	41·10	40·59	95
2	28	170	2,168	4·22	·09	38·25	1·24	·62	3·78	48·21	38·36	96
...	5	65	577	2·75	·18	27·91	·12	·30	3·97	35·24	32·80	97
...	1	13	445	11·72	...	25·69	...	·09	1·13	38·63	28·56	98
...	6	29	276	2·42	...	19·86	·19	·56	2·70	25·73	33·29	99
5	50	2,406	11,275	3·02	2·13	31·70	4·83	·24	11·37	53·29	44·70	100
1	1	95	527	5·14	2·88	30·56	·27	·09	8·56	47·51	35·70	101
4	47	711	3,101	1·10	·84	25·07	·83	·56	8·45	36·86	37·05	102
...	4	57	399	3·18	.26	25·45	·17	·34	4·90	34·30	*...	103
2	12	52	358	1·40	·17	22·94	1·22	1·05	4·55	31·34	33·44	104
3	28	20	1,484	2·40	1·56	29·07	·49	·65	·47	34·66	35·83	105
195	1,688	21,977	131,150	1·58	·85	28·32	2·40	·52	6·78	40·46	36·73	
6,960	28,453	175,701	1,562,894	1·47	·91	25·71	·87	·61	3·75	33·32	32·26	

* Created in 1894.

V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

B.—HOSPITALS.

1.—*Statement showing the number of Dispensaries in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1896.

Population of the Province.	Dispensaries.	*Number open on the 31st December 1895.*			Number opened during the year.	Number closed during the year.	*Number open on the last day of the year.*			Remarks.
		North-Western Provinces.	Oudh.	Total.			North-Western Provinces.	Oudh.	Total.	
North-Western Provinces ... 34,254,254	I.—State	2	...	2	...	...	2	...	2	(*a*) 1. Western Dún Dispensary in Dehra Dún. 2. Khaga Dispensary in Fatehpur. 3. Bindki Dispensary in Fatehpur. 4. Ahraura Dispensary in Mirzapur. 5. Female Dispensary at Sadr, Azamgarh. 6. Female Dispensary at Sadr, Orai.
Oudh 12,650,831	II.—Local Rate Fund or District Board.	* 195	68	* 263	(*a*) 6	...	† 200	68	268	
	III.—Private, A ...	18	18	36	(*b*) 3	(*d*) 1	19	19	38	(*b*) 1. Tanakpur Dispensary in Kumaun. 2. Female Dispensary at Sadr, Hardoi. 3. Female Dispensary at Sandíla in Hardoi.
	State-aided, B ...	29	9	38	(*c*)	...	† 32	10	42	(*c*) 1. Singari Female Dispensary at Háthras in Aligarh. 2. Female Dispensary at Sadr, Mirzapur. 3. Female Dispensary at Sadr, Partábgarh.
Total ... 46,905,085	Total ...	244	95	339	12	1	253	97	350	(*d*) 1. Keshwapur Dispensary in Bahraich.

* Corrected this year. | † Rearranged.

V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

B.—HOSPITALS.

2.—*Abstract Return of Principal Diseases in the Dispensaries of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1896.

	Name of Disease.	IN-DOOR AND OUT-DOOR PATIENTS. Total number of persons treated, in-door and out-door.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS. *In-door.* Total treated.	Cured.	Relieved.	Discharged otherwise.	Died.	*Out-door* Total treated.	MAJOR SURGICAL OPERATIONS. Cured or relieved.	Discharged otherwise.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.	Minor surgical operations.
	1. Small-pox	762											
	2. Cholera	4,190											
	3. Dysentery	85,785											
GROUP A	4. Malarial fevers	580,752											
	5. Primary syphilis	18,740											
	6. Secondary ditto	25,563											
	7. Gonorrhœa	30,563											
GROUP B	8. Scurvy	1,478											
	9. Worms	125,057											
GROUP C	10. Debility	36,664											
	11. Rheumatic affections	153,138											
GROUP D	12. Tubercular ditto	6,420											
	13. Leprosy	6,064											
	14. All other general diseases	97,031											
	15. Diseases of the nervous system	90,477											
	16. Ditto eye	343,791											
	17. Ditto ear	198,336											
	18. Ditto nose	20,366											
	19. Ditto circulatory system	4,269	62,441	37,598	11,619	7,208	3,704	3,892,918	28,121	1,491	491	1,011	175,185
	20. Lungs (diseases of)	26,860											
	21. Other diseases of the respiratory system	267,483											
	22. Diarrhœa	91,109											
	23. Dyspepsia	161,071											
	24. Diseases of the liver	12,458											
	25. Other diseases of the digestive system	273,558											
LOCAL DISEASES	26. Goitre	30,818											
	27. Spleen (diseases of)	36,809											
	28. Diseases of the lymphatic system	27,628											
	29. Ditto urinary ditto	16,517											
	30. Ditto generative ditto	48,991											
	31. Other venereal diseases	8,899											
	32. Diseases of the organs of locomotion	16,144											
	33. Ditto connective tissue	184,959											
	34. Ditto skin	505,448											
	35. Ulcers	315,809											
	36. Poisons	5,558											
	37. General injuries	3,882											
	38. Local ditto	91,912											
	Total	3,955,359	62,441	37,598	11,619	7,208	3,704	3,892,918	28,121	1,491	491	1,011	175,185

V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

B.—Hospitals.

3.—*Abstract Statement showing the classes and sexes of the In-door and Out-door Patients treated in the Dispensaries of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1896.

Total treated during the year.				Classes.					Daily attendance.							
				A.	*B.*	*C.*	*D.*	*E.*	*Average number.*				*Ratio per cent. of—*			
Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Europeans.	Eurasians.	Hindus.	Musalmáns.	Other classes.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
2,122,852	780,073	1,052,434	3,955,359	2,098	6,957	2,526,995	1,264,332	154,977	13,491·99	5,615·11	7,099·57	26,206·67	51·48	21·42	27·10	100

V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

B.—HOSPITALS.

4.—*Statement showing the current Income and Expenditure of the Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1896.

1	2									
	INCOME.									
	a.	*b.*								
		From Government.								
		As salaries.								
Provinces.	Cash balance on 1st January 1896.	Medical officers.	Inferior dispensary establishment (including menial servants).	As registers and forms.	As European medicines.	For diet, including police cases.	Sale of medicines supplied by Government.	Special allowances given by Government.	Total.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
N.-W. P. and Oudh	2,20,981 5 4	2,27,374 10 4	17,870 12 11	3,511 7 6	43,273 2 6	3,344 14 8	44 1 6	3,703 1 10	2,99,122 3 3	

1	2									
	INCOME—*(concluded)*.									
	c.		*d.*	*e.*	*f.*		*g.*	*h.*	*i.*	*j.*
	From Local or other Funds.				*Subscriptions.*					
Provinces.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Interest on investments.	Sale of securities or withdrawal of deposits.	From Europeans.	From Natives.	For diet (by paying patients, &c.).	From sale of medicines not supplied by Government.	Miscellaneous receipts.	Total Income.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
N.-W. P. and Oudh	95,293 0 6	61,622 5 8	47,851 9 11	3,786 5 4	14,556 5 4	89,686 0 2	10,427 5 3	2,449 1 0	96,833 8 4	9,42,609 2 1

V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

B.—HOSPITALS.

4.—*Statement showing the current Income and Expenditure of the Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1896—(concluded).

Provinces.	3											
	EXPENDITURE.											
	a.											*b.*
	ON ESTABLISHMENT.											
	PAID BY GOVERNMENT.						PAID FROM LOCAL SOURCES.					
	As salaries.						*As salaries.*					
	Medical officers.	Nursing establishment.	Inferior dispensary establishment (including menial servants).				Medical officers.	Nursing establishment.	Inferior dispensary establishment (including menial servants).			On bazár medicines.
			Compounders, dressers, &c.	Menial servants.					Compounders, dressers, &c.	Menial servants.		
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
N.-W. P. and Oudh	2,27,374 10 4	352 11 5	16,514 6 0	1,003 11 6			28,104 7 6	1,902 0 0	46,913 2 1	46,128 2 5		21,112 14 7

Provinces.	3						4	5	6
	EXPENDITURE—*(concluded)*.								
	c.	*d.*	*e.*	*f.*	*g.*	*h.*			
	On European medicines.	On diet.	On miscellaneous charges (including registers, &c., supplied by Government).	On buildings or repairs.	Invested during the year.	Total Expenditure during the year.	Cash balance in hand on 31st December 1896.	Average cost of each diet.	Percentage of total cost paid by Government.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
N.-W. P. and Oudh	59,331 10 0	53,780 4 5	71,322 1 10	99,028 7 0	18,549 3 3	6,91,417 12 4	2,51,191 5 9	0 1 4½	43·26

V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

C.—Vaccination.

1.—*Statement showing Particulars of Vaccination in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1896-97.

Number.	Circle and District.	Average number of vaccinators employed throughout the year.	Total number of persons vaccinated.	Primary Vaccination.		Revaccination.		Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of population.	Total cost of operations during the year.
				Total.	*Successful.* Total of all ages.	Total.	Successful.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	First Circle.								Rs. a. p.
1	Dehra Dún ...	7	10,022	6,388	5,356	3,634	1,759	42·32	1,308 11 5
2	Saháranpur ...	19	37,438	33,344	31,801	4,094	2,786	34·54	2,526 5 1
3	Muzaffarnagar ...	16	24,399	23,718	22,487	681	374	29·58	2,342 14 7
4	Meerut ...	27	52,187	50,728	47,871	1,459	595	34·83	3,755 6 2
5	Bulándshahr ...	18	37,243	36,449	34,387	794	355	36·57	2,414 0 0
6	Aligarh ...	23	43,277	42,659	40,397	618	349	39·06	3,058 8 8
7	Muttra ...	15	26,159	25,747	23,828	412	207	33·69	2,205 9 8
8	Agra ...	19	34,162	33,678	29,649	484	108	29·64	3,232 6 6
9	Farukhabad ...	12	18,568	17,931	16,953	637	302	20·09	2,037 2 6
10	Mainpuri ...	13	25,801	25,376	23,206	425	157	30·65	1,686 4 11
11	Etáwah ...	13	24,159	23,722	21,318	437	182	29·55	1,685 1 0
12	Etah ...	16	29,699	29,315	27,166	384	93	38·83	2,289 10 1
13	Native State (Tehri-Garhwál).	4	8,069	6,918	6,280	1,151	521	28·19	670 0 0
14	Bijnor ...	17	23,270	23,015	21,288	255	159	27·01	2,545 7 10
15	Moradabad ...	17	30,158	29,866	28,193	292	178	24·05	3,430 5 9
16	Budaun ...	19	34,825	33,948	30,486	877	335	33·31	2,564 3 0
17	Bareilly ...	18	36,670	36,180	31,885	490	219	30·85	2,441 0 11
18	Sháhjahánpur ...	14	27,850	26,654	23,268	1,196	630	26·00	1,283 3 7
19	Pilibhít ...	9	19,813	19,766	17,771	47	26	36·67	2,248 3 8
20	Cawnpore ...	16	30,075	29,040	26,971	1,035	867	23·01	3,102 7 8
21	Fatehpur ...	13	22,060	21,953	19,101	107	52	27·39	1,920 5 0
22	Bánda ...	18	26,220	25,183	23,930	1,037	898	35·17	2,250 0 9
23	Allahabad ...	24	35,115	34,738	30,185	377	162	19·77	4,386 10 2
24	Hamírpur ...	12	20,203	14,400	13,606	5,803	4,464	35·17	1,611 15 1
25	Jhánsi ...	25	18,945	17,541	16,289	1,404	1,202	25·68	3,102 6 4
26	Jalaun ...	14	16,095	11,747	10,014	4,348	1,855	29·94	1,848 3 3
27	Garhwál Hills ...	11	23,740	10,138	9,875	13,602	10,781	50·65	1,983 0 0
	Total, 1st Circle ...	429	736,222	690,142	633,561	46,080	29,616	30·38	63,929 9 7
	Second Circle.								
28	Almora ...	11	30,655	13,709	13,171	16,946	9,684	55·54	1,670 3 8
29	Naini Tal ...	15	19,886	8,288	7,694	11,598	6,527	39·26	1,928 0 10
30	Lucknow ...	26	30,568	29,431	26,532	1,137	682	35·15	5,241 11 7
31	Unao ...	13	28,549	28,501	25,685	48	31	26·97	1,491 14 2
32	Bara Banki ...	19	30,286	29,957	25,640	329	258	22·90	1,737 9 6
33	Sitapur ...	25	59,520	57,057	51,230	2,463	1,988	49·49	2,893 6 4
34	Hardoi ...	22	52,414	51,971	46,539	443	348	42·12	2,363 7 0
35	Kheri ...	19	32,330	31,967	27,848	363	273	31·12	1,751 2 10
36	Fyzabad ...	33	53,238	51,510	44,250	1,728	1,055	37·23	2,958 15 9
37	Bahraich ...	19	27,119	26,770	22,947	349	196	23·13	2,433 6 10
38	Gonda ...	28	45,819	45,372	40,157	447	294	27·72	2,205 15 4
39	Rae Bareli ...	12	28,258	28,059	25,381	199	83	24·57	1,563 11 7
40	Sultánpur ...	15	22,749	22,536	19,622	213	206	18·43	1,200 4 6
41	Partábgarh ...	15	24,956	24,773	22,573	183	89	24·50	1,756 1 5
42	Gorakhpur ...	37	65,631	65,068	58,943	563	263	19·77	4,597 4 11
43	Basti ...	28	54,974	54,874	48,301	100	27	27·06	2,817 0 8
44	Azamgarh ...	22	35,956	35,673	32,334	283	140	18·79	2,533 3 0
45	Jaunpur ...	22	32,398	32,276	29,067	122	59	23·02	2,481 0 6
46	Mirzapur ...	23	41,160	40,973	37,270	187	177	32·24	2,484 5 8
47	Benares ...	15	23,133	22,706	21,327	427	218	23·37	2,939 7 1
48	Gházipur ...	15	25,994	25,649	24,185	345	202	23·80	2,052 13 9
49	Ballia ...	15	25,493	25,481	24,684	12	5	24·80	1,800 4 0
	Total, 2nd Circle ...	449	791,086	752,601	675,380	38,485	22,805	27·58	52,901 6 11
	TOTAL FOR THE PROVINCE.	878	1,527,308	1,442,743	1,308,941	84,565	52,421	28·87	*1,16,831 0 6

Total primary unknown cases in the Province, 59,777.

* This does not include office establishment, the cost of which is Rs. 27,815-7-7.

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on 01 February, 2020